"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy today, probably showers; Tuesday fair; southwest winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 74, Min. 55.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXXI....No. 23,263. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO INVITE AMERICA TO ENTER LEAGUE

Proposal to Be Made at Armament Conference in Washington, It Is Expected.

READY TO REVISE COVENANT

Some Former Objections Believed to Have Been Met by Interpretation of Articles.

WOULD DISSOLVE ENTENTE

World-Wide Disarmament Held to Be Only Possible Through Co-operation in League.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 2.—Great Britain and France will raise at Washington the question of the adherence of the United States to the League of Nations. If this comes as a surprise to the Washington Administration it is nevertheless the decision of the London and Paris Governments have reached.

They do not consider that it will be necessary to add any item to the existing agenda of the November conference, but will bring up the League under the discussion of disarmament, and particularly land disarmament. It is understood that the initiative will come from the British representatives at Washington.

The line of reasoning the allied delegates will probably offer is that so far as land disarmament goes agreement of the great powers to disarm by no means solves the problem. England and France feel that possession of top-heavy military equipment by small States constitutes as great, if not greater, danger to peace than possession of large armies by the big powers with more poise and more to lose by rushing into war. Quarrels of little nations embroil big nations and thus many a war in history has grown to formidable proportions.

Therefore, they argue, real disarmament must be all embracing, and the best, if not the only, means to assure that it is through the League of Nations, for which the small nations have such enthusiasm.

It will probably be pointed out that the successful Republican campaign in America against the League was based most largely upon criticism of the covenant and not upon the idea of an international association. But thanks to interpretations and constructions put upon it little now remains of the Covenant except the idea.

Interpretation of Articles XVI. and X.

Article XVI., providing an economic blockade, is held up as the greatest weapon of the League. As written in the Covenant its says any nation breaking its League obligations with regard to going to war shall be considered to have committeed an act of war against all the other members of the League and shall be subject to severance of all relations. This has been construed to mean that every nation is judge of when penalties should be applied.

All the forty-five delegations agreed that Article X. did not constitute a pledge of members to go to war to protect the borders of members, but was a declaration of principle and a pledge of the nations not to violate the territory of their neighbors, with agreement that such aggression would be punished largely with the use of the economic weapon. This construction states that no nation is bound to send troops for such a purpose.

It is true that yesterday it was decided on the motion of Canada to delay all action on Article X. until next year, but the fact that all the delegations had previously agreed to modification of the article shows which way the wind blows. What is more, the League leaders are ready to change anything in the covenant to suit the ideas of the United States. Only yesterday Señor Alvarez of Chile advocated the entire rewriting of the covenant. And so at Washington England and France will try to persuade America that the League does not constitute a danger for the sovereignty of the United States.

While the arguments of England and France will be along this line, there is another and potent reason for their determination to keep the League going. The two great allied nations are coming to realize that the entente cordiale which won the war is no longer what it was. The winning of the war against Germany removed the greatest reason for its existence. England and France are having great trouble getting along in their twin partnership and they see danger of a break-up of their entente. But neither Government wants a diplomatic break, and they have been considering how to replace their present arrangement. They turn to the League of Nations, and the League to be effective must have America and Germany in it. About Germany there is no trouble. The great difficulty lies in bringing the United States into the fold.

Britain's Change of Attitude.

The increasing importance England attaches to the League has been apparent to every observer of the second Assembly. Last year the English delegates were rather lackadaisical, if not apathetic. This year Mr. Balfour has labored night and day to make the League a working organization. In every committee the attitude of the English delegates, and particularly that of H. A. L. Fisher, the British Minister of Education, has been really progressive. While last year it was the

Continued on Page Four.

KEEP BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION IN YOUR TRAVELING BAG.—Advt.

Social Upheaval No Remedy, Thomas Tells Britain's Idle

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Speaking at Sunderland today, James Henry Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen and Labor Member of Parliament, warned the workless against a social upheaval as a remedy for unemployment.

"At no time during the war," he said, "did the situation look so black and dangerous as now. The next few months will be the most difficult period for the leaders."

Unemployment demonstrations were held in various parts of the country today. A large body of unemployed at Croyden marched to the parish church, where the vicar held a special service.

3 BILLIONS IN FUNDS MOVED IN BROADWAY

Route Lined With Armed Men as Heavily Guarded Vans Make Transfer

TO TRUST CO.'S NEW HOME

Work Begun Saturday Afternoon Not Completed Until Last Night—Few Knew About It.

While hundreds of persons were passing through lower Broadway yesterday, not realizing that anything out of the ordinary was going on, $3,000,000,000 in cash and securities of the New York Trust Company were transferred from the old main office of the company at 26 Broad Street and the Liberty branch to new offices and vaults at 100 Broadway. The transfer, necessarily slow because of the great care that had to be exercised, was begun at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and was not completed until dark last night.

The route along which the carefully guarded vans were escorted was alive with special policemen, city patrolmen and many city detectives—every man armed. In scaffoldings and other vantage points along the way men who were crack revolver shots were hidden to aid in protecting the vans as long as they were in sight.

"We used everything but poison and mustard gas," said an officer of the company, laughingly.

It was by far the largest transfer of valuable papers and cash in many years. When the Subtreasury was closed and the gold there transferred to the Assay Office it was moved only across an alley. Yesterday the securities, valued at hundreds of millions, were moved more than three blocks without a hitch and with only a few outsiders knowing what was going on.

How Transfer Was Carried Out.

One of the vans was driven through the street at infrequent intervals and for a few minutes was drawn up in front of the Broadway office. Two policemen were on the seat with the driver; two were in the rear and two guards were inside the van. The little wooden boxes were hurriedly taken into the building through a lane of guards. The unusual sight halted a few passersby.

Only two boxes were moved at a time. The securities were checked as they were put into tin boxes by officers of the bank; then the tin boxes were locked and put into wooden boxes, which also were locked. The officers gave the keys to two of the guards, who sat on the boxes during the transfer, and they in turn handed over the keys to bank officers when the boxes were carried into the new vault at 100 Broadway. There the boxes were unlocked and the contents checked again. Nearly every officer of the trust company with the exception of Harvey Gibson, its President, was on duty some time during the day, working in shifts. Frederick W. Walz, the Treasurer, was in charge of the unloading at the Broadway vault.

This vault is said to be one of the most carefully constructed and guarded receptacles in the whole Wall Street district. It is a two-story vault, the lower part being filled with securities for which the company is trustee; the upper floor contains small safes in which securities handled frequently are deposited.

The vault door is of a type used by only a few of the largest institutions in the city. The combination lock is not in the door itself, which is a slab of

Continued on Page Two.

"PALL MALL Rounds, Famous Cigarettes. Round in shape, plain ends."—Advt.

PERSHING CONVEYS AMERICA'S HOMAGE TO UNKNOWN POILU

Lays Congressional Medal of Honor on His Tomb—Urges Lifting Armament Burden.

HERRICK PRAISES FRANCE

Ambassador Calls Her "the Color Guard of the Army of Hope."

SPLENDID MILITARY DISPLAY

500 Rhine Veterans Accompany Pershing and Are Received With Enthusiasm.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—With moving solemnity, amid the pageantry of a great military display and the silence of many thousands, General Pershing, in the name of the American Government and nation, today laid the Congressional Medal of Honor on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of France. This is the greatest tribute America could pay to the dead of France, and its symbolism of America's homage and friendship touches this people deeply.

Ten thousand French troops lined the great Avenue des Champs Elysées from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe. There around the tomb stood on guard 500 American veterans from the Army of the Rhine, who had been specially chosen for the honor. It was a morning of magnificent sunshine and warmth for the time of the year, and the magnificence of the military display has seldom been surpassed even here in Paris.

Accompanied by Louis Barthou, Minister of War, and escorted by a detachment of the Republican Guard, President Millerand drove to the arch along the line of troops. Awaiting him there were Ambassador Herrick, General Pershing, General Allen, Ambassador Jusserand, Marshals Foch, Pétain, Fayolle and Franchet d'Espérey and members of the Cabinet. With the trumpet call "Aux Champs!" the Presidential equipage and escort, all glittering in the sun, drew up in front of the arch and the President was received by Ambassador Herrick and General Pershing. At once he took his stand with M. Barthou beside the Unknown Soldier's tomb among the brilliant group of soldiers and statesmen.

Ambassador Herrick mounted a little platform that had been prepared and in a clear voice that reached far into the massed and silent crowd that was pressing in on the soldiers he head his speech.

Ambassador Herrick's Address.

"By this act of Congress in conferring this medal," he said, "it was intended to affirm the feelings of admiration of the people of the United States for the soldiers of France who died defending their country against unprovoked invasion by an enemy who had come to seize their land and demolish their liberty; and our Government has sent its most distinguished soldier across the seas to place upon this tomb the symbol of our reverence."

To the dead soldier in whose presence they were standing, the Ambassador paid tribute as one of those thousands upon thousands who had made the uttermost sacrifice that their country might live. Then, turning to the present and future, he quoted the words of Lincoln: "Let us here consecrate ourselves to the unfinished work which they so nobly advanced."

"The sword," he continued, "has done its work, and ours is no problem for the sword. What we need to hear once more ringing through the land is the word 'self-sacrifice'; and, standing here before its very symbol, let us now resolove that, as this man suffered and died for us, so will we suffer and die, if it be best, doing good where we can, believing evil as little as we can, serving the cause as he served it, forgetting self as he did, giving our all for righteousness."

The Ambassador closed his speech with this tribute to France:

"I believe that the future of the world is bound up in the fortunes of France. She is the symbol, as she is the bastion, of civilization. She is the

Continued on Page Three.

Two Deputies Shot in Rioting of Fascisti; 7 Killed, 40 Hurt in Firing on Modena Crowd

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 2.—Italy today is in a state of ferment. In Rome cavalry, infantry and other arms of the service have been in evidence throughout the city. At Modena, near Bologna, the police revolted and paraded through the city shouting, "down with officers."

Two members of Parliament have been shot and in one locality seven men were killed and about forty wounded.

The cause of the trouble is the vexation of the Fascisti, the Socialists and the anarchists with one another. The two latter are now almost entirely opposed to each other and the Fascisti are against them both.

Signor Di Vagno, a Socialist deputy, visited Bari, in South Italy, to deliver an address. As he waited for a train to take him home he was shot and mortally wounded and a bomb was thrown by his assailants to cover their retreat.

News of the attack spread rapidly and the city was plunged in darkness because of the immediate strike of all workmen in the electric plant, also every public service ceased.

Many members of the Fascisti were arrested in Bari. The Fascisti in Modena then ordered a parade of protest, which was forbidden by the authorities. Five hundred youths, however, held their march and were held up by the police, who opened fire on them and killed seven and wounded forty. Among those who fell was another Deputy, Signor Vicinia, a member of the Fascisti, who is reported to be in a grave condition.

The police have ever looked upon the Fascisti as their supporters in carrying out dangerous work, and the action of their commandant in ordering them to fire upon the paraders so wrought upon the rank and file that they mutinied and defied the King's police who were sent to order them back to their barracks. The chief magistrate ordered armored cars, manned by officers, to patrol the city and a semblance of quiet followed.

Meanwhile workmen have been busy proclaiming strikes in various parts of the country. Bombs have been thrown, as in the town of Vicenza. Also an attack was made on the explosives magazine of the army on the Appian Way.

Committees representing every shade of political opinion have waited on the Government to demand an ending by force of the chaotic condition which is declared by some journals to be verging on civil war.

TRIESTE, Italy, Oct. 2.—The striking shipyard workers today limited their activity to issuing another manifesto to saying that the strike would continue until the owners of the plants yielded to the demands of the men. They added the warning that there was sufficient benzine on hand to burn the works if their demands were not met. Troops continued during the day to hold strategic points throughout the city. Nine armored motor cars did regular patrol duty through the streets.

The strike has extended throughout the entire Julian district. Trieste is without light, and there is a scarcity of water. The railroad men have refused to join the movement.

3 KILLED, 11 HURT IN MOTOR CRASHES

Woman and Lawyer Die When Driver, Blinded by Lights, Runs Car Into Tree.

FOUR OTHERS ARE INJURED

Man Is Killed When Machine Collides With Ambulance—Another Auto Strikes Tree.

Automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday caused the death of three persons—a woman and two men—and the injury of eleven others. The accident which resulted in the loss of two lives occurred in West Paterson, N. J., early in the morning. The driver of the car, who was arrested, says that he was blinded by the glaring headlights of an approaching automobile, causing his machine to dash into a tree.

Miss Irene Cavanaugh, 22 years old, of Brooklyn, was killed outright, and William Shane, a lawyer, of 173 Kearny Street, Paterson, died last night in St. Joseph's Hospital from internal injuries. The four others injured were: Marcella Craven, 21, of Garnerville, N. Y., possible fracture of the skull; May Lorraine, 20, of 271 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, bruised; John Clarken, 30, of 668 Main Street, Paterson, shaken up; Charles J. Lawler, owner and driver of the car, shaken up. The Misses Craven and Lorraine, chorus girls and friends of Miss Cavanaugh, are being treated at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, where they are held as material witnesses. Clarken was also arrested.

Lawler, who conducts a trucking business in Paterson, was driving his car along Bride Avenue, West Paterson, on the way to Paterson, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. At a sharp turn in the road he said he was blinded by the bright lights of an approaching machine. Lawler did not make the turn and his machine went straight ahead, crashing into a tree; bounded back and hit another tree at the top of a 20-foot embankment. The car literally telescoped and all but Miss Cavanaugh were thrown clear of the wreck. Miss Cavanaugh was pinned beneath the car and was dead when picked up.

The Brooklyn address of Miss Cavanaugh was not known in Paterson last night and her body was still at Crandall's Morgue. William L. Dill, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, made a personal investigation of the accident.

The third death from automobile accidents occurred in this city. Domineck Pasquali of 558 West Forty-eighth Street died in Bellevue Hospital as the result injuries received early yesterday morning, when the Hudson touring car in which he was riding crashed into an ambulance of the Knickerbocker Hospital standing in front of the Reconstruction Hospital, at Central Park West and 106th Street. The driver of the car, Hugh Clinton, 24 years old, of 500 West Fifty-third Street, who suffered lacerations of the face and hands, was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for examination in the West Side Court today. The ambulance was vacant at the time of the accident.

William Beneke, 22, of 204 Dickman Avenue, Long Island City, and Joseph Van Cura, 26, of 2,067 Monegan Avenue, Long Island City, were injured yesterday morning when the automobile in which they were riding at Grand Concourse and St. George Crescent, the Bronx, ran into a tree. Both were taken to Fordham Hospital. Beneke has lacerations of the face and body and Van Cura a possible fracture of the wrist.

Sam Sibleo, 22, of 2,046 Second Avenue, suffered abrasions and a possible fracture of the left nip when he was hit by an automobile at Second Avenue and 106th Street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Mrs. George Buttenmeyer of 106 Elm Street, Yonkers, was seriously injured in an automobile accident on Washington Street, Peekskill, N. Y., yesterday morning. In trying to swat a bumble bee that lit on his neck, Mr. Buttenmeyer, driving his touring car, let go of the steering wheel, and the machine collided head on with that of Dr. Frederick Smith and wife of 171 North Street, Newark. Mrs. Buttenmeyer was thrown from the seat of her husband's car and suffered cuts and bruises. She was taken to Peekskill Hospital. Both cars were wrecked.

Miss Rose Patier, 18, was injured by an automobile in Peekskill, near the New York Central Railroad depot. The car was operated by Edward O'Connor.

Oscar H. Beruen, a broker, 38, of Mazale, New Jersey, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday before Magistrate Peter A. Hatting, on a charge of violating a traffic ordinance. His car struck a signal post on Varick Street, near Seventh Avenue, Saturday night. Patrolman Daniel O'Connor, of Traffic B, testified that a physician at the Charles Street station had declared the broker was intoxicated. Beruen pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 bail for examination Oct. 14.

PRESIDENT PRAISES MEN OF THE MARINES

Ends His Visit to Their Encampment on the Wilderness Battlefield.

5,000 TROOPS MARCH PAST

Harding Attends Service, Visits Unknown Soldiers' Graves and Returns to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HARDING, THE WILDERNESS, Va., via Washington, Oct. 2.—That common pride which all Americans share in the United States marines was expressed this morning by President Harding to the marines themselves, as 4,000 of them stood banked before him on the green slopes of a rolling hill. The President said:

"Officers and men of the marines, General Butler has asked me to stand before you for a moment mainly that we become better acquainted, because it is our lot to serve together. I have only taken the platform to say how much I have been inspired by meeting and worshipping with you and listening to the inspiring and comforting words of the chaplain, and to say in addition how very greatly I have enjoyed living in camp with you.

"I shall not exaggerate a single word to say to you that from my boyhood to the present hour I always had a profound regard for the United States marines, and I am leaving camp today with that regard strengthened and a genuine affection added. No Commander in Chief in the world can have greater pride in, and any more affection for, an arm of national defense than I have come to have for you in this more intimate contact. Gentlemen, my pleasure is genuine that I could be one of you in this splendid camp on this historic ground."

If the marines made a hit with the President, the admiration seemed to be mutual, for the "devil dogs" cheered him with the full power of their lusty lungs. The unaffected, human fashion in which he displayed interest in all the affairs of the camp bridged the gap of offialdom between the President of the United States and a buck private in the Marine Corps. Each was well satisfied with the other.

Harding Enjoys Breakfast.

President Harding was up bright and early after his night under canvas, and the cold, crisp morning seemed to have whetted his appetite, for he was one of the first to reach the big brown mess tent and laughingly joked with Secretary Denby over the prospect of breakfast.

There was no one in the camp who enjoyed being there more than Secretary Denby. The Secretary of the Navy has never forgotten his devil dog days, when he was an enlisted man and an officer in the corps.

Not long after breakfast there was a religious service in the same sweeping hollow in the hills where the moving picture show was held last night. The President and most of the Naval and Army officers with him walked down from camp headquarters to this service, while Mrs. Harding and the women of the party drove along the rough roads in motor cars. When the presidential party arrived the hundreds of soldiers were drawn up on the hillside.

President Harding and his party were seated in chairs placed just below the edge of a military truck upon which stood Chaplain E. B. Niver, Lieutenant Colonel, and former rector of Christ Church, Baltimore. The chaplain was dressed in an olive drab shirt, khaki riding pants and leather puttees, an interesting figure outlined against the white background which nightly forms the screen for the moving pictures. When the President took his seat, the Marines were released from their rigid pose and sat down on the grass in the brilliant sunshine.

It was a peaceful scene. The air was calm and there was scarcely a ripple of wind in the bright-colored flags hanging from their standards. There was all the silence of a church while the chaplain read prayers. And yet the suggestion of war was naturally on every side. Not 500 feet away was a pile of efficient looking shells and the big silver naval blimp hovered above. All the Marines wore full equipment with the exception of their marching packs.

The services were not long, Chaplain

Continued on Page Two.

CLEMENCEAU WANTS CONFERENCE HERE TO WIDEN ITS SCOPE

Breaking Long Silence, "Tiger" Says Europe Needs Redress as Much as Far East.

WARNS OF WANING VICTORY

Asserts "We Bended Germany's Knee—Why Has She Been Permitted to Forget It?"

ATTACKS POLITICAL CRITICS

In Defending Treaty Negotiation He Blames Perils on "Chiefs With Powers of Subordinates."

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—At Staint Hermine, down in the western province of Vendee, where he was born, Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger," this morning took part in the unveiling of a statue of himself. For weeks the event has kept Paris worried, for the 80-year-old statesman who carried his country to victory in the war was expected to take this unique opportunity to reply to all the critics of his conduct of the peace negotiations and pronounce his final word on the problems that face his country and the world today. He did.

In a speech which makes few direct references he pronounced his sentence on his critics and on his successors. In some trenchant passages he took a fly at the statesmen and leaders of America. He gave to the Republican doctrine of Americanism some especially shrewd blows.

In the little village for some days past it has been impossible to find a room, so great was the crush of eminent men and simple peasants who wished to take part in the ceremony and hear the "Tiger" speak.

When the coverings fell from the group statue which represents Clemenceau standing on the parapet of a trench with five poilus watching him from below, the veteran leader stood silent, regarding his effigy. Then he turned to the President of the local Council and said: "It's simple, but it's fine."

The speeches then began, but as the first speaker opened his lips an incident occurred that troubled the serenity of the gathering. Photographers and movie men had grouped themselves in front of the platform. On them the Mayor of St. Hermine threw himself. "None of that here," the Mayor shouted, but the photographers held their ground.

"Tiger" Displays His Temper.

When Clemenceau arose to speak they turned their cameras full on him. The old man, whose temper was ever of the shortest, turned red with rage.

"I don't want photographers here," he cried. "This isn't an exhibition. Clear out or I do."

The camera men protested loudly and the "Tiger" turned in anger to the prefect of the province.

"Look here, Monsieur le Prefet," he said, "why are you not turning these people away? If they won't go, throw them out by the neck."

The photographers and the prefect saw that Clemenceau was in earnest and the former discreetly withdrew. Then, in a voice which carried far, the former Premier and Minister of War read his carefully prepared speech.

It began with a glorification of France. This was not the day for the praise of any individual. France willed the victory and France had won it. To the soldiers of his own Province of Vendee and to the soldiers of France he paid tribute. The victory had been won, but how had it been used? Wherever he had gone in the world since it was won he had found the name of France honored and reverenced. It filled men's minds with enthusiasm.

"But we know," he added, "that the victory belongs to all the Allies. We would not be worthy of ourselves if we forgot it. It is not less apparent today that proof came for the need of aliance as soon as their arms fell from the hands of the enemy. I felt that on the first day and prompt confirmation has not been lacking.

"The danger of falling back into old formations became at once apparent. Our war of the entente would have been a derisive adventure if it had not forever slammed the door on such a worn-out policy.

Says All Need Each Other.

"We have all need for each other on an equal footing. It is on the prosaic calculation of our interests in the full light of day that the future ought to be founded. We have all given too much of ourselves to the common cause not to keep our respect for it, and we feel profoundly the necessity for unity in times of difficulty.

"Does not the size of modern war forbid any one to think of militarism? Our conscience, our sentiments, our wishes are for peace, and we will never

Continued on Page Three.

Miners to Appeal to Harding For West Virginia Captives

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Bearing an appeal from the union coal miners of the country, a committee appointed at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America left here tonight for Washington to ask President Harding to give protection to 136 miners who are State prisoners in West Virginia.

The committee had a written message from President John L. Lewis of the union, who said it explained the West Virginia situation with a view of showing that the lives of the prisoners were in jeopardy. Lewis is said to allege that Don Chafin, Sheriff of Logan County, visited the Mingo County jail and taunted the prisoners with suggestions of an attempt to break jail.

GRAND JURY TO ACT ON KU KLUX CLASH

Texas Judge Orders Inquiry on Shooting When Parade Was Ordered to Disperse.

GOV. NEFF OFFERS STATE AID

100 Lorena Residents Blame Sheriff—He and Nine Bystanders Were Wounded.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 2.—The Fifty-fourth District grand jury will investigate the clash last night at Lorena, 14 miles south of here, between fifty-odd Ku Klux Klan paraders and a sheriff's posse, in which Sheriff Buchanan of McLennan County and Louis Crow, local laundry proprietor, were dangerously wounded and eight other men severely injured.

This announcement was made here today by District Judge P. I. Munroe of the Fifty-fourth District Court following an informal conference with County Attorney F. E. Tierey, who is conducting an inquiry into the case.

Tierey late today refused the demand of a committee of 100 prominent Lorena citizens that he file complaints against Sheriff Buchanan and Deputy Sheriff Burton. He replied he would take no steps in the matter beyond an investigation by his department for evidence for submission to the Grand Jury.

J. D. Willis, local attorney, acting as spokesman for the Lorena delegation, charged that the Sheriff and his deputies precipitated a "promiscuous shooting and cutting affray which endangered the lives of Lorena men, women and children."

Resolution Attacks Sheriff.

Following the meeting with the County Attorney, the Lorena citizens drew up a resolution, signed by 200 additional Lorena citizens.

"In order that the world may know the facts, we desire to make public the following statement," the resolution said:

"1. We do not believe that the members of the Ku Klux Klan who staged the parade violated any law or that they had any intention of violating any law.

"2. We attempted to prevail upon the Sheriff of this county and his deputies through the medium of dozens of representative citizens to permit the parade to be held, guaranteeing that it would be law abiding and orderly.

"3. We induced the leaders of the parade to accede to the Sheriff's demand that two of the paraders should be unmasked.

"4. We implored the Sheriff not to jeopardize the lives of our women and children.

"5. We unequivocally place the blame for the shedding of blood on the Sheriff.

"6. We admire and we honor the spirit and the individual that kept the American flag from being trampled to the earth.

"7. We conclude by affirming our belief in the preservation of America for Americans and by offering tribute to the little band of men who last night showed by their calm and determined action that their lives supported this principle."

The third statement in the above resolution repudiates the assertion of Sheriff Buchanan last night when brought to a hospital here to the effect that the masked men would not unmask.

Asked if he had any statement to make regarding the resolution, County Attorney Tierey said he had nothing whatsoever to say.

Physicians attending Sheriff Buchanan would not permit him to be questioned, in view of his serious condition. He did not make a formal statement last night.

The fight took place when Sheriff Buchanan, with Deputies Burton and Wood, attempted to disperse the marching Klansmen, who were masked and robed, after, according to the Sheriff, they had refused to divulge their identity. He had agreed to permit them to parade, he said, if they would allow him to identify those participating.

After a conference with two masked leaders at a house on the outskirts of town, where he tried to persuade the

Continued on Page Two.

DIES BEFORE ALTAR IN ROW WITH PRIEST; NEAR-RIOT FOLLOWS

Fig Merchant's Mysterious Death Leads to Free-for-All Fight in Greek Church.

AUTOPSY TO BE HELD TODAY

Police Seek to Discover Whether Blow From Candlestick Killed President of Trustees.

WIFE AND SON SEE TRAGEDY

Shouting Men and Screaming Women Rush to Street and Detectives Get Confused Story of Case.

Nicholas Varzakakos, a well-to-do fig merchant of 48 Washington Street, fell dead yesterday in front of the altar of the new Greek Orthodox Church at 155 Cedar Street, aftet a controversy with the pastor. The cause of death was a mystery, and an autopsy will be held today to learn whether the merchant was killed by a blow from a candlestick or died from natural causes.

The tragedy was followed by a free-for-all fight in which adherents of the Rev. Kerilo Vafiadakis, the priest, came to blows with the followers of the dead man, who was President of the Board of Church Trustees.

Varzakakos's wife and 12-year-old son witnessed the tragedy.

In the noise and confusion of combat the body of Varzakakos was carried to the sidewalk. Most of the congregation followed. Men were shaking their fists and shouting at each other; women were screaming, and the noise brought half a dozen patrolmen to the scene, where they tried vainly to find out what had occurred.

The body of the fig merchant was the only tangible thing to guide them, so they drove most of the congregation back into the church and held them until detectives arrived. The detectives selected several men and boys as witnesses, including the priest and sexton, and took them to the Old Slip police station.

Police Seize Brass Candlestick.

There, out of the faultily interpreted babel of tongues, the detectives and Assistant District Attorney Dineen of the Homicide Bureau, obtained an incomplete account of what occurred.

A brass candlestick, which the police seized, was said to have been used in some way as a weapon, but there were no marks on Varzakakos's head or body to indicate that he was struck. Dr. Benjamin Vance, assistant medical examiner, said that he could not determine the cause of death without an autopsy.

In the meantime all the witnesses, including Father Vafiadakis and the sexton, Xanafou Rieskkas, were released, the latter two being given written requests to appear today at the District Attorney's office for further examination.

Enough was learned by Mr. Dineen, however, to show that the death of Varzakakos was the result of a long feud between the pastor and the Board of Trustees, in which Varzakakos had acted some months before as the only supporter of the priest. It was due to his efforts, it was said, that Father Vafiadakis had not been removed from his pastorate.

Father Vafiadakis has been with the church for four years. He is a man of distinguished appearance, short, with a white beard trimmed like a Vandyke. As he sat in the detectives' room of the Old Slip Station he toyed with a large cross, which hung from a cord about his neck.

Financial Difficulties Cause Row.

About two years ago the present church building was constructed. It cost a good deal for the small congregation, and there has been some trouble in paying for it. Father Vafiadakis aroused the hostility of the Trustees because of his attitude toward financial matters. They wanted him removed. He went to the office of Varzakakos and begged to be given another chance, it was said. The chance was given. Recently, however, another dispute arose, and Varzakakos heard that the pastor had been talking about him.

The President of the Trustees went to the church yesterday determined that Father Vafiadakis's contention that the church was bankrupt should be disputed openly. He was one of the founders of the church and had been President of the board for four years.

After the mass Father Vafiadakis addressed the congregation. He said the church's financial affairs were in such bad shape that it would have to close today. Varzakakos, who sat in a front pew with his wife, Mary, rose and went to the front of the church, just before the altar, to wait until the priest had finished. When the opportunity came he told the congregation the church finances were not tangled; that the debt would be paid off today, and that there was no reason for Father Vafiadakis's statement.

Priest Moves Toward Merchant.

At this point the priest demanded that he sit down. Cries arose from all over the congregation: "Let him speak!" "He has the right to speak!" "Go on, Varzakakos!" It was evident that the sympathies of a large part of the congregation were with the fig merchant. Again the priest demanded that Varzakakos keep still, and when the latter showed a disposition to continue, the priest ran down from the altar toward him.

The rest is confusion, except that at the end the fig merchant was found to be dead. His son George, 15 years old, who was in the choir, told Mr. Dineen he saw the priest with a candlestick in his hand, and the sexton holding his father by the throat.

"The candlesticks were on a small

6,000,000 Soldiers in Fourteen Armies; China, With 1,370,000, Heads the List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—The active armies of the fourteen most important nations of the world today include approximately 6,000,000 men, according to figures obtained here and regarded as reasonably correct. With the inclusion of land armaments in the agenda of the conference on the limitation of armaments, these are the figures with which it is expected the assembled delegates will have to deal.

While China stands first among the nations in this summary of soldiers actually under arms about Sept. 1, being credited with 1,370,000 active troops, France is far ahead among the nations not distressed by civil strife in the number of men with the colors. The French army strength is placed at 1,034,000 men, the British Empire standing next with 740,500, and Germany last with 100,000. The United States stands thirteenth with 149,000 men in the regular army, exceeding only Germany, while Italy has 350,000 and Japan 300,000 active troops.

Figures for other powers are as follows: Russia, 538,000; Poland, 450,000; Greece, 255,000; Spain, 253,000; Switzerland, 170,000; Turkey, 152,000; Czechoslovakia, 150,000.

In considering problems connected with attempted reduction of armed forces ashore, it is to be assumed, however, that the Washington conferees will, if necessary, take into consideration many other factors than the forces actually under arms in computing the army strength of any nation for purposes of discussion.

Reserve systems, the extent to which reserves have been organized for quick mobilization and the degree of training they have received would all be reviewed by technical experts.

In many countries some form of universal military service obligation rests upon the entire male population. Japan, Italy, France, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Spain all have in force such laws, while, among British Colonies, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia have similar enactments.

By these factors the relative figures take on an even wider discrepancy than when national army strength is reckoned by the number of active soldiers alone. France, for instance, is estimated to have beyond her million men in arms 4,270,000 reservists, the majority of them highly trained as a result of war experience, and the whole body included in a highly organized reserve system that will keep the nation's trained fighting personnel at that point. Italy's 350,000 fighting troops are backed by 4,627,000 reservists in an equal state of preparedness, and Japan's 300,000 by another army of 1,845,000 trained and equipped to take the field on short notice.

The United States has at present nothing in the way of organized reserves behind the regular army except the National Guard, the movement for organization of a voluntary reserve having just been started.

James O'Brien, Stockbroker, Wins $100,000 Baseball Bet; Celebrates with Dinner

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 2, 1921.—James O'Brien, a New York stock operator, is giving a dinner party tonight at the Ambassador Hotel to celebrate his winning of a $100,000 bet on the world's series contenders.

While attending the Dempsey-Carpentier fight at Jersey City on July 2, O'Brien declared that the world's series battle would be fought between the Giants and the Yankees and that he was rooting with all his might to that end.

Arguments to weaken O'Brien's loyalty to the home team caused him to place $25,000 with a syndicate, betting that the pennant in the National League would be captured by the Giants and that the Yankees would win the American League flag. As neither team was leading at the time, the syndicate gave him odds of 4 to1.

He says the Yankees will win the series, but nobody at the dinner was rash enough to take him up.

table between the altar and where my father was standing," said the boy. "He picked up one of the candlesticks, and as I saw him do it I ran forward to get between him and my father. I saw the sexton grab my father by the throat, and at the same time saw the priest with his hand in the air holding the candlestick over my father's head. My mother screamed then, and I turned to look at her, and when I looked back my father was on the floor."

No other witness corroborated the boy's story. Another boy of the same age said he saw Varzakakos walk back toward his pew as the priest advanced from the altar, and collapse just as he reached his wife's side. The candlestick, a very light, hollow cylinder of brass, was taken to the police station, but no marks could be found on the dead man's head or body to indicate that it had struck him.

When Varzakakos collapsed the congregation rushed toward the front of the church. Some blows were exchanged. The boy, George, jumped at the sexton and kicked and pummeled him until dragged into another room. Varzakakos was lifted and carried to the sidewalk, where his clothes were unfastened and his shoes taken off.

Patrolman Frederick Wills, hearing the commotion, ran up and asked what was the matter. Nobody would tell him. He saw the body on the sidewalk and telephoned to the Old Slip Station and to the Broad Street Hospital. The surgeon who arrived said Varzakakos was dead.

GREEKS IN BIG MEETING ASK KING TO ABDICATE

Editor and Ex-Parliament Member Denounces Regime as Causing Desertion by Allies.

King Constantine of Greece was respectfully requested to abdicate in a resolution passed unanimously yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting of Greek-Americans, which crowded the Lexington Opera House, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

Efstratios Columvakis, chief editor of the Greek National Herald and a former member of the Greek Parliament, denounced the present régime as the cause of the desertion of Greece by the Allies, and charged Constantine with carrying on "a ruinous war" with Turkey for his own glorification.

Mr. Columvakis contrasted the present isolation of Greece with the prestige it enjoyed when Venizelos was in power. "Then," he said, "the great powers consulted Venizelos about matters even in which Greece was not concerned; now Greece cannot get a hearing." He compared the present war between Greece and Turkey to two snakes going around in a circle, each trying to swallow the other's tail. "If the war continues," he declared, "nothing will be left of either. Constantine has sacrificed the lives of 40,000 Greeks for his own glorification. Even if the Greek soldiers have distinguished themselves, credit must be given to Venizelos, who is responsible for their training."

A resolution was passed asking for forwarding to the President of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy asking each "to declare to the Greeks whether the abandonment and isolation of their motherland is due to the return to the throne of King Constantine, for, in regard to this point, not all of the Greeks are convinced, as a result of which turmoil and discord reign supreme in Greece."

TO AID VOTERS WITH FACTS.

Non-Partisan Committee Would Enlighten Them in Campaign.

Formation of the "Committee on Non-Partisan Facts About New York's 1921 Campaign and Budget" was announced yesterday by William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the new committee. The other members, according to the announcement, are Herman A. Metz, former Controller, and Frederic W. Hinrichs, Democrats, and Colonel William Barclay Parsons and Richard Welling, Republicans.

The announcement sent out by Mr. Allen said the committee would "try from now until election to help voters, editors and campaigners of all parties secure basic facts from official records or by agreement from contesting campaigners."

"Several opposing candidates in the present campaign," the announcement continued, "have welcomed the idea of what Controller Craig dubs a guaranteed fact factory." It is believed that many citizens and agencies will wish to base their discussion on facts verified for non-partisan purposes. As Chairman Metz put it: 'While parties are trying to gain points by political tactics, some one ought to be trying to gain points for taxpayers, school children and workers, no matter who wins the election.'"

RAIL MORALE IMPROVES.

Pennsylvania Tells of Decrease in Loss and Damage Claims.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that through an intensive campaign to check loss and waste in the handling of freight, transit claims in the Eastern region had been reduced 51.8 per cent. This campaign was directed particularly against what is known as "rough handling" and "poor stowing," two of the causes of great loss.

"In 1920 payments on account of loss or damage to freight in transit cost all the railroads of the country more than $100,000,000," said the bulletin. "Every railroad here and abroad has been a victim. It can be attributed in large part to the general backsliding and loss of morale following upon the war period."

After telling of the decrease from January, 1920, to June, 1921, in the number of claims presented, the bulletin continues:

"That there is yet, however, urgent necessity for further improvement is evidenced by the statements showing claim payments for the month of June by causes. It will be noted amounts paid for theft stand out prominently and indicate the necessity for vigorous measures to combat these losses."

CURRAN SURE, SAYS SULZER.

Ex-Governor Says Week Ago Hylan Could Have Won by 150,000.

The election of Henry H. Curran, Republican coalition candidate for Mayor, was predicted yesterday by former Governor William Sulzer. Mr. Sulzer attended a meeting of the Salvation Army in Town Hall. He was asked his view of the political situation.

"Curran will win," he replied. "If the election had been held a week ago Hylan would have won by 150,000. If the election were tomorrow Hylan would win by 50,000. If the election were two weeks from now Curran would win. By November he will certainly win."

Mr. Sulzer was asked if he intended to speak for the coalition candidates.

"I have not decided yet," he said, "I will decide within another week."

K. OF C. LAY CORNERSTONE.

Archbishop Hayes Speaks at Yonkers Ceremony—6,000 Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Oct. 2.—Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York was the principal speaker at ceremonies today in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new Knights of Columbus building at the corner of South Broadway and St. Mary's Street, Yonkers. He laid the cornerstone of the two-story brick structure being built by La Rabida Council, Knights of Columbus, after a parade in which more than 6,000 persons marched. Lodges of Knights from New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were represented.

Supreme Knight James Flaherty of Philadelphia, Judge Talley of General Sessions Court, Manhattan, and Mayor William J. Wallin of Yonkers were honored guests and reviewed the parade. Frank Ward presided at the cornerstone laying. A dinner took place in the Elks Club in the evening in honor of the invited guests.

HYLAN TELLS HOW HE HELPED NEGROES

Square Deal and Protection Given by Administration, He Asserts in Asking Votes.

APPOINTMENTS TO BELLEVUE

Others Employed in Mayor's Office, He Reminds Audience in Rush Memorial Church.

Mayor Hylan spoke to a large audience of negroes at the Rush Memorial Church, West 138th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday, and urged the consideration he said had been shown to negroes during his administration, as a reason for their voting for him at the coming election. The meeting was for the purpose of arousing negroes in the exhibition of "America's Making," to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory during the last week in October and the first week of November, to demonstrate the contribution each of thirty-two national and racial groups has made to the upbuilding of this country.

"What the negro is entitled to and should receive is a square deal, equal opportunities in civic and industrial life, which are guaranteed to him under the Constitution," Mayor Hylan said. "This City Administration has steadfastly insisted that negroes shall have a square deal and the protection to which they are entitled.

"In this connection, I may point out that in 1918 representatives of the National Urban Conditions Among Negroes conferred with the trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals in regard to admitting to the interne staff of Bellevue Hospital negroes who are graduates of reputable schools of medicine. These representatives were told that all appointments to Bellevue and allied hospitals were made solely on ability and merit, and that absolutely no discrimination was made because of race or creed. I am happy to say that since that date several colored physicians have served as internes at Bellevue Hospital; that a number have been appointed to the out-patient department at Harlem Hospital and that more consideration is still to follow.

"During the last three years and nine months negroes have been appointed to the Mayor's office and the District Attorney's office and both colored men and colored women have been appointed to the Police Department. These instances have been cited to show my personal interest as well as that of the City Administration in the colored people. This is in keeping with our policy of administering the affairs of the city in the interests of the people. The humblest citizen, regardless of his race, creed or social status, has been listened to respectfully and given every possible consideration.

"Throughout the long and weary months since Jan. 1, 1918, there has been no weakening on the part of my administration to protect the people from the onslaughts of the greedy interests, whether it was in the matter of the 5-cent fare, guaranteed by city franchises and rapid transit contracts; in the fight to protect the 80-cent gas contracts in the 80-cent gas statute, or the struggle to keep the rates for electric and telephone service within reasonable limitations."

Mayor Hylan again defended his school program and said that the Board of Estimate since he had been in office had appropriated $40,000,000 for new schools and stood ready to appropriate $37,000,000 more on the request of the Board of Education. The Mayor said that twelve new schools had just been opened and that there would be ten more before the end of the year.

"The City of New York was never more healthy, freer from vice, gambling and other forms of lawlessness, or relatively more economically administered than it is today," the Mayor continued.

"It is the City Administration's aim to continue to fight victoriously the battles of the people against the interests that would fleece and exploit them it must have the co-operation and active support of all the people in whose behalf it is working. It behooves all the plain people of this city to get together and back up the officials who are honestly trying to serve them without regard to their political affiliations. With this co-operation success will be assured, and the government of the City of New York will continue to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

ASKS CITY HALL DEBATE.

Socialist Nominee for Mayor Challenges Hylan and Curran.

Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken, Socialist nominee for Mayor, issued a challenge yesterday to Mayor Hylan and Henry H. Curran to debate the issues of the campaign from the steps of City Hall every Saturday afternoon up to election day.

"The high cost of living, unemployment, traction, housing, schools and other problems which so vitally affect the great masses of this city," he said, "should be seriously discussed by the Mayoralty candidates before the largest possible audiences and under circumstances making possible the greatest educational value."

COMMUNISTS RIOT IN PARIS.

Celebrate Election to Municipality of Imprisoned Red.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Some windows in the Matin Building were broken late this evening by Communists who paraded the streets singing the "Internationale" and demonstrating against the Government and the local authorities.

The occasion was the election of one of their number, Marty, to the Municipal Council of Paris by an overwhelming majority in the working class district of Charonne. Marty was one of the sailors of the French Black Sea fleet who began a mutiny at Sebastopol when ordered to take part in the operations against the Bolsheviki in 1919. For his part in the mutiny, and in view of his rank as a petty officer he was condemned to fifteen years' penal servitude and is now serving his sentence at Clairvaux. Whether his election will be valid is a question which the Prefect of the Seine Department will examine tomorrow.

The Communists have made an energetic campaign on his behalf in the last weeks, and tonight's demonstration, during which several arrests were made, was the result of violent instigation by the Communist press.

Today a strike in the building trades in the Paris district was declared, but the strike has not any connection with the Communist machinations.

TREND TO CENSORSHIP A MENACE, SAYS PELL

Democratic State Committee Chairman Sees in Regulation of Movies Danger to the Press.

Herbert C. Pell Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said in a statement issued last night that he saw in the present motion picture censorship, the bill for which was passed by the Legislature at the instance of Governor Miller, a threat to extend censorship to the press. Mr. Pell called on citizens opposed to what he fears would be a further invasion of their liberties to vote for Democratic candidates for office this Fall, particularly for Democratic candidates for the Assembly. In his statements he said:

"The main fight of the Democratic Party throughout the State will be against the tendency toward government regulation, interference and censorship. This tendecy is un-American and, in the long run, will work serious injury to the people of this country.

"The principle of censorship is absolutely foreign to the United States. There is today ample law to prevent libellous and indecent matter being published, whether in the newspapers or in the motion pictures.

"Our traditional principles allow a man to say or otherwise publish, on his own responsibility and at his own risk, whatever he has in mind, although, of course, he must suffer the consequences if his publication results in material or moral loss to any one else or to the general public. In spite of the fact that a system of licensing has some convenience to an administration in power, this principle has developed on the ground that freedom of expression, unhampered by authority, is a necessary concomitant of a free government.

"The censorship of the motion-picture shows, I am afraid, is only the thin edge of the wedge, and may result in an attempt to control newspapers."

SEVERAL VIENNA BANKS ARE HIT FOR $930,000

Advanced Huge Sums to a Young Dutch Speculator in Foreign Exchange.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—It is reported that a Dutchman, Daniel Duim, a stock broker doing a large business in Vienna, has gone away without meeting his obligations. Several banks are creditors for enormous amounts, and it is estimated that their losses through him will reach 1,550,000,000 kronen (at current exchange $930,000).

Duim thought that the Austrian foreign credits, which will soon be available, would have a favorable influence on the rate of exchange. He sold bills on Holland and other European capitals, hoping to cover them at a cheaper rate. The rise in American, English, Swiss, French and other currencies resulted in tremendous losses for him.

With confidence that can hardly be credited, the Vienna banks allowed the young foreigner a credit of 10,000,000 kronen, and this was gradually extended to hundreds of millions.

The son of a rich Dutch merchant, Duim is an expert in handling exchange.

Afraid of admitting the details of having lost such vast sums through a foreigner of 26, the banks have only informed the police of the whole sum lost, if they had given detailed information the quotations of the various bank stocks might have suffered severely.

Some optimists believe that Duim will return and meet his obligations. His wife, who was with him last year, is a beautiful woman and recently became a film star. Her company is financed by her husband.

MRS. M'CORMICK DENIES RUMOR OF SEPARATION

Reaches Chicago Home and Agrees With Her Husband that the Story Is "Absurd."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Harold F. McCormick, general manager of the International Harvester Corporation, who, through his secretary, denied yesterday rumors that he and his wife were separated or were to live apart, was upheld today by Mrs. McCormick, who was the former Miss Edith Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller. She returned to Chicago today after an absence of eight years, chiefly spent in Switzerland.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," said Mrs. McCormick. "The rumor is absurd."

Harold F. McCormick did not accompany his wife, but remained in New York.

Mrs. McCormick's party included Muriel McCormick, her daughter; Dr. Josef Hartmann, a psycho-analyst from the school of Dr. Carl Jung at Zurich; a trained nurse and a retinue of servants.

Harold F. McCormick Jr. is believed to have remained in New York with his father, who is expected to arrive here later.

Mrs. McCormick told of her plans to found a school here for the study of synthetic psychology as taught at the Jung School in Switzerland.

"I will give my message to the world when the time is right," said Mrs. McCormick. "All I can say now is that synthetic psychology will solve all problems of business and domestic life. It is founded on infinite understanding—a consciousness of the subconsciousness. All perplexities and worries of existence are dispelled by it."

HOLD EAST PATERSON MAYOR

Official Is Charged With Buying From His Own Firm.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 2.—John J. Donor, Mayor of East Paterson Borough, Bergen County, was arrested here tonight on a charge of violating the act which prohibits a county official buying matter from a corporation in which the official is interested. The Mayor was held in $500 bail by Justice of the Peace E. A. Johnson to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Mayor was arrested on a complaint made by Justice of the Peace Jacob Greenberg of East Paterson. It is alleged that the Mayor and another man are partners in a firm known as the Hawthorne Sand and Gravel Company. It is alleged that the Mayor signed contracts with this firm to furnish certain material for the East Paterson Government.

GRAND JURY TO ACT ON KU KLUX CLASH

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Klansmen to desist from violating what he interpreted as the law against unknown masked men marching in a public demonstration, the Sheriff declared there would be no parade, according to witnesses.

Immediately afterward the throng of more than 3,000 people gathered to witness the parade saw the column of white clad figures begin their march toward Lorena, down the road leading in from Waco.

As the marchers advanced cheers from the crowds which lined the road greeted them, mingled with hoots and jeers from those admonishing the Sheriff not to interfere.

When the leader of the column bearing an American flag reached a point a block from the main business street of the town Sheriff Buchanan, followed by his two deputies and a crowd of curious spectators, halted the standard-bearer and grappled with him in an attempt to snatch the mask from his face.

Other marchers then came to the assistance of their leader, and in the melée which followed the Sheriff was knocked down.

A single pistol shot was heard, and as the Sheriff fought his way to his feet fifteen or twenty more shots were fired in rapid succession.

"Somebody got my gun while I was down," said Sheriff Buchanan.

The Sheriff quickly cleared a space around him, but soon after he was seen to totter and fall. Robed figures then picked up the national emblem and the flag of their organization and, with this as their signal, the marchers quickly formed into line and marched off, later disappearing as phantoms in the darkness.

Several bystanders, who seized and held Deputy Burton early in the fight, aided Sheriff Buchanan to his feet.

All of the wounded except Sheriff Buchanan were reported to have been innocent bystanders and today could give no information as to their assailants.

In telephone conversation with County Attorney F. B. Tierey here today, Governor Pat. M. Neff offered State aid in an investigation of the encounter last night, Mr. Tierey announced here tonight. The proffer was declined, he said, adding that he thought local authorities could handle the situation.

HYLAN ON THE WANE, FUSION LEADERS SAY

Declare That Women's Support of Coalition Ticket Will Be Important Factor.

MAYOR CHANGES TACTICS

Abandons "Front Porch" Campaign in Favor of a Series of Set Speeches.

Campaign managers for the coalition city ticket, Henry H. Curran for Mayor, Senator Charles C. Lockwood for Controller and Vincent Gilroy for President of the Board of Aldermen, expressed themselves yesterday at their new headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel as optimistic over the outlook and as satisfied that the trend had been all in the direction of these candidates during the last two weeks. The number of letters received at coalition headquarters, many of them from women, is said to have been surprisingly large, and in every case the writer has volunteered information that he or she intends to vote for the coalition candidates.

None of the coalition managers considers the election won. In fact, there was a general agreement that Mayor Hylan entered the campaign with an apparent lead, which they now believe has been cut down. There is, however, a strong feeling among the coalition and Republican leaders that, if the political tide continues as it is now running, Mr. Curran and the coalition ticket will win.

One reason for the optimism of the Republican-coalition leaders is the constantly growing evidence that Mr. Curran is proportionately stronger among the women voters than Mayor Hylan. According to information received at coalition headquarters, the dissatisfaction of the women over the school situation has become so strong in some parts of the city as to amount almost to an uprising.

Mr. Curran, John J. Lyons, his campaign manager, and Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, had a conference at the Murray Hill yesterday, and methods were discussed of getting the full registration of Mr. Curran's supporters, preliminary to the beginning of the six-day registration period next Monday. The Republican organizations of the five boroughs will be entrusted with getting out the registration. Other agencies, including a number of organizations of women, will look after the registration of the Democrats and independents who are supporting the coalition ticket.

The Democratic leaders still believe that Mayor Hylan will be re-elected, but the cocksure attitude of some of the Mayor's supporters seems to have disappeared during the last week. An indication of uncertainty among the Mayor's closest adherents was seen in an apparent change in his tactics, in deciding to abandon the Mayor's modified "front porch" campaign in favor of a number of speeches defending his administration, attacking the "interests," and questioning the motives of those supporting the coalition ticket.

The selection of former Governor Alfred E. Smith to make the principal speech at the ceremonies notifying Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig of their renomination and Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert of his nomination for president of the Board of Aldermen at City Hall on Wednesday is regarded by the Mayor's friend's as excellent politics. Mayor Hylan and the ex-Governor have not always agreed on public questions and the latter's speech is expected to indicate an appearance of harmony in the Democratic organization.

The announcement of the plan of the Transit Commission for the reorganization of the transit system does not seem as yet to have taken the five-cent-fare issue out of the campaign, and will not if Mayor Hylan and his supporters can help it. Mayor Hylan has made no personal comment upon the plan, but Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien has announced that the city administration will oppose it. Mr. Curran is now engaged in studying the plan, and will announce his attitude later.

GUATEMALA IN FEDERATION

Takes Final Action Favoring New Central American Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Dr. Julio Bianchi, Guatamalan Minister to the United States, today issued a statement in which he said he had received a cablegram from Luis P. Aguirre, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala announcing that the Constitution of the Federation of Central America was formally accepted by the Government of Guatemala in Guatemala City on October 1.

"The Government," said the message, "in the name of the people of Guatemala, pledged allegiance to the flag of the Federation of Central America, which now is formally organized and composed of the States of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. This action by Guatemala is the final official act which amalgamates the three republics, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, into one nation, the new Federation of Central America.

"The Federation, as now composed of the three northern republics of Central America, has a total population of more than 4,000,000 and a total area of more than 100,000 square miles. The population and area of the new nation will be much increased when Nicaragua and Costa Rica join the Federation."

UTAH QUAKES SUBSIDE.

Fifty Hours of Seismic Shocks Wreck Three Villages.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 2.—After more than fifty hours of recurrent earthquake shocks and almost continuous trembling, the seismic disturbances at Richfield, Elsinore and Monroe, 120 miles south of Salt Lake City, have subsided. Property damage at Elsinore and Monroe is estimated at more than $100,000.

The exodus of residents from three towns south of here, near the centre of disturbance, continued throughout the day. Those who have not left Elsinore and Monroe have abandoned all brick and stone structures in the town, because of fear of injury in case of additional shaking.

With the lapse of twenty-four hours with no recurrence of the shocks, the fearful suspense which had gripped the people was noticeably disappearing, and those who had taken refuge here were talking tonight of returning to their homes in Monroe and Elsinore tomorrow. Not a brick or stone structure remains intact in either Elsinore or Monroe, it is said, and several residences and business houses are total wrecks.

No serious personal injuries have been recorded.

2 NEW ORLEANS DIOCESES.

Announcement Also Made of Priests and Laymen Honored by the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 2.—New Orleans has been divided into two dioceses, one of which will have its seat at Lafayette in the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist.

Mgr. Joseph Kaup of Belleville, Ill., and the Rev. T. G. Villalonga of Santiago have been nominated by the Pope as domestic prelates; Daniel McGlynn and Dr. Bonaventure Portunodo of Belleville, John P. Dinan and Michael J. Dinan of Detroit and Orloito Salet Aubin of New York as knight of St. Gregory the Great; John Lonergan of Philadelphia, secret cameriere of the sword and mantle, and Mgr. Andread Lagoy Cisur of Havana a secret cameriere supernumary.

Pope Benedict was represented today by Cardinal Vannutelli at the unveiling in the Palestrina Chapel of a monument to Signor Luigi, known in the church as the "Prince of Music." Luigi composed ninety-three masses. A letter from Pope Benedict eulogising the composer was read at the ceremony.

SHOW IN BRYANT PARK GIVES MEALS TO 143

Program by Vaudeville Pair and Park Habitue Whistler Brings Collection of $13.26.

One hundred and thirty-three regular inhabitants of Bryant Park, out of the large number of unemployed men who spend most of their time on the grass behind the Public Library, were fed yesterday afternoon on soup and bread at a Sixth Avenue restaurant as the result of an entertainment given by Yvette and her partner, Eddie Cook, vaudeville performers.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the vaudeville team appeared on the steps behind the Library. When Cook started "The Wang Wang Blues" on his sexaphone a crowd soon gathered.

After a few numbers by the vaudeville artists, there were cries from the crowd of "Shorty, give us a tune." Without a collar and displaying all the marks of a park habitue, "Shorty" mounted the steps and obliged with a whistling exhibition. When the hat was passed after the "show" $13.26 was collected.

When William Campbell, 31 years old, of 618 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in West Side Court for collecting money at Broadway and Forty-third Street he said he got $19.62 in thirty-five minutes on Saturday night from the theatre crowd. When Campbell was arrested he told Patrolman Hauptman that his arm was shot off in the war, but later admitted that he lost the arm while strike-breaking in the West. He said he usually averaged $20 a night on Broadway. He was sent to the Workhouse for ten days by Magistrate Ryttenberg.

MAGYAR CABINET VOTES TO GIVE UP BURGENLAND

But Expresses Fears Lest Insurgents May Be Difficult to Deal With.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 1.—A resolution was passed by the Cabinet Council today to comply with the ultimatum of the Council of Ambassadors issued in Paris Sept. 23, "inviting" Hungary to evacuate Burgenland.

The council expressed apprehension as to the extent to which it would be able to deal with the insurgents in West Hungary.

WALSH SEES IRISH VICTORY.

Former War Labor Board Head Says Hour Is About to Strike.

Ten thousand Irish sympathizers cheered Frank P. Walsh, head of the United States Labor Board during the war, when, in an address at the Empire City Race Track in Yonkers yesterday, he predicted that Ireland was about to win its fight for freedom.

"Ireland's hour is about to strike," he said, referring to the negotiations expected to be opened soon with Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain.

Mr. Walsh was the principal speaker at a field day of New York Council, American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

Major Michael Kelly introduced Mr. Walsh and Eamon Roy, emissary of Eamonn de Valera to India. "The people of India have tired of British rule," said Mr. Roy. "They stand ready to support Ireland in its fight against the Crown." Mr. Walsh, who has been abroad studying the Irish problem, brought a message from the Irish people to the people here. Walsh said in part: "The Irish people stand firmly on the rock of determination.

"I appeal to you to pay no attention to pro-English newspapers in this country. Nobody in England or Ireland reads them or pays any attention to them. Ireland will never surrender the victory she has won through the bloody sacrifice of her sons and daughters. It would seem Ireland's hour is about to strike. I appeal to the American people to support the Irish movement and the Irish cause."

Resolutions were offered by the Field Day Committee pledging "deathless support" to the Irish cause and the cause of the Irish Republic.

BERLIN BOOM FOR HERMES.

Food Minister Now Talked of as Ambassador to Washington.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Dr. Hermes, the Food Minister, is persistently mentioned as the likeliest candidate for the Washington Ambassadorship. Dr. Hermes, who is a member of the Centre Party, will probably lose his present Cabinet post because the expected reorganization on a broader basis will make it necessary to remove the holders of several portfolios to make room for representatives of the German People's Party. It is said that Chancellor Wirth may tender the Washington Ambassadorship to Dr. Hermes as a compensation and possibly for another reason. It is believed that Dr. Hermes is one of the few prominent Germans who have sufficiently clean political bills of health to pass Washington's scrutiny. The Independent Socialist Freiheit sarcastically remarks:

"Almost every body who has not actually served a jail sentence has been mentioned as Ambassador to Washington. Dr. Hermes's principal qualifications are that he is wealthy, speaks English and is reputed to have a sensible wife."

CITY GETS READY TO FIGHT TRANSIT PLAN

Steps to Be Taken Will Be Decided Upon This Week—Experts Analyzing Report.

PROBLEM FOR COMMISSION

They Are Figuring Whether Economies Can Be Made to Offset Restoration of Transfers.

Steps to be taken by the city to fight the Transit Commission's plan for reorganization of the traction lines may become known this week. John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, said last night he expected to confer with those interested with the city in the matter within a day or two. The Mayor, he said, probably would discuss the commission's report in a public statement today or tomorrow. It is expected that United States Senator Johnson will be one of those who confer with Mr. O'Brien.

"Experts employed by the city," said Mr. O'Brien, "are making an intensive study of the report. They are separating it into sections and are carefully scrutinizing each section to discover just what it means in its entirety."

One question that is puzzling the Transit Commission is whether the reduction in overhead charges and other economies will come anywhere near offsetting the reduction in income resulting from the restoration of free transfers and increased service. The failure of the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies to accommodate the growing traffic, it is admitted, has resulted in large savings in operating expenses. These methods, practiced at the expense of the public, will cease under the commission's plan. That is a definite promise by the commission.

The first cost of replacing worn-out rolling stock and making necessary repairs to tracks and stations will not be considered as part of annual expense. In the 1920 report of the Public Service Commission the cost of rehabilitating the surface lines was estimated at $10,000,000.

The first cost is roughly estimated that such work on all lines will cost about $25,000,000.

The elimination of free transfers increased the income of the surface lines approximately $9,000,000 a year and the restoration of this free service will mean a reduction in the revenues of about the same amount. Under municipal control as provided for in the proposed plan all unearned and unpaid preferentials, amounting to $41,681,458, will be wiped out, leaving with several millions of dollars due the city for taxes. An effort was to be made, it was said, to induce the State to forego all of its taxes on the lines for at least a year and to cancel all of those due. The total of taxes due the State and city aggregate more than $13,000,000.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the gross revenues of the operating companies was approximately $133,000,000, and the costs of operation, taxes, rentals and interest on same, in round numbers, $150,000,000, which left a deficit of about $17,000,000. In its table summarizing the financial situation of the companies the commission summarized the deficits, besides the $17,000,000, as $10,000,000 in the interest and sinking fund account of the city, the cost of the elimination of double fares and the restoration of free transfers, $9,000,000 and $5,000,000 to cover the cost of one-third of the cost of neglected repair work and incidental rehabilitation.

Therefore the total amount that will have to be added to the present revenues is $41,000,000. This does not include the cost of restoring full train and car service now the replacing of obsolete and worn-out equipment.

The commission believes that within a few months after the lines are in operation under the proposed plan the precise financial situation affecting the properties can be arrived at and that at the termination of the year during which the five-cent fare is to run that the amount of fare needed will be definitely known.

GERMAN INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS GIVE TERMS

Announce Their Requirements For Taking Office With Members of Other Parties.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The Majority Socialists having approached the Independent Socialists to ascertain the conditions under which the latter would be ready to enter the Central Government, the Independent Socialist Party has set forth its requirements before making a definite reply.

The Independents desire to know whether all the coalition parties are ready to form a Government with them on the basis of a minimum program comprising the following points:

1. The establishment of budgetary equilibrium by the taxation of property.
2. Effective measures for the defense of the republic; suppression of monarchist reaction, especially by drastic reform of the judicial system, and the removal of openly monarchist officials.
3. Continuance of the social policy.
4. Socialization of mines.
5. A foreign policy of conciliation, reconstruction and a sincere effort to fulfil the demands of the Allies.

PRESIDENT PRAISES MEN OF THE MARINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Niver said a few prayers, in one of which he asked for a blessing upon the President and upon the coming conference on the limitation of armament. He spoke, too, of the conference in a short address to the Marines—an address in which all the pride of the corps rang out.

Pride in the Marines.

"We are Marines," said the chaplain. "We want to be Christian men—that's what we Marines want to be; men who are faithful to our country and to our God. We want to be true to our colors, but true also to the cross of Christ."

There had been two hymns early in the simple service, but the Marines did not sing with their accustomed heartiness. At the end of the ceremony, the chaplain asked for that most militant of all hymns, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The regular song leader stepped to the edge of the truck.

"Men, won't you please sing it the way you do at home?" he asked. And then, as the military band struck the opening bars, he shouted:

"Now, the old pep! Let's go!"

It was after this that the President spoke to the Marines. He had not expected to say anything, but Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Commander of the East Coast Expeditionary Force, which has been carrying on the manoeuvres, made a particular request, which was heartily seconded by Secretary Denby. The President mounted the same truck from which Chaplain Niver conducted the service and spoke from this platform.

From the services the President went a half mile away to a spot 150 feet from the famous Lacey House, where General Grant held conferences with his staff when he was opposing General Lee in the history-making capaign of the Wilderness. Here the President reviewed the whole Marine force of 5,000 men as it passed before him. Governor Westmoreland Davis of Virginia, who drove up from Richmond yesterday with Mrs. Davis; Secretary Denby, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, General Butler, Major Gen. John Lejeune, Commander of the Marine Corps, and Colonel Dunlop, Commanding the Third Brigade, were in the reviewing line with the President, whose own flag was planted in the ground just in front of him.

The entire force was drawn up in platoons in a valley when the President arrived, but in a few minutes the military band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the review was on. General Butler, an aide, and his orderly dashed on horseback down the field and up beside President Harding. The Marine band smashed into that crackling tune it loves to play. "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," a tall drum major stepping smartly out in front and leading the way.

Marines March in Review.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Marines made up the Fourth Brigade, in command of Colonel Bradman, followed by the Tenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Kutz. These marched in platoon formation, the men in the rear of each group dragging along machine guns and mortars. Behind the marching men came caterpillar tractors dragging field guns. A camouflaged tank, two or three paraboloids, as the listening devices for oncoming airplanes are called, anti-aircraft guns, big searchlights, ambulances, and all the other equipment of an army in the field trundled at the end of the parade.

Above the troops flew airplanes which had come in earlier in the day from Quantico, the marine headquarters. When these planes reached the camp they excited sincere admiration from everybody, for they were flying in most accurate formation, a Martin bomber in front, behind it three Spads in one moving line, and behind these another Spad. The airmen flew directly across the camp in this fashion, and the manner in which they controlled their formation was declared remarkable.

After the review President Harding paused for a time at a little cemetery near the Lacey House. This spot is not more than thirty feet square, but it contains seventeen nameless graves, and the arm of General Stonewall Jackson. After the great soldier was shot down by his own men near Chancellorsville, Chaplain Smith of his staff took his chief's amputated arm to the tiny cemetery and buried it there on May 3, 1863.

The graveyard was overgrown with weeds when the East Coast Expeditionary Force went to the Wilderness a few days ago for its manoeuvers. The soldiers asked permission of the owner of the farm on which the cemetery is situated to put it in condition in honor of Jackson. This morning there was a neat fence of white posts and wire around the five big cedar trees that rise above the unmarked graves and the stone marking where Jackson's arm lies.

As an end to the President's day in camp the marines formed themselves into an outline picture of him, hundreds of the men of the force making up this likeness. He was extremely interested in this accomplishment, and watched the making of the picture with close attention.

President and Mrs. Harding left the camp about noon and motored to Washington. The road to Fredericksburg, 16 miles from the camp, was dusty beyond words, but the President took it good-naturedly.

Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, the President's physician, who was one of the party at the camp, went back to Washington in an airplane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President and Mrs. Harding reached Washington soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon from Wilderness Run, Va., where they had spent last night at the field headquarters of the Marine East Coast Expeditionary Force. Major Gen. John Le Jeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps, accompanied them on the eighty-mile automobile ride to the capital.

2,488 DRUG ARRESTS HERE SO FAR THIS YEAR

In 2 Months, Under New Law, 93 P. C. Convictions Have Been Obtained in 659 Trials.

A statement issued yesterday by Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, summarizing his activities against the narcotic evil in the quarter ended Sept. 30, said:

"The tremendous growth of the narcotic evil in this city has been established, and the reports given out from time to time have been verified by an unprecedented record of 2,488 arrests for the three-quarters of a year's work for 1921.

"Among those apprehended by the narcotic division were nine children, from 12 to 15 years of age, who participated in and who were used to sell drugs on the street.

"Many drug peddlers, drug vendors and smugglers were among those arrested, and large quantities of drugs were also seized during this period.

"Since the enactment of the new amendment to the Sanitary Code relative to habit-forming drugs, a little more than two months ago, 932 arrests have been made. Of 659 brought to trial, a record of 93 per cent. convictions has been obtained.

CHINESE PROBLEM SEEN AS KEY TO ARMS PARLEY

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Says Far East Question Must Be Solved if Conference Is Success.

Arthur Rugh, Y. M. C. A. educational secretary for China, discussing Chinese political conditions at the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday, said a large part of Chinese opinion held the view that the forthcoming Washington conference on limitation of armament would first have to solve the Chinese problem to reach permanent and practical results. Rugh was introduced as an authority on industrial and political conditions in China.

"If the Washington conference is a success," he predicted, "it will be because it has solved the Chinese problem."

Bolsheviki were at work in China, Rugh said, but they were making promises which could not be carried out. Referring to trade and the opportunities for American industry and commerce in China, Rugh mentioned seventeen American firms that had opened for business there during the year, making a total of 300 or more American business firms throughout the country.

Rugh said Christian development in China had reached a stage that made it appear possible that Christianity might soon be generally adopted.

U. S. RULE IN SAMOA PRAISED

Author Says Natives There Are Best Governed of All Polynesia.

Frederick O'Brien, author of two books of travel dealing with the South Seas, has just returned to New York after six months in Samoa. He said American Samoa was one of the best governed and happiest colonies he had encountered.

Regarding reports of trouble in the colony that were printed three weeks ago, Mr. O'Brien attributed them to the desire of the younger chiefs to displace their elder leaders in the government of the natives under American administration.

"I have visited French, British, German, Dutch and American colonies," he said, "but nowhere have I found the natives better off or more contented than in American Samoa. The navy—Captain Wallace Evans is Governor—has done a good job there, tactfully and efficiently.

"As a result I find that the natives of American Samoa are the only members of the Polynesian race who are not dying off. Disease has ravaged the natives of other South Sea islands, and their numbers are fast dwindling.

"Perhaps the chief reason why the Samoans are better off

2 WHO SAW LINCOLN DIE TALK OVER SCENE

Dr. C. A. Leale, First to Minister to President in Ford's Theatre, Questions Proctor.

ADDITIONAL PROOF FOUND

Is Copy of Signed Statement Certifying to Correctness of Death Scene Sketch.

A curious interview took place on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon between two men who were last in each other's presence on the morning of April 15, 1865, when they were together in the room in Peterson's house in Tenth Street, Washington, where Abraham Lincoln died, after having been shot the night before by Booth in Ford's Theatre.

One of the two men was Dr. Charles A. Leale of 500 Madison Avenue, a distinguished physician, who fifty-six years ago was the young army doctor who first ministered to Lincoln in the box in Ford's Theatre, and later caused him to be moved across the street to Peterson's, where he remained in charge of the dying man until the arrival of Surgeon General Barnes.

The other was Thomas Proctor, a pauper in the City Home. It was in Proctor's bed that Lincoln died, according to the story of some of his bed friends and the evidence of the woodcut in Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of April 29, 1865, which pictures Proctor at Lincoln's bedside and names him. With the exception of Robert T. Lincoln, these two are probably the only men living who saw Lincoln die.

Further Proof Found.

Further proof that the story concerning Proctor was true was given yesterday by Benjamin Carrigan of 731 South Nineteenth Street, Newark, who had preserved a complete copy of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of April 29, 1865, which contains a statement signed by Proctor and others. The statement vouches for the correctness of the death scenes engraved by the artist, Albert Berghaus. It is also signed by W. Clark, indicating that Clark and Proctor, instead of being rivals for the glory of having given a bed to the dying Lincoln, are properly sharers of the glory. The statement is as follows:

We, the undersigned inmates of 453 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C., the house in which President Lincoln died, and being present at his death, do hereby certify that the sketches of Mr. Albert Berghaus are correct.

HENRY ULKE,
JULIUS ULKE,
W. PETERSON,
THOMAS PROCTOR,
W. CLARK,
H. S. SAFFORD.

Dr. Leale, though nearly 80 years old, is a man of great vigor and mental energy, still practicing his profession. Proctor, formerly a fairly well-known lawyer, is still in fair bodily health, but his mind has weakened. At first Proctor's memory seemed nearly blank on everything. For a while he responded mechanically. Then, apparently falling under the magnetic influence of Dr. Leale, Proctor replied more brightly and had more success in searching obscure corners of his memory for the events connected with the death of Lincoln. After some preliminary questions, Dr. Leale asked:

"Were you in Washington when President Lincoln was killed?"

"Indeed, I Was There."

"Indeed, I was at his deathbed," said Proctor quickly. "He died on my bed."

The old man could not remember where the house was. He said he thought it was an institution. He seemed to take hold firmly when the name of Peterson was mentioned and was quite sure that he remembered the Petersons.

"Where did you live in Washington?"

"Right there. Right there in the—" he paused in search of a word and completed the sentence by saying "right there in the ward." He has lived in a ward for six years and the ward evidently had dispossessed his mind of all other ideas of habitations.

"Was that near Ford's Theatre?"

"Of course. Ford's Theatre was right there."

Coming down to the scene in which the two men had participated, Dr. Leale asked:

"Did you see President Lincoln?"

"Of course. He died on my bed. He was carried there by those who carried him and put him diagonally across the bed because he was a tall man."

This was true, to the knowledge of Dr. Leale, who had himself tried to break out the panel at the foot of the bed to make room for Lincoln's six feet four inches.

"Did you stay there all the time?"

Proctor's Mental Torture.

"Yes, pretty nearly," said Proctor. The aged pauper became lost again, when he was asked on which floor the room was. He thought a while, frowning and distorting his face, which reflected sympathetically the torture he inflicted upon himself in goading his failing memory. He said he thought it was not the attic, and then added that he was positive it was not the attic. He would not commit himself further. The imprint of the long career of a conservative lawyer was plain, as the old man guarded and limited his statements, withdrew statements which appeared overstrong and refused to place himself on record unless he had the strongest possible support from his memory.

As for the chairs and furnishings of the room, Proctor said it was "just like any ordinary room." He remembered having seen the picture of the white horse and the blacksmith, which was on the wall there, but he could not remember where he had seen it. Proctor said he thought Lincoln was shot in the right temple, but Dr. Leale told him it was on the left side of the head, and indicated the place on Proctor's skull.

"That's so. Now I remember," said Proctor. "You know and I have forgotten it."

In answers to questions, Proctor was saying that he continued to live in the room for some time, when a nurse came up to the benches where the conversation was going on and said:

"Oh, there you are, daddy. They told me some men had taken you away." Then she said it was all right, but that she was a little worried, because Proctor was in the habit of getting lost.

The old man remembered distinctly that he had been a friend of John Burroughs, as had been told by Timothy Daly and James E. Kelly, the sculptor, who were friends of Proctor many years ago when he was doing well as a legal practitioner and devoting all his spare time to natural history. He said he had taken birds to John Burroughs to discuss with him, and that once or twice John Burroughs had taken birds to him.

"I used to keep a great many birds," said Proctor. He added that he could never bear parrots. The statement had been made by Timothy Daly that the name of Proctor had been emblazoned in the science of entomology by the naturalist Nicholas Pike, who called the bug after Proctor. Whether Proctor found the bug and Pike named it after its discoverer, or whether Pike found it himself and named it after Proctor, in recognition of his work as an amateur naturalist, could not be learned. Proctor could not remember Pike at all.

"But you were a student of entomology?" Dr. Leale asked.

Liked Natural History.

"Oh, yes, indeed, and of ornithology and botany, and of mammalogy, too."

Proctor could not remember whether he had a roommate. At the mention of Clark he thought he did have a roommate of that name for a short time. He was trying to recall where Stanton, Welles and others were sitting, when three women visitors approached the bench, and one of them crammed into Proctor's hands a tin of small cigars, a box of tobacco and two handkerchiefs.

"The cigars are for you to smoke between the acts when you go to the movies," she said. "The white handkerchief is for Sunday and the blue one with the polka dots for every day."

Proctor said that while he was employed in the War Department he had seen and talked to Lincoln, but that he could not remember anything Lincoln had said to him.

"When we were crossing the street, carrying Mr. Lincoln from the theatre, a man ran out from Peterson's and told us to carry him in there. We had found two other houses dark and closed, so we carried him where the man told us. Were you that man," Dr. Leale resumed.

Proctor could not remember. His story, as he told it years ago, was that he met the bearers of the wounded man on the first floor up, when they were undecided which room to enter, and directed them to enter his room. As Dr. Leale recalled it, the man who ran out into the street was Mr. Peterson, the owner of the house.

"If you had your choice," asked Dr. Leale; "if some man came and said, 'I'll give you anything you ask for,' would you ask to leave this place."

"By Jove," replied the old man, after a pause, "I don't know what I would ask for. I would be afraid of making a big mistake."

"You mean you might be making a mistake in leaving this place?"

"Yes."

"Are you satisfied with your place here?"

"Yes. I'm satisfied with it as long as it lasts."

"An Intuition" About Mrs. Lincoln.

Proctor said he had "an intuition" that he had seen Peterson, candle in hand, ushering the party from the street into the house, and that Mrs. Lincoln had arrived later.

"But confound it all," he added, "the particulars of the thing, they whirl away from me."

The pauper was then told that Dr. Leale had been in the bedroom the night Lincoln died.

"Do you remember him?"

The old man looked for a long time at Dr. Leale.

"I recollect that I have seen you before," he said, "but I can't say where. I think I have seen you, though."

"We can't remember everything," said Dr. Leale. "It's a wise man who can forget."

"It is, if he can forget judiciously," said Proctor. This little flash brought feeble laughs from one or two old colleagues of Proctor from the City Home who sat on benches near by and listened to the conversation.

"Have you good cheerful men surrounding you?" asked Dr. Leale.

"Yes, sir, I have. Several very good men. Very friendly to me. At first I was all alone. But now I have friends."

Questioned as to his career at the bar, Proctor modestly disclaimed the suggestion that he had achieved any eminence, but said he had made a fairly good living, though he had handled no important cases. In reply to questions, he said he had never received any money or reward for his services in helping to care for the President during his last moments. He seemed to regard the suggestion as a quaint one.

Never Capitalized Incident.

According to his old friends, Proctor was extremely reticent about the matter and never capitalized it in any way. In similar fashion Dr. Leale made it a lifelong rule to avoid notoriety because of his connection with Lincoln's death. Immediately after the tragedy, his superior, Surgeon General Barnes, said to him:

"Forget the matter entirely. Don't ever remember that you did anything for Lincoln. If you talk about it and it becomes widely known, people will say that you were Lincoln's doctor. Admiration may result for a time, but in the end you will become a laughing-stock. It will injure your life."

Dr. Leale always followed this advice. The first violation of his rule in this respect occurred a few years ago, when he consented to give the details of Lincoln's last hours in an address before the Loyal Legion in this city.

Dr. Leale was in the gallery of Ford's Theatre in an unofficial capacity when he heard the shot. He was the first physician to arrive and found Lincoln already unconscious. Laura Keene, the star in "The American Cousin," which was being played that night, hurried from the stage to the box and held the head of the wounded man in her lap a while as Dr. Leale examined the wound. After the removal of Lincoln to the Peterson house Dr. Leale remained in charge for two hours until Surgeon General Barnes arrived. The Surgeon General had been delayed because he was attending Secretary of State Seward, struck down at almost the same moment that Lincoln fell.

Dr. Leale's Relics.

Dr. Leale has a large collection of Lincoln literature and relics, including a plaster cast of the left hand of the President, which is said to be the only one extant. After Lincoln's death, Dr. Leale made a minute examination of the body.

"He was without a single physical defect of any kind. His body was extraordinarily muscular and free from any trace of fat. He has been frequently caricatured and seldom represented successfully, although the statue of Borglum in Newark is a good one. The one piece of statuary which reminds me of the physique of Abraham Lincoln, especially the lower part of the body, is the Moses of Michelangelo."

Dr. Leale said he had a clear recollection of most of the details of the final scenes of Abraham Lincoln's life, but he could not be sure of all who were in the room. He could not identify Proctor as one who was there, and he was almost sure that Proctor was not in the room when death actually occurred. On the other hand, he said, persons might have passed in and out without his knowing it.

Dr. Leale said he had never made inquiries as to the tenant of the room, but he understood that it was the room of a daughter. This fits in with the story told on Saturday by George Rector, that his mother, then Pauline Peterson, had usually occupied the room, but was attending a boarding school at Bethlehem, Pa., at the time of the assassination.

The evidence which has come to THE NEW YORK TIMES in a considerable mass since the first story about Proctor on Saturday morning, is now apparently sufficient to reconcile the violent contradictions which appeared at first. There were seemingly three claimants to the room at first—Proctor, the late William Clark and the late Mrs. George Rector, then Pauline Peterson. The new details seemed to verify and fuse all three accounts, making Miss Peterson the normal possessor of the room and Clark and Proctor temporary lodgers in it, while she was away at school, and rooms were in great demand because of the crowded condition of the capital.

As for the special controversy whether Peterson's was or was not a boarding-house, there is an illuminating line in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of April 29, 1865. This says that, contrary to some newspaper accounts, the house was not an ordinary rooming house, but a house of "very high reputation," apparently taking boarders as a patriotic duty, in view of war conditions.

An Interesting Letter.

One of the interesting letters received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was the following:

Oct. 1, 1921.
162 East Forty-sixth Street.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with especial interest the account in today's TIMES of Thomas Proctor and his association with the death of Abraham Lincoln. My grandfather, Maunsell B. Field, was one of those who stood at the President's bedside, and in his book of "Memories," published in 1873, he gives a pen picture of the death chamber and what happened therein.

He names the more prominent of those who were there, not mentioning Mr. Proctor's name, but stating that there were "perhaps a few others whom I do not at present recall." Of the room itself, he says that was "a small extension room at the end of the hall, from which you descended to it by two steps. The room was plainly furnished and there were some prints hanging upon the walls. The President was lying transversely across the cottage bedstead, as he was too tall to be placed in any other position."

LOUISE MAUNSELL FIELD.

The question of tenancy of the Lincoln's deathchamber was set forth yesterday as follows in a communication by I. Harry Shannon of 3142 Nineteenth Street, Washington.

"The tenant of the room to which Lincoln was carried from the theatre after the shooting was a soldier named William T. Clark, an enlisted man in Company D, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry, who had been detailed to duty in the Quartermaster's Department. After being detailed to that duty in Washington he rented this room. The tenant of the house in April, 1865, was a tailor whose name was William Petersen. His shop was in the basement and he rented several of the rooms above. Besides the soldier, Clark, he had, at the time of the shooting, another tenant, whose name was Henry S. Saffold. The number of the house was then 453 Tenth Street, but its present number is 516.

"Saffold rented the second-story front room. He was reading there when, at about 10 o'clock at night, he heard a commotion in the street, and going to the window heard that the President had been shot. He ran down to the front door and was standing at the top of the steps when the President was brought out of the theatre in the arms of several men. The gas lamp on the square was nearly in front of the Petersen house. The other residences along the street were dark. There were no such things as telephones and no way of getting an ambulance quickly. There seems not even to have been a call for a carriage or other conveyance. As the men brought the wounded President out of the theatre to the street, they seemed to hesitate, as Saffold told the story, and from the steps of the Peterson house he called out, 'Bring him here.' They carried in the wounded man and the first room at hand with a bed in it was Clark's, at the end of the hall. Clark was not in. They laid Lincoln, unconscious, on Clark's bed and there he died at 7 o'clock next morning."

MRS. WENZING'S VERSION.

Lincoln Died in Her Bed, Baltimore Woman Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Thomas Proctor, who says Abraham Lincoln died in his bed in Washington, is mistaken, according to Mrs. Pauline Louise Wenzing, 76 years old, who lives in this city. Lincoln, she says, was carried to the home of her father, William Peterson, and laid on her bed, where he died the next morning.

No one so young as Proctor, who was 17 at that time, was in the room, Mrs. Wenzing contends. Even the President's younger son was not admitted, she says.

Mrs. Wenzing, who was 14 years old then, had retired, her room being on the first floor of the house. Her father had gone out and she was alone with a servant, she said.

She was awakened by shouting and a disturbance in front of the theatre, which was directly across Tenth Street from her home. She heard some one call out that the President had been shot, and she left her bed. Then she saw the injured man carried into her home.

President Lincoln was placed on the girl's bed, to avoid carrying him upstairs. The bed was a short one, and the foot of it was broken off so that the tall man could lie on it comfortably. The bed was sold, along with the house, after Mr. Petersen's death.

There was so much uproar, Mrs. Wenzing says, that she does not remember clearly everything that happened. She and the servant got towels and bandages and heated water, with which physicians bathed the President's wound. She got a pair of scissors, she says, with which a doctor cut away the hair from the injury on the left side of Lincoln's head. Soldiers came to guard the house, bring stationed at all the doors and windows and even on the roof.

SLAIN BY POLICEMAN IN FLIGHT WITH AUTO

One of Four Occupants of Alleged Stolen Car Mortally Wounded by Bullet.

TWO COMPANIONS ARE HELD

Police Seize Two Men Running From Taxicab That Contained Burglars' Loot.

A man who said he was John O'Brien, 25 years old, died in Bellevue Hospital last night from a bullet wound in the back. He was shot by Patrolman Kiernan J. Doolan of the East Twenty-second Street station, early yesterday in front of 425 East Sixty-third Street, where the policeman's brother, Martin Doolan, has an apartment. According to Patrolman Doolan, he shot O'Brien when the latter and three others tried to steal an automobile from in front of the house.

The automobile belonged to Martin Doolan. Patrolman Doolan was visiting his brother. According to the Doolans, they saw four men start to drive away in the car, and the policeman fired one shot. With the assistance of Patrolman Dunn, of the East 67th Street station, they stopped the car and arrested the quartet. O'Brien was taken to the hospital and word was sent to his sister, a Mrs. Fay, of 508 East 55th Street.

All the men denied any intention to steal the car, but two of them, Richard Handibode, 21 years old, of 437 East 66th Street, and Matthew McCarthy, 21, of 1,182 First Avenue, were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate Frothingham in Yorkville Court, for examination Wednesday on a charge of grand larceny. St. John Gavin, 22, was discharged for lack of evidence.

Kiernan Doolan is the policeman who was on post in the police place in East Seventeenth Street, in Charles F. Murphy's home district, on the night of primary day, when Joseph Shalleck, campaign manager for James J. Hines, was badly beaten. Shalleck said a uniformed policeman on duty in the police place had helped beat him, but Doolan was exonerated by a Police Department inquiry.

Detective McGregor and Patrolman Ward arrested two men early yesterday in a chase in Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in which the detective fired several shots. One bullet grazed the head of Fred Noble, 18 years old, of 258 West Fifteenth Street. His companion was John Clark, 20, of the same address.

After taking the prisoners to the station house, the police returned and found the taxicab had been abandoned. They said it contained money and postage stamps stolen from the lamp company, whose office had been entered through the roof. According to the police, the men arrested were lookouts for the burglars who escaped. Magistrate Hatting held the prisoners in $5,000 bail each for examination tomorrow on the charge of burglary. Noble and Clark denied implication in the burglary, and said they had run because they thought the detective was a hold-up man.

Patrolman Prigge caught a man after a chase through crowds in the Cortlandt Street station of the Hudson tubes yesterday, fifty commuters joining the man in the pursuit. The prisoner was George Walsh, a vulcanizer of East Orange, N. J. Special Officer Connolly of the New York Telephone Company said he found Walsh trying to steal a coin box from a telephone booth in the Hudson Terminal Building.

A posse of twenty men, after several hours' hunt, captured a man hiding near the home of Frank T. Cornell, in Port Washington, L. I., early yesterday. They said a jimmy and flashlight were found in his pockets, but he refused to admit their charge that he was responsible for many recent burglaries in the vicinity. In the police court, where he was held for examination, the prisoner said he was George Mason, 40 years old, of 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

TWO LIVES LOST IN FIRE IN WASHINGTON HOTEL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Two persons are known to have lost their lives in a fire which early today partially destroyed the National Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue a few blocks from the Capitol.

The dead are George Mason, aged 40, Charlottesville, Va., an employe of the Shipping Board, and Miss Catherine Dean, aged 24, a telephone operator at the hotel.

More than 300 guests were asleep in the building when the fire broke out. A number jumped to safety, half a dozen persons sustaining injuries.

The hotel was one of the oldest in the city. Henry Clay died there, and Abraham Lincoln frequently dined there.

REPORT $100,000 OFFER FOR A CANCER REMEDY

Cosmopolitan Research Society of Brooklyn Says Anonymous Donor Will Give Money.

The Cosmopolitan Cancer Research Society, Inc., of 847 Union Street, Brooklyn, in an announcement sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night by D. E. Woolley, Secretary of that organization, said:

"A philanthropic patron of the Cosmopolitan Research Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., has authorized the offering of a prize of $100,000, to be designated as the Cosmopolitan Cancer Prize, for the discovery of a medicinal remedy for the relief of cancer.

"The offer is made in anticipation that during National Cancer Week, Oct. 30 to Nov. 5, when conferences and cancer clinics will be held in every large city throughout the United States, some of the physicians, chemists and scientists participating may announce such a discovery.

"In competing for the prize it will be required that the method of treatment, formulas, and full information be submitted with therapeutic proofs in at least fifty cases.

"All methods of treatment offered will be thoroughly investigated by an experienced board of physicians and experts, and finally submitted to the Medical Council of the American Medical Association for approval.

"It is hoped this sum, $100,000 will prove a sufficient incentive to bring out a method which it may be possible to place in the hands of the general practicioner for the quick relief of cancer sufferers and serve as a memorial to the accomplishments of the nation's first cancer week."

In an accompanying letter Mr. Woolley said:

"You may use the enclosed announcement just authorized today. The donor stipulates he remain unknown until the prize is awarded, otherwise would gladly give his name."

Dr. Lewis P. Addoms, Secretary of the Kings County Medical Society could not be found last night, but Dr. C. E. Scofield, Secretary of the Kings County Medical Society for many years until last year, said he had never heard of the Cosmopolitan Cancer Research Institute.

Another prominent physician, who formerly was an officer of one of the leading medical societies in this city said:

"I have never heard of the Cosmopolitan Cancer Research Society. We have been trying for more than 100 years to discover a cure for cancer and have not found one yet. To the physician who discovers a cure for cancer $100,000 would be but an insignificant reward as compared to the income a 'medicinal remedy' would yield."

ORGANIZING WORLD'S INTELLECTUAL WORK

Union of International Associations at Brussels Comprises 230 Members.

In anticipation of action by the League of Nations Assembly calling upon the Council to appoint an international committee of twelve experts "to examine international questions regarding intellectual co-operation and education," the League of Nations News Bureau yesterday issued a statement describing the work already accomplished along those lines by the Union of International Associations at Brussels.

The Union of International Associations, which is a federation open to all such organizations, private or public, which are not commercial, but have an intellectual or moral object or work for the service of the public, began in 1910 with 132 member associations, and in 1914 this number had risen to 230. This represents a clear majority of the total recognized international associations, which are estimated at somewhat over 500, and all the more important ones of these are included.

To illustrate the multiplicity and variety of the organizations or groups belonging to the union, a few titles may be quoted at random: Institute of International Law, International Association for Protection Against Tuberculosis, International Statistical Institute, International Federation of the Staff of Secondary Public Schools, International Council of Women, International Association of the Medical Press, International Congress of Social Insurance, League of Esperantists, International Office of Weights and Measures and Interparliamentary Union.

Under the auspices of the union has been formed an International University at Brussels, the aim of which is to form a centre for higher international education.

The Belgian Government has granted the various organizations full use of the Palais du Cinquantenaire at Brussels for the establishment of an international centre.

CLEMENCEAU WARNS OF WANING VICTORY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

lose a chance of giving proof of that. Let there then be no hidden thoughts representing us as an eventual danger, and, above all, let none make the mistake of making a show which could be mistaken by Germany to be an advance of sympathy at compound interest.

"Germany sought domination by an extortionate race. As long as she has not abandoned this foolish dream, the alliance cannot weaken, except to the detriment of that one among us who gives way. Our watchword should be this: Neither to dominate nor to be dominated; peace of equity for all the world."

That was the rôle for the French and all democracies to seek to fulfill, he continued, and in spite of everything that had passed, the régime of free government remained for the future definitely assured. For France the especially right policy was to live in peace and justice or else she would perish.

The "Tiger" then turned on his successors with a virulance which only the campaign which has been carried on against him recently can justify.

"At Versailles," he said, "we made Germany bow the knee. How, then, has she been allowed to forget it?"

The war criminals were still untried, engagements were broken, the signed treaty had not been kept and reparations had not been paid as promised. Into these matters Parliament must inquire, he said.

Criticises American Policy.

Then, turning to the question of France's security, he indicted in no measured terms the American policy of aloofness from Europe.

"For the maintenance of peace," he said, "our allies felt the necessity of offering us their concurrence, without waiting for the French negotiator to ask for it. With this object, they made engagements which one day they will be reminded of. Thanks to the Treaty of Versailles, their acts at this moment are being decided by ours.

"I see that at this moment every one is magnificently busy about assuring the peace of the world in the Far East. We can wish only success for such a noble enterprise. But we are manifestly of the world, and the Pacific Ocean is a considerable way away, while our frontier is near to Germany. Why not, then, recognize that all just causes are rigorously bound together?

"The Washington conference might find in the actual state of affairs a fine occasion to redress the faults of execution which are today apparent. More than ever the interests of peoples are intertwined. The appeal of France should be heard by all to assure a durable condition of peace in Europe, without which nothing can be established.

"America wishes universal peace as much as France and England. That was the meaning of her intervention on our side against Germany. What a strange epilogue, then, if she had summoned the representatives of civilization only to tell them of her disinterestedness in the cause of humanity for which she had spilled so much blood. That could not be.

"No one, in truth, can refuse to consider the French question from the same point of view as the question of the Pacific. And, if any one should make the attempt, all peoples would not be long in disavowing him. For the circle of human solidarity never ceases to grow, and our contemporaries are beginning to learn to fear for themselves when they have given others cause for fear."

With these involved words of admonition to the Harding Administration, Clemenceau then went on to speak of the economic results of the war. His text gave him plenty of opportunity for critical reference to Lloyd George and Millerand for the Spa and other agreements and the negotiations with Germany.

ST. HERMINE, France, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau, France's war Premier, at the unveiling of a monument depicting him in his well-known little slouch hat and surrounded by poilus facing the Germans in the trenches, today delivered what some observers considered to be his valedictory to French public life. Others, however, considered it as interpreting the "Tiger's" re-entrance into the active political arena of France.

"Let us remember," said M. Clemenceau, "and let us keep from substituting by vain words the acts which are expected of the country. Let us remember France's motto, 'Live in the Peace of Justice or Perish.'"

"Remember" was the keynote of M. Clemenceau's speech throughout.

"Victory," continued M. Clemenceau, "was a victory by all the Allies. But as soon as the enemy was disarmed the trouble commenced in the Entente. At Versailles we bended Germany's knee. Why has she been permitted to forget it? We hold her signature to undertakings which count no longer. Yesterday we were the victors. Let no one place us in the situation where we ask whether we still are victors.

"I am not here to accuse any one. Evil came from the fact that chiefs with the powers of subordinates wielded control that had to be controlled.

"We showed supreme weakness—we lacked nothing, neither in right nor in power. It is not too late to say that reparations and securities are inseparable terms; that each Frenchman is worth one German, and that France renounces nothing of what is due her."

Louis Klotz, M. Ignace, André Tardieu, who were Ministers of Finance, Military Justice and Liberated Regions in the Clemenceau Cabinet, as well as Deputies Mandel, Deschamps, Simon and Denise and Senator Jeanneney were among those present, all of them being members of the French Parliament. M. Clemenceau's speech, in view of the announcement that M. Klotz will interpellate the Government respecting its financial policy, is regarded as significant.

GIRL TOURISTS SAW REFUGEE SWARMS

College Party, Back on Centennial State, Watched Russian Hordes Cross Polish Frontier.

STILLMAN ATTORNEY HOME

Cornelius J. Sullivan, After Study of Conditions, Sure of Irish Freedom.

The United States Line steamship Centennial State arrived yesterday from London, via Boulogne and Queenstown, with 95 first cabin passengers after a nine-day trip. One of the passengers was Cornelius J. Sullivan, one of the counsel for James A. Stillman in the divorce proceedings now pending. He said that he had not heard of any changed conditions in the case and added that he had not discussed it while abroad. He spent two months traveling, chiefly in Ireland studying conditions there and expressed himself as convinced that a settlement of the Irish question favorable to the friends of Irish freedom was at hand.

Mrs. R. G. Mead of 11 West Eleventh Street returned on the liner with a party of young college women whom she had been chaperoning through the principal cities of Europe. She said they attended the memorial ceremonies at Ravenna, Italy, to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of Dante's death and had been treated by the authorities with the greatest courtesy. Mrs. Mead's daughter Theodora said that while in Poland they had seen Russian refugees passing through Nowiteze at the rate of 4,000 a day. The children, she remarked, shrank with fear like animals when spoken to at the frontier, but the relief organizations gave them an average of three meals a day and the general health of the refugees was good, with only twenty cases of cholera among 20,000.

The Duke and Duchess Armand de Richelieu arrived on the Centennial State. The Duchess was Eleanor Douglas of Baltimore, and has just recovered from a mild attack of pneumonia. They will remain here several months, the Duke said. Judge David Richardson, former Mayor of Richmond, Va., returned from a vacation trip with his wife, and, like many other Americans, flew from Paris to London. He said that when he was Mayor of Richmond years ago he took a flight in an airplane and dropped 300 feet but was uninjured. Professor and Mrs. Munroe Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raleigh also arrived on the liner.

Loscheim Is Restored to Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The village of Loscheim, near Malmedy, amid great popular rejoicing was restored to Germany yesterday by the Frontier Commission. It is declared this action was taken because of the unanimous desire of the villagers to rejoin the Fatherland.

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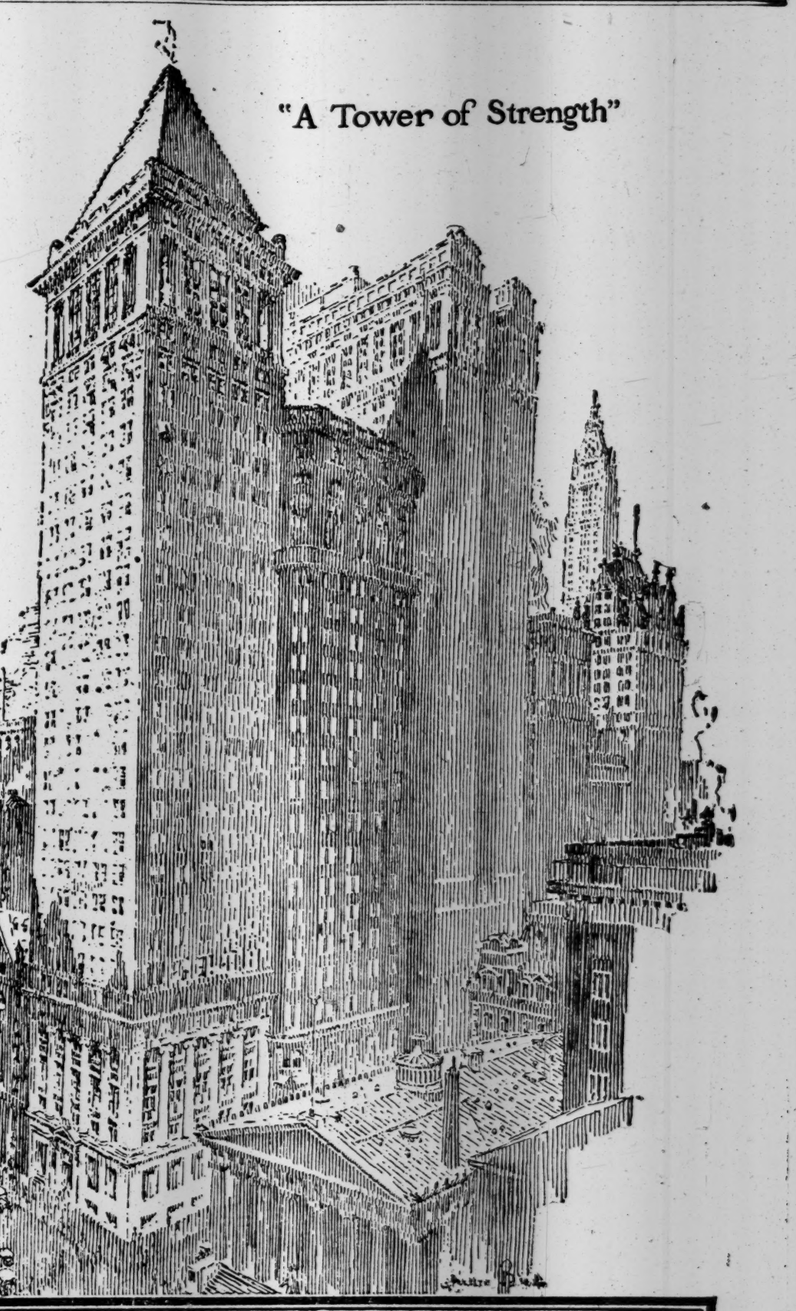

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PERSHING CONVEYS AMERICA'S HOMAGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

color-guard of the army of hope, and as she stands or falls the battle we are now waging will be lost or won."

General Pershing's Tribute.

General Pershing then stepped forward to the foot of the tomb at salute.

"Soldier of France! I salute you," he said. "By your noble life and your heroic death you have become for the whole world the immortal symbol of devotion to the highest ideal of humanity. Your valor on so many fields of battle will be forever an inspiration to the living. Mothers weeping on your tomb will recall with pride the heroism of their sons. Your allied comrades will remember with profoundest emotion how in falling you bave them greater heart. They praise your feats of arms while they renew their vows of fidelity to the principles for which you fought.

"Dear friend! Your fight is finished. You sleep quietly in the middle of the noisy traffic of a great city. For you the victory is won. You gave the last drop of your blood for liberty, and from the glorious sacrifice of your youth is born the hope of those you left behind.

"Comrade! In your heart there is malice toward none, but charity for all. You fought against a great calamity—war; but your work will never be ended till all peoples have rid themselves of the burden which preparation for war imposes. You gave everything for peace; but your sacrifice will be sterile unless a generous sentiment of disinterested co-operation replaces all hate.

"Unknown Soldier! To you, of whom so many mothers say, 'Is he my son?' to you, whose tomb is for France the altar of the fatherland, I bring the esteem and affection of America's soldiers who fought by your side with the valiant soldiers of France. In the name of the President and people of the United States of America, as a gage of eternal faith in the justice of our cause, for which you died, and in witness of respect and admiration for you and your comrades, I lay on your tomb this Medal of Honor of the American Congress."

The General then pinned on an embroidered cushion the medal which he had brought from America and, dropping on one knee, laid it at the head of the tomb.

M. Barthou then took his place on the tribune and in a short speech in which he paid homage to the American soldiers and the American people for their great efforts and sacrifices in the war, accepted the medal "as proof of your admiration and, as we see it, in earnest of your fidelity."

In turn the company filed past the tomb, saluting, and then took its stand at the edge of the great circle around the arch while all the soldiers who had taken part in the ceremony marched past at salute to the sound of "The Marseillaise," played by an American band.

Second Only to the Victory Parade.

PARIS, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—The United States today paid its highest tribute to the dead soldiers of France when General John J. Pershing, in the presence of an immense throng, including President Millerand and other high officials of the republic, laid the Congressional Medal of Honor upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was the most impressive expression of Franco-American unity since the United States declared war on Germany, in April, 1917.

A military review, second in size only to the historic Victory Parade, followed the ceremony. A picked battalion of American troops, representative of all units comprising the American forces on the Rhine, led the parade, which was reviewed by President Millerand, General Pershing, Ambassador Herrick and and admiration for you and your comrades, I lay on your tomb this Medal and all the Marshals of France. The presence of a large body of American troops in Paris for the first time since 1919 caused an outburst of enthusiasm from the thousands of Parisians who lined the Avenue des Champs Elysées and the Place d'Etoile, where the arch is located.

Louis Barthou, Minister of War, accepting the decoration in the name of France, said:

"We have confidence in the Government and in the people of America, who in 1917, after calm deliberation and reason, threw themselves into the furious struggle in which civilization was menaced. The medal with which you have just decorated the Unknown Poilu we accept as proof of your admiration, but we also see therein the token of your friendship. We have fought together for the same ideals. Right shall not be truly definitely victorious unless victory keeps her promises."

Replying to Ambassador Herrick's speech, M. Barthou said:

"I thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for having said here, especially here, that the security of France is the basis for the peace of the world."

A luncheon in honor of General Pershing at the Ministry of War, which was attended by all the Marshals of France, ended the day's ceremonies.

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

Every Woman's Bright Visions Dawn Upon Her

as if she were endowed with percipience and her eyes were suddenly opened to see what you never thought of.

Women were the first button-makers and suggested the sewing machine and a thousand other devices of ingenuity and labor saving, as one may find out at the Patent Office in Washington.

Any man with but one eye will realize almost without an hour's thought that no others have done so much for the world as women.

Every one has his day, and at last the woman's day has come, when she shall rise to her noblest mission.

(Signed) John Wanamaker

October 3, 1921.

Who Asks for New Damasks
How to Be Happy A-Hiking
Brogues with an Accent
Rug-Reminders
Notes from Filmland

Who Asks for New Damasks will be mightily thrilled by the wonderful showing now on display in the Avenue of Draperies. "I have looked for these fabrics in every shop," said a man who was selecting there a quantity of silk brocades, "and I have nowhere else found half the variety there is here." It is true, damasks and brocades are here in a hundred different patterns and color harmonies, lovelier than ever they were. And cheaper by far than last year. Mercerized domestic damask 50 in. wide, $3 to $5 a yard, last year $4.50 to $8. Silk damask, 50 in. wide, $6 to $20 a yard, last year $8.50 to $30. Imported French all-silk damask, $10 to $25 a yard.

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

How to Be Happy A-Hiking is the title of a short story for Miss 14 to 20 about a smart three-piece hiking suit at $59.50. The first chapter is about the coat, the best-looking model of the season, $32.50; the second about the skirt, which has excellent lines, $11.75; the third and climax about the breeches, which are well-cut and fit beautifully about the knees, $14.75. She may have all three or any two of them she likes, but we risk a guess as to which two she'll take. They're all of smart imported tweed in browns, greys, tans and blues.

Misses' Salons
Second Floor, Old Building.

Brogues for women with an English accent. Not strange since they came very recently from amongst those smart walking shoes English women prefer at country places and on the moors. Brogue laced oxford with fringed tongue and scafe patented non-slip sole. $12.50. Brogue pump with one strap and leather-covered buckle. Tan or black willow calfskin. $12.50.

First Floor, Old Building.

Rug Reminders are Full of Interest Today

75 Sarouk rugs are at half price. $65 ones are $32.50. $175 to $225 ones are $95. $250 to $450 ones are $125 to $175 today. And 406 rugs, 9x 12 feet, are one-fourth less in price. Seamed and seamless Axminsters $30, $34.50, $42.50, $52.50, $56.50. Regularly $40, $46, $56.50, $70 and $75. Velvet rugs, $32.50 and $42.50. Regularly $43.50 and $57. Tapestry Brussels, $18.50, $23.50. Regularly $24.75 and $31.50. Seventy-five different patterns. All 9x12 feet—the most popular size of rug made, 70% of all rugs sold being 9x12 feet. It is, therefore, not often that rugs of this desirable size may be had for less than regular prices.

Third Gallery, New Building.

Notes from Filmland

to be noted by your kodak. Your films will be carefully developed and printed if you entrust them to our care. Pick out your sharp negatives and let us make enlargements for you.

5x7 in. size at 50c.
8x10 in. size at 75c.
Art Proof Style.
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8x10 (on 11x14 paper), $1.25.
In black and white or sepia.

Camera Section.
Main Floor, Old Building

DENY NEW CHARGES ON IGNORING LEAGUE

Explanations Are Made in Washington of Failure to Co-operate in Its Projects.

INSIST IT WAS INFORMED

Point to Messages to Consul at Geneva and Notes to the Allied Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Information obtained in Washington does not accord with the accusations made against the State Department by an informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES in connection with communications to the United States Government from the League of Nations which, according to THE TIMES informant, had in many instances been ignored and in others acknowledged in a way to indicate that the United States showed an indisposition to assist the League in commendable projects.

The main charge against this Government, that of discourtesy in failing to acknowledge the League's communications, has been explained heretofore. A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Geneva published last Friday said that the United States Government was now acknowledging the League's communications, a large number of responses having been received in a batch at Geneva under date of Aug. 17.

Officials of the Government decline to make any authoritative response to these accusations, apparently feeling that they are not called upon to do so, although it is evident that they are irritated over the effort to place the Administration in the position of being guilty of studied discourtesy and of seeking to hamper the efforts of the League through failure to co-operate with it, when invited to do so, in projects allocated to the League by the Treaty of Versailles. In view of the understanding here of the course taken by this Government in certain of the matters that are the subject of critical comment, the statement is made in some quarters that it is surprising that the Secretariat General of the League has permitted the United States Government to remain under charges from which it could be relieved by a word of explanation from that organization.

Yesterday THE NEW YORK TIMES printed information supplied to it by an informant whose statements show that he had a familiarity with the subjects discussed, the tenor of this information being that the State Department had studiously avoided answering the League's communications until recently and, in such instances where acknowledgement was made, had advanced reasons for declining to co-operate in League proposals. One statement made was that from March 4, 1921, to Sept. 1, 1921, "no official communication whatever was received by the League of Nations from the American Government."

Declares League Was Informed.

Unless the American Consul at Geneva was guilty of neglect of duty, it is declared that Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League, must know that under date of June 24, 1921, the Consul was instructed by cable by Secretary Hughes to tell Sir Eric Drummond that Mr. Hughes was causing an inquiry to be made as to League communications sent to the State Department by the Secretary General and to explain the position of the United States with reference to its inability to take part in the League's international conference on the white slave traffic.

The instruction to the Consul at Geneva grew out of the publication of press dispatches from Europe saying that the State Department had failed even to acknowledge communications from the League.

When this dispatch was brought to the State Department's attention directions were issued for a search of the department files for communications said to have been sent by the League. A number of these were found. The investigation brought the explanation that a clerk in the department—not a minor official, as stated in a Washington dispatch printed in THE TIMES of Friday—whose duty it was to open mail, had looked upon the League communications as mere routine notices requiring no acknowledgement and had simply placed them on file without calling them to the attention of any official. There seems to be no doubt that the clerk was entirely innocent of any purpose in so doing, and the understanding is that the very appearance of the communications, being obviously of a stereotyped circular character, had failed to impress him as important enough to require acknowledgement.

Another unfortunate occurrence which is the subject of criticism of the United States Government by THE TIMES's informant was the delay of the State Department in acknowledging the invitation of the League to have the American members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague make nominations of candidates for the Court of Justice to be set up under the League's machinery. THE TIMES's informant says:

"The American Government has been fully informed of all the steps taken toward the creation of this court, and the United States has been invited to sign and ratify the statute. Provision could probably have been made for the participation of the American Government in the selection of Judges, and it is not at all impossible that an American Judge may be elected to the court.

[This apparently was written by THE TIMES's informant, it is said here, before the election of John Bassett Moore of New York to the World Court.]

"Yet the League has not, up to Sept. 1, even received from the State Department an official acknowledgment of the receipt of any of these documents."

Communications in Files.

This does not accord with information obtained here. The State Department heard from outside sources that communications concerning the Court of Justice had been forwarded to the department. Secretary Hughes caused an inquiry to be made and found that these had been received and not called to his attention. It is understood that he communicated at once with Elihu Root, a member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague and one of the distinguished jurists called in by the League to devise a plan for the Court of Justice. It is understood also that Secretary Hughes immediately sent an explanation and an apology to the League.

In addition to Mr. Root the American members of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, who were asked to make nominations for the proposed world court, are Judge George Gray of Delaware, Oscar S. Straus of New York, and John Bassett Moore of New York. The decision that the American members could not make nominations appears to have been reached within their group and not by the United States Government, the position taken, it is said, being that as the American members of The Hague Court were nominated by the President of the United States under the provisions of an international convention, they had no warrant or authority to act at the request of the League of Nations. Mr. Root, who had assisted in drafting the plan for the new court of justice, was entirely sympathetic with its purposes and cannot be accused, it is said, in failing to accept the League's invitation to nominate candidates of having any feeling of enmity toward the world court.

As to the statement of THE TIMES' informant that the League of Nations had not received an official acknowledgment of the receipt of any of the documents from the League relating to the creation of the court of justice and the nomination of Americans for membership, the understanding of the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES is that not only did Secretary Hughes send an acknowledgment and an apology for its delay, but the position of this Government in the matter was made known to the League in ample time prior to the election of the judges. Outside of the failure of the American members of the permanent court at The Hague to make nomination of judges for the new court for the reasons stated, the failure of the United States Government to participate in the creation of the new court is to be attributed to the refusal of the Senate to permit it to take part in any arrangement sanctioned by the League of Nations.

Stand on Mandates Explained.

The course of the United States with respect to the action of the League Council in placing former enemy territory under the manadates of various powers is another matter of which THE TIMES informant speaks in terms of criticism. He says:

"The exact position and wishes of the American Government in the mandates questions are not clear, neither is it clear as to where the blame should be placed for this delay."

But he qualifies his statement by the conclusion that "most of the delay apparently results from the general uncertainty of the Administration as to the policy to be adopted toward the League." He apparently blames the United States Government because "much of the enemy territory continues to be administered by the conquering powers without any of the guarantees for the native population which are provided for by the mandate system," attributing this situation "to the position of the American Government," which, he says, "has not only failed to send a representative to discuss the matter with the League, but had not even deigned (up to Aug. 17) to reply to an invitation to do so."

The counter-charge is advanced here that if there has been any discourtesy in this matter it is the Council of the League of Nations and not the United States Government which is guilty. In fact, some defenders of the State Department contend that the League Council has offered an affront to the Government of the United States in conferring the Class C mandates—those relating to former Turkish possessions—over the protest of this Government.

The position of the Harding Administration with respect to the right of the League to confer mandates, it is declared, is virtually, if not indentically, the same as that of the Wilson Administration.

The principle upon which the Wilson Administration stood and which the Harding Administration reiterated is that with respect to former German and Austro-Hungarian territory placed under the mandate system, this territory was ceded by Germany, Austria and Hungary to the five principal allied and associated powers—France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States—and it is for these powers and not the League of Nations to determine how this territory shall be disposed of. The position of the Wilson Administration, adopted by the Harding Administration, was that as one of the allied and associated powers the United States has a voice in determining the government of German, Austrian and Hungarian property and territory.

This Government protested, under the Wilson Administration, over the League's allocation of Yap to Japan in the name of the allied and associated powers.

Points to Wilson Protest.

The protest of the Wilson Administration over the League's action with respect to mandates for former Turkish territory enunciated another principle. This Government did not go to war with Turkey, but it contended that the League, in giving a mandate for Mesopotamia to Great Britain, had no right to sanction a British mandate regulation that only nationals of governments which are members of the League of Nations should share in the development of Mesopotamian resources. This excluded American citizens from participating in the development of the valuable Mesopotamian oil fields, and Secretary Colby protested that this was a violation of the principle of the open door and equal opportunity for all nations.

With respect to Yap, Secretary Colby protested to the other four principal allied and associated powers that at the Paris Peace Conference President Wilson had made a reservation to the allocation of Yap to Japan, and that this Government could not agree to that allocation, which the League of Nations' Council had made. A diplomatic controversy followed, with Japan questioning the statement that President Wilson had made a reservation and insisting that the mandate of Japan over all ex-German Pacific islands north of the equator was in full force and effect.

Colby Addressed the League.

Secretary Colby's protest against the denial of the open door in Mesopotamia to nationals of non-members of the League of Nations had been addressed to the League Council. In March, after the Harding Administration had begun, the State Department received a response from the President of the League Council which invited the United States to take part in the discussion of the mandate question at he forthcoming meeting of the League.

On account of the attitude of the Senate toward the League, and particularly its recorded opposition to the United States Government taking part in the proceedings of any of the organizations set up by the Treaty of Versailles or its inclusive League covenant, the Administration felt, it is said here, that it was debarred from carrying on business with the League Council, but Secretary Hughes on April 5 wrote a note setting forth the fundamental principles upon which the United States stood with respect to mandates. This was addressed to the other four principal allied and associated powers, the Administration taking the position, it is said, that its dealings over mandates were with those powers, to which and the United States enemy territories had been ceded, and not with the League, but that the American communication was at the disposal of the League for the reason that the League Council was governed by the four principal allied powers.

It is claimed that a note from the President of the League Council dated June 15, 1921, reaches the same conclusion as that enunciated by Mr. Hughes—that the conferring of mandates over ex-enemy territory is not a matter for the League, but for the principal allied and associated powers.

In view of the points enumerated, it is contended by defenders of the Administration's position that it has been established that the mandate question is within the disposition of the principal allied powers, including the United States, and not of the League of Nations; that the United States was debarred for this reason and on account of the attitude of the Senate, which is part of the treaty-making authority of the Government, from adjusting this question with the League; and that, as the League Council is dominated by the four principal allied and associated powers, to which the United States expressed its views, the League was fully acquainted with the attitude of the United States.

Charge Affront by League.

It is contended by defenders of the Administration that there has been no time since Mr. Hughes sent his fundamental note of April 5 when all questions affecting mandates could not have been thrashed out. And the question is asked: Why did not the League hold up action on the "C" of Turkish mandates, in the face of Secretary Colby's protest, instead of taking action which might be construed as an intentional affront to the United States? This Government's answer to the accusation that it has delayed the League's administration of mandates seems to be that until the five principal allied and associated powers take action on the mandate question the League has nothing to do with it.

There are a number of other criticisms in the information and comment supplied to THE TIMES by its informant. The first of these relates to the declination of the United States to take part in the League of Nations' supervision over the traffic in opium and other noxious drugs. The statement of THE TIMES informant in this connection is admitted to be correct in the main, but it is pointed out here that, as the opium traffic convention, to which the United States is a party, could not be changed or abrogated so as to permit the United States to join the League of Nations in its supervision of this work without the consent of the Senate, it was impossible for this Government to take part in the League's opium suppression organization. On account of its opposition to the League of Nations, the Senate would have rejected, it is said, any suggestion that the United States withdraw from its obligations under the opium treaty and transfer those obligations to the League. It is denied that the Government has seized on any technicality with respect to the opium question with the purpose of belittling the League. The course of the United States, it is claimed, was determined under conditions which the Executive could not overcome.

Gives White Slave Stand.

THE TIMES's informant also criticised the State Department for declining to take part in the League of Nations organization for the suppression of the white slave traffic. In this case THE TIMES's informant points out that the State Department did respond to the League's invitation with an explanation of why the Government could not accept it. The principal ground for declination, as correctly stated by THE TIMES's informant, was that "the American Government was not a party to the previous international convention of 1910 on this question, and that there were difficulties between the Federal and State Governments with regard to police instructions."

The answer obtained here to this criticism of the Government is that the same conditions of inability to harmonize Federal and local laws with reference to suppressing white slavery, which governed the United States in declining to adhere to the White Slave Treaty of 1910, prevail now as then. But it is pointed out that this Government, while not a party to the treaty, has done more, perhaps, than any other nation toward suppressing white slavery. The Federal law on the subject, known as the Mann act, has been upheld by the Supreme Court, and this law is being enforced. Our immigration laws also cover the subject. This Government, however, according to the argument advanced, could not, for example, undertake for itself, or in accordance with assurances to other Governments, to suppress prostitution in New York City. This is an example of the conflicts between Federal and local authority which were responsible for the failure of the United States to adhere to the White Slave Treaty of 1910.

The statement of THE TIMES's informant as to the League of Nations international health organization and the reasons that influenced it in not asking the United States Government to take part is not questioned by those who are familiar with this situation.

The statement by THE TIMES's informant of the reasons which prevent this Government from joining in the League's plan for the financial reconstruction of Austria is not questioned. This Government cannot act in the matter without the consent of Congress, which has before it legislation that would permit the Government to act not only in this matter, but also with regard to deferring efforts to collect the allied war debt of nearly $10,000,000,000 owed to the United States. THE TIMES's informant says it has been suggested that the Administration itself might agree not to press for payment of these claims and that such a statement would perhaps be sufficient pending an act of Congress. One answer made to this is that the Administration is not pressing for payment of these claims.

Some surprise is expressed here that the reasons for the attitude of the United States in the several instances that have brought criticism, apparently from a source close to the League, have not been better understood. What is emphasized most, however, by those acquainted with the Government's course is that it is not fair to accuse the Government of any intentional discourtesy toward the League or to infer that its position has been influenced by a desire to hamper or belittle the League in any way.

DISARMAMENT PLEA ON ROSH HASHONAH

Country, Will Not Tolerate a Second Disillusion, Says Rabbi Newman at Service.

The celebration of Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish ecclesiastical New Year, which began at sundown Saturday, was continued yesterday. The observance will be continued through tomorrow by Orthodox Jews and through today by Reform Jews. Congregations filled the synagogues yesterday to usher in the year 5682. At many of the services special prayers were offered for the approaching conference on the limitation of armament.

Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Temple Israel, which is temporarily using the Second Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, declared the coming conference to be a symbol of mankind's recurrent hope for genuine peace. "Its failure will menace the stability not only of America but of nations," the rabbi said. "The masses of men and women will not tolerate a second disillusion. If peoples and statesmen are sincere in their desire for disarmament, the conference will succeed. But if those groups in every land which thrive on the war system are permitted to frustrate its aims, we will pay a heavy penalty. Religion must cease to be the tool of war-making States. The Jew must contribute his utmost, at the risk of revilement and misunderstanding, to the growth of international fellowship."

Former Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal, general counsel in the United States for the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, issued yesterday his annual New Year proclamation to the seventy-two subordinate lodges of the order in various parts of the United States, in which he said:

"Patriotism must be the keynote of every citizen's activities. It is now settled that the true test of a man's worth must be his obedience to the law and his hearty support of the Government. The hundred thousand men and women in the country who are affiliated with our organization may be relied upon to continue the work of Americanizing truly the stranger who comes to our shores in good faith to enjoy the manifold opportunities and blessings that our form of Government offers."

Walter D. Rothchild, Chairman of the Deficit Fund Committee of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, in a letter to THE TIMES, says: "We are on the eve of the old year and entering into the new year. In what better manner can the Jew express thanks for blessings already received, and make promises and resolutions for the new year, than by doing good to his fellowmen? The greatest thing in the world is charity.

"Our charities have had untold burdens this year, and a crisis confronts the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. We must uphold the tradition that the Jew always cares for his own, and is always ready to help those in distress."

WARN OF EXCESS IN CONFERENCE HOPE

Washington Observers Fear That Many Expect Actual Disarmament From It.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS' BEARING

Belief That Their Solution Would Greatly Simplify That of the Armament Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The feeling exists in certain quarters in Washington, where a very earnest desire prevails for the success of the international conference which will assemble here on Nov. 11, that an erroneous impression has been obtained by a large number of Americans as to the purpose of the conference. It is feared also that in some foreign countries there is misapprehension as to the attitude of the United States Government toward the conference.

Some officials have shown irritation over the persistency with which the conference is styled a "disarmament conference." President Harding and Secretary Hughes have emphasized the fact that it is to be a conference on "limitation of armament." At no time has there been any understanding on the part of the United States Government or any other Government that the conference should seek to bring about an agreement for doing away with navies and armies. There is hope among many of those interested in making the conference a success that an international agreement will be reached for reducing armament and prescribing future limitation of naval construction, but beyond that, as far as the armament end of the conference is concerned, its well wishers are not looking.

Many organizations in the United States are planning propaganda in England to bring about complete disarmament, according to the understanding of some of those who are showing interest in the developments preliminary to the conference. The fear is expressed that this agitation may create a sentiment throughout the country which will result in bringing pressure to bear on the American delegation for complete disarmament and will result in widespread disappointment when that end is not accomplished. There is an impression in some quarters that the purpose of Senator Borah's resolution for a conference of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to discuss the limitation of naval armament was intended to bring about the scrapping of the world's fleets, and this idea is said to persist in the face of statements that Senator Borah did not have any such comprehensive and sweeping object in mind.

It may be accepted as axiomatic that the United States cannot disarm alone. If there is to be an agreement for a reduction and future limitation of armaments, either naval, or both land and naval, the United States will not consent to make a more radical proportionate reduction than the other great powers concerned. No doubt exists among Administration officials that the sentiment of the country is entirely sympathetic to the objects of the conference; but apparently the fear is entertained that this sentiment may assume a strong bias in favor of having this country disarm completely without regard to what other nations do.

According to persons who have means of ascertaining opinion abroad, a prevailing idea there is that President Harding felt obliged for reasons of political expediency to call the conference in response to a virtual demand of the American people born of the agitation in Congress over the armament legislation. There is said to be a disposition to construe this sentiment as a mandate of the people of the United States for scrapping the fleet and perhaps further reducing the army. The danger of the creation of such an opinion in foreign countries, according to some observers, lies in the effect it may have on Governments which are disinclined to make any material reductions in their land and naval forces. Such Governments, it is argued, might obtain the impression that, no matter what the outcome of the Washington conference with respect to armaments, the United States Government would be obliged to do away with its fleet or keep it within such limits that the United States would pass from a classification of first-rate naval powers. This conception of America's position is held to be wholly erroneous. There is strong conviction here that unless there is an agreement for a proportionate reduction of armaments by all the nations concerned, the United States will not undertake to set an example by voluntarily reducing its armed forces.

While the Government takes the position that it is for the conference as a whole, and not for the United States alone, to determine whether Far Eastern and Pacific questions or the limitation of armaments shall be considered first, it is obvious that it hopes that the problems in the first classification will be taken up around the conference table before an attempt may be made to find a solution of the armament problem. The armament question has been so much discussed that the opinion exists in some circles that the American people have not become fully impressed with the importance of problems affecting the Pacific and the Far East, and that even many of those who understand something about them are not familiar with the details of these problems and the relation they bear to the question of reduction and limitation of armaments.

It seems to be the general view of the Administration that if these overseas questions are adjusted in a satisfactory way the problem of armaments will be comparatively easy of solution. Their amicable settlement, it is contended, will have a marked effect in preserving the peace of the world. If the conference should end in failure danger would exist of the fomenting of irritation, and even hatreds, that would ultimately lead to an international clash.

HIBBEN ISSUES PLEA FOR DISARMAMENT

Calls on Students of All American Universities to Help Make Conference a Success.

SAYS PEACE HANGS ON IT

War Tax Burdens a Menace to Industrial, Moral, Intellectual and Spiritual Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 2.—An appeal to the students of the American universities to take a firm and decided stand for disarmament was sounded by Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, at the opening chapel service of the college year this morning.

"The conference at Washington to discuss the question of reduction of armaments is big with possibilities," he said after summing up the present conditions of rivalry. "The peace of the world hangs upon its decisions. The power of Christianity and the progress of civilization are at stake. The decisions of the disarmament congress largely depend upon whether America takes a decided and insistent stand for reduction of armaments and is willing to lead the way. America's decision can be determined now as in the past if the people speak and urge with importunate demand what they all desire, but have so far only feebly expressed. Back of the conference, back of the American representatives there, the voice of public opinion should be heard with no uncertain sound.

"There is hope if the conscience of America is awakened. The one thing that will cause disarmament is the united voice of the young men of our land—the men who would be the first to volunteer and to do their part if war should ever come upon us, but who can be as equally determined to do their part now in order to remove those present war conditions which make war inevitable. I feel that this is particularly true of the young men in our universities. They stand today upon a high vantage ground, with a wide and sweeping vision of the past and of the future.

"We find ourselves as a nation, and the same is true of Great Britain and of Japan, overburdened with taxation, with the high cost of living, with the burden of navy and army appropriations, which sap the vitality of industrial life, drawing all our resources into channels which impoverish the pursuits of peace. The army appropriation for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, is $1,027,750,000; for the navy $697,500,000, making the total annual expenditure $1,725,250,000.

"In comparison with this, Germany's indemnity debt annually is estimated as between seven hundred million and eight hundred million. For Germany has declared to the world that payment of such an enormous sum each year is a crushing burden upon the nation's industrial enterprises and upon the nation's spirit as well. What is the logic of this? Is it not that the armament item in our national budget will prove a crushing burden to us also? Both Great Britain and Japan have expenditures comparable to ours, and in each case far exceeding that of the indemnity debt of Germany. While Great Britain, Japan and America are under this crushing burden of ever-increasing armaments, Germany is prevented by force from armament expenditures, and therefore is placed by the concert of the Allies in a position of tremendous industrial advantage regarding the future.

"The strained economic conditions such as we face at present not only retard industrial progress, but have a very vital effect as well upon the intellectual, moral and spiritual life of the nation—a permanent obstacle to progress which is the flower and fruit of civilization and the cherished consummation of Christ's mission upon the earth. What would it mean at this particular period of our history if some small fraction, even, of the enormous appropriations for armaments could be diverted to the purpose of aiding education, to scientific research, to missionary enterprises of the church, hospitals and benevolent institutions of all kinds?

"More than this, it is obvious that with the rapidly increasing competition of armaments there will be bred a natural suspicion among nations, one of another, secret diplomacy, the spirit of arrogance, national self-sufficiency and unfriendliness of attitude in international relations—all leading inevitably to war. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that there is a general attitude of the American people toward this conference at Washington which expresses itself in a sort of cynical pessimism. I feel the conference is inevitably destined to end in another chapter of diplomatic futility.

"I wish to urge upon your serious consideration, therefore, the possibility of organizing a movement here which, through corresponding societies or committees of other universities throughout the country, might give expression to the convictions upon this subject which I am sure you hold."

Dr. Hibben was one of the first men to urge that the United States enter the war in 1917, and after war was declared he urged all the men in Princeton to enlist.

CHINA'S DELEGATES NAMED.

Yen, Wang, Koo and Sze Coming—Wu Ting-Fang Refuses Invitation.

PEKING, Oct. 2.—W. W. Yen, the Foreign Minister, announced today that he would sail from Shanghai on board the steamer Empress of Russia Oct. 14 for the United States, where he will head the Chinese delegation at the approaching conference on Far Eastern questions. Dr. Wu Ting-Fang having refused the invitation of the Peking Government to become a member of the Chinese delegation, the delegation will be made up of Mr. Yen, C. T. Wang, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo and S. Alfred Sze.

President Hsu yesterday approved the note of the Cabinet declining Japan's proposals for direct negotiations concerning Shantung.

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TO INVITE AMERICA TO ENTER LEAGUE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

little nations which pushed ahead, this year the big nations were leaders for progress in League accomplishment.

With the exception of the Japanese, who maintain their well-known reticence, the allied nations have plugged hard in this Assembly. England, France and Italy have all expressed their determination to keep the League going.

The speeches in the disarmament debate yesterday of the spokesmen for the three allied powers were instructive.

M. Noblemaire of France said of the November conference: "France will go to Washington to examine among other things the reduction of naval armaments, a question less talked of but not less essential than that of land armaments," and then he pledged the help of France for the League program to reduce land armaments.

Mr. Fisher did not mention the Washington conference. He said:

"I believe France and England between them, aided as they must be by the members of this great League of Nations, have it in their power to realize this dream of humanity and lay the foundation of general peace."

Signor Schanzer of Italy said:

"I am in great sympathy with the initiative of Washington and express the desire and hope that the Washington conference and the League of Nations will come together and eventually unite their labors. But the League of Nations must not cease its endeavors."

The League leaders, for such England and France have become, recognize the great handicap imposed upon the League by the absence of America. Last year their feeling was one of doubt as to whether it would be advisable to keep the League going under such a handicap. The last twelve months have brought a change that now they prove is a determination to keep the League going and the intention to try again to bring the United States into the League as representing the only available prospect for international co-operation, especially for the purpose of general disarmament.

The theme has been repeatedly advanced by Mr. Fisher that agreements between nations for the limitation of armaments (referring to the Washington project) mean great steps toward disarmament, but that general world-wide disarmament is possible only through world-wide international co-operation and that the League of Nations offers the only prospect for putting an end to war, and so the American Government will face once more the issue of the League of Nations at the disarmament conference.

With adoption of the disarmament report yesterday the important work of the second Assembly came to a close. There remain consideration of minor amendments and construction of Articles XVI, XVIII and XXI; the election of non-permanent members of the Council and passage of the budget. The Assembly will close Wednesday or Thursday.

HAS HOPE OF SCRAPPING TREATY OF VERSAILLES

German Reactionary Leader Finds It in Conclusion of Separate Peace With Us.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—That the separate treaty with America is an important step toward scrapping the Treaty of Versailles is the dominating idea of a remarkable article by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the leader of the German People's Party, in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the organ of Hugo Stinnes.

"Through this treaty," he says, "the United States broke with all the ideas enunicated by Wilson. The United States accepts only rights and advantages from the Treaty of Versailles and rejects everything pertaining to the League of Nations, Wilson's darling idea. It further rejects all so-called moral provisions directed against the 'war crimes' of the Germans. There is no sharper condemnation of the basic ideas of the Wilsonian policy than the treaty which the Reichstag has accepted.

"It is understandable, therefore, that Wilson is straining all his influence to bring this treaty to naught, and once more at the eleventh hour is seeking to win over America to his idea of the League of Nations. If Wilson is beaten in this endeavor, than there is no doubt that an important step will have been taken toward shaking the whole edifice of the Treaty of Versailles, two of its important pillars no longer being supported by the unanamity of those nations which jointly waged the World War."

Dr. Stresemann expects the Senate to ratify the treaty by a small majority, and adds:

"Then it will be the task of our diplomatic representatives above all things to regulate the question of the liquidation of German property in the United States. More than 50,000,000,000 paper marks, at the present rate, are involved. No discussion is needed to show how important our control of this sum is for renewing Germany's economic connections and for our currency."

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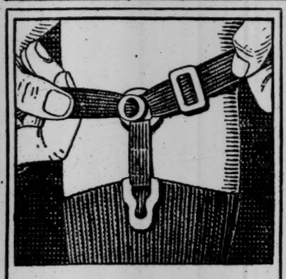

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DR. STRATON CALLS CRITICS 'SALACIOUS'

Says They Do the Very Things They Denounce Him for Describing.

DEFENDS ALL HIS SERMONS

Refers to the Prophets Who Denounced the Sins of Their Day, for Precedent.

In a sermon last evening at Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, the pastor, preaching on the topic, "The Greatest Sensation of All," declared he had no apologies to make for what he had preached from Calvary's pulpit or the way he had preached it. He defended himself by reminding his hearers that the ancient prophets, John the Baptist and Jesus Christ Himself denounced the sins of their day, and that they did so in no glittering generalities.

The pastor was answering attacks made on him by certain members of Calvary Church who have discontinued attendance, giving as their reason that his sermons were "salacious" and not proper for young persons to hear. The dissatisfaction resulted a fortnight ago in the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, for more than forty years the pastor, asking to have his name withdrawn from the weekly church calendar, where it had appeared regularly as "pastor emeritus."

"I have noticed that the people who have most bitterly denounced me are indulging themselves in the very evils about which I have warned the people," said Dr. Straton. "They say that their children are too nice to hear my sermons against the 'movies,' yet they let those same children go constantly to the 'movies' to see the unspeakable filth that is there presented.'

"They are shocked by my description of the dance and dress in just the way I describe it, but they and their children dance and dress in just the way I described. If a description of a thing is bad, how much worse is the thing itself? If the dressing and dancing of today are so bad that it is 'disgusting' to discuss them from the pulpit, then what right have Christian people to indulge in them?

Tell of a Dinner Party.

"When people say, therefore, that my sermons have been salacious and disgusting, I reply that their indulgence as Christians in the things that I denounce is more salacious and disgusting."

Continuing, Dr. Straton said: "As strong and outspoken as my sermon last Sunday night had to be, I nevertheless wish to say that I spoke with Christian charity and great restraint and forbearance. I simply touched upon some of the more salient and outstanding evils that have held us back in this work, and I pray God that I may never have to tell the things that I could tell, and may never have to expose some of the more sinister facts and forces that stand behind these things.

"I want to say frankly, my friends, that the criticisms about any pulpit message and manner have come largely from those who have not heard me preach the very sermons to which they object.

"One of these dear brethren, an aged and venerable man, who because of age and ill health has attended the service scarcely at all since I have been here, was the one who was most vehement in his denunciation of my sermons, characterizing them as 'disgusting.'"

Only the "High Spots" Published.

Dr. Straton said it was true that only the "high spots" of his sermons got into the newspapers, but that every one of them was saturated with old-fashioned gospel truths.

"As a result of my fight on the evil conditions in the theatre world, for example, two splendid young women, one of them a former leading lady, and two fine young men were taken off the stage," said Dr. Straton. "I had the joy of baptizing them and then stopping their career on the Godless stage. They came here through curiosity, and the spirit of God touched their hearts and converted them. One of the young men is now a promising lawyer and the other is a successful teacher in one of our splendid girls' schools.

Dr. Straton said the 'greatest sensation of all was that Jesus Christ Himself is coming back again to this earth to overthrow the reign of evil, to destroy the devil and to set up among the children of men a happy, peaceful and holy society.

In defending his denunciation of modern sin, Dr. Straton said:

"Think how the papers of today would have 'played up' John the Baptist and his message! Think of old Elijah and Elisha. Yes, think of Christ, who not only preached the Sermon on the Mount but also poured out the vials of His wrath upon the hypocritical Pharisees."

Dr. Straton asserted that both his sermon on the prizefight and the one on "Fatty" Arbuckle were the means of converting a number of persons.

"I can stand here tonight in God's house and in His presence and declare that I have not once deliberately sought to stir up a sensation simply for the sake of getting into the papers," declared Dr. Straton. "My sole aim and motive has been to warn this age that, unless we turn from the follies and sins that are destroying our people, and especially our youth, we shall perish, and that God's judgment shall fall upon the people unless they turn back to Him."

Dr. Straton urged that, as the modern newspaper is one of the most potent factors in molding public opinion, the forces of religion ought to use the papers to get religious truth before their millions of readers. The preacher gave illustrations of the good which reports of his sermons in newspapers had done. One was of a young man who went to Niagara Falls to jump over, but changed his mind after reading one of Dr. Straton's sermons.

LOUIS M. SLOMAN DIES.

Advertising Man Had Been Suffering From Nervous Upset.

Louis M. Sloman, advertising manager for Johnson & Cowdin, wholesale ribbon merchants, 38 East Thirtieth Street, died yesterday morning in the Coney Island Hospital, where he had been taken from his room in the Shelburne Hotel, at Brighton Beach. His wife tried to telephone him at 8 o'clock in the morning from their home, 609 West 127th Street, and on receiving no answer notified the hotel. The manager broke into his room and found him unconscious. It is believed that he had accidentally taken an overdose of a sleeping medicine, for he had been nervously upset recently from overwork.

Mr. Sloman was born in Dayton, Ohio, and had held various journalistic and advertising positions in New York in the last eleven years. For a time he was in the advertising department of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Services will be held at the Boyertown Funeral Chapel, Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 7:45 tomorrow evening.

EPISCOPAL NOT 'LIVE' CHURCH, SAYS GRANT

Rector Declares It Has Not Acted on Disarmament or Other Big Problems.

MRS. LYDIG IN 400 PRESENT

Vestryman Scouts Rumor That Doctor Will Resign—Rector Defends Straton's "Sensationalism."

"Is the Episcopal Church a Live Church?" was the question discussed at length by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, yesterday morning. Dr. Grant argued that in so far as it failed to act on disarmament and unemployment and other vital issues of the day the Episcopal Church was not a live church. He said women should be permitted to become vestrymen and even ministers in the Episcopal Church.

"Has the Episcopal Church taken any part in trying to aid the present problems of such staggering size?" asked Dr. Grant. "No; but instead it has busied itself this Summer wrangling about a medieval attitude toward divorce."

"The church that clings to old authority does not vindicate the past so much as it fears the present," remarked the rector. "But to fear the present is death, because the present is our life."

It was the first appearance of Dr. Grant in his pulpit since the announcement of his engagement to Mrs. Rita de Acosta Lydig, who has divorced two husbands. Dr. Grant remained in the city during his vacation and underwent special treatment for his nose, and rented his Summer home at Katonah to Mrs. Lydig. Yesterday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of Dr. Grant coming to the Church of the Ascension.

The rector was greeted by more than 400 parishioners when he entered the pulpit yesterday morning, the largest attendance at a forenoon service for a long time. Scores tarried after the service to shake hands with him.

Mrs. Lydig sat in the rear, just two pews from the front door. Her custom heretofore has been to sit in the middle aisle, very near the chancel.

First Appearance Since Betrothal.

It was also the first appearance of Mrs. Lydig in the church since the public announcement of her betrothal to Dr. Grant. The Holy Communion followed the sermon. Mrs. Lydig left shortly before the sacrament was concluded. She was greeted by friends most cordially. She was all in black with a black picture hat, long white kid gloves and a high white lace collar.

Eight of the sixteen members of the vestry were present, many coming in from their Summer homes to welcome their rector back. After service one vestryman said to a TIMES reporter that it was the purpose of the vestry to stand by Dr. Grant, and that so far as the vestry was concerned Dr. Grant could remain rector of the Church of the Ascension after his marriage to Mrs. Lydig just the same as before.

The vestryman admitted that they were all waiting in fear that some action would be taken by Bishop Manning or the other diocesan authorities after the wedding, as the Bishop has already ruled that no one of his clergy can perform the wedding ceremony for Dr. Grant and Mrs. Lydig, since the Episcopal Church permits the remarriage of a divorced person only when such a person has obtained a divorce on the ground of unfaithfulness. Mrs. Lydig got her divorce from Major Philip Lydig, who was her second husband, in Paris, on the ground of incompatibility.

"There is not a word of truth in it," said the vestryman, when asked about rumors that the vestry might ask Dr. Grant to resign the rectorship. "In the first place, the vestry has not had a meeting for four or five months. Furthermore, the men on our vestry are not that type of men. We don't believe in that 'small town' stuff. This is not Oshkosh, Wis.; this is New York City.

"Our policy will be now what it has always been—to stand by Dr. Grant. That there were more than 400 of his friends there this warm and pleasant morning, when there were so many other attractions, showed the sentiment of our parishioners.

Church Cannot Withdraw.

"It will not be possible for the Church of the Ascension to withdraw from the Episcopal communion and become an independent church. Its property and endowments are all held as a part of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. No one can take any step against Dr. Grant until he marries Mrs. Lydig. Until then things will go on here ust as before."

The vestryman said that Mrs. Lydig was a charming woman and that she had already endeared herself to the parishioners. Mrs. Lydig has attended the Church of the Ascension about eight years, and has given bountifully of her time and means to the support of its many activities, especially for the poor.

Attacks upon the Rev. John Roach Straton for his lurid pulpit discourses in Calvary Baptist Church were deprecated last night by Dr. Grant, preaching on "The Uses of Sensationalism."

"For the sensationalism of lies, vulgarity and the underworld we have no interest. Life is too short," Dr. Grant explained in defending a honest attempt to picture evils as they exist, and he used the work of Urban Ledoux among the unemployed to illustrate that little public attention is attracted to conditions until a sensation has been made of them.

"There is our friend, Dr. Straton," he went on. "Some of his people apparently are worried over the language he uses in the pulpit. If Baptists can't be sensational, then the end of the world has come. We must allow the brethren of pulpits other than the Episcopalian to be as sensational as they please, and it is, indeed, laughable when people denounce a speaker who makes things so vivid that he hadn't ought to talk of them, especially if they exist. The people in the pews, rather than taking offense at an accurate description of an evil, should see the significance of it and take steps to remedy it.

"No one was more sensational than Jesus when he drove the money changers from the Temple; every one of His parables was a sensation."

$500,000 PLEDGED TO K. OF C.

Director Says 50,000 Have Volunteered for Building Campaign.

The Knights of Columbus announced yesterday that approximately $500,000 had been pledged by the New York councils of the order toward the $2,000,000 K. of C. welfare headquarters building for which a campaign will be held in this city from Nov. 23 to Dec. 8.

"More than 50,000 persons have volunteered to aid in this campaign," Supreme Director William P. Larkin, Chairman of the campaign, announced yesterday at a meeting of the New York Chapter at the Hotel Commodore. "The campaign has the cordial approval of Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes and will receive the same warm support from the Catholic clergy of New York that the K. of C. war work received. It will be the most intensive campaign ever conducted in New York. Every penny of the $2,000,000 will be spent in New York for New York, and the building to be erected will be the finest and most serviceable of its kind in the country."

The plans call for an educational, athletic and sociological work headquarters. James T. Hallinan was re-elected unanimously Chairman of the New York Chapter for the ensuing one-year term yesterday.

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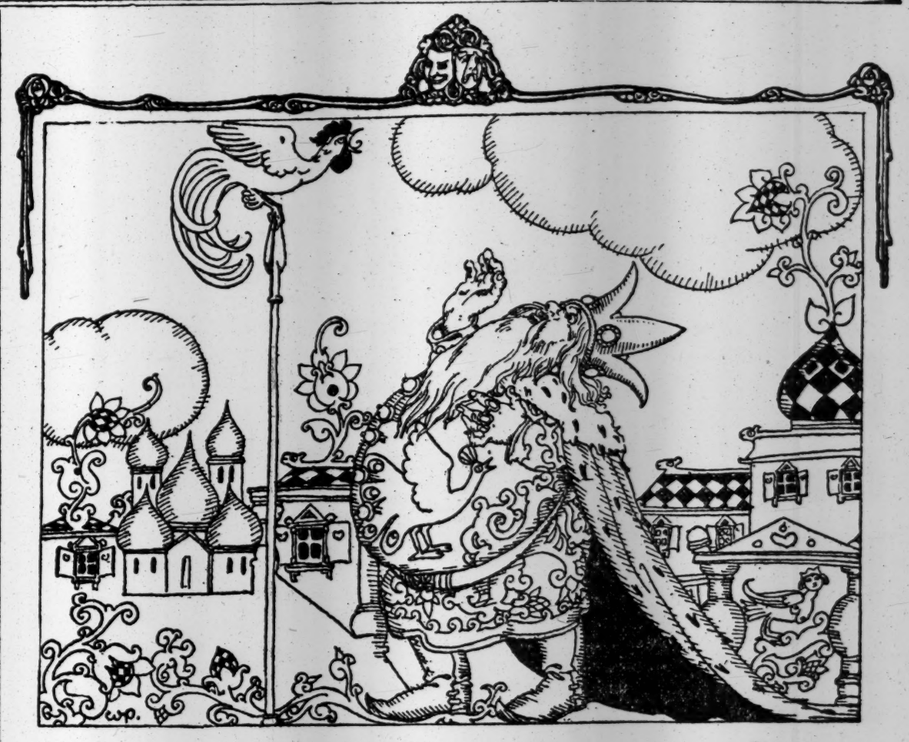
Business Opportunities (bank and business references required). Last Page.



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In a Special Presentation of
Men's Knit Fabric Topcoats
—the coats that have warmth without weight—
At 29.50

OF all the many Topcoats introduced by SAKS & COMPANY, those of knit fabric are unquestionably the most practical. They are light of weight, but very warm, will not crease quickly, and in appearance compare favorably with any other topcoats made, regardless of cost. These we offer special at 29.50 are in

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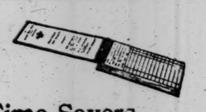

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180,000 sq. ft., Rochester, 1-sty. sawtooth, sprinklered, R. R. siding, power plant; almost new. To quick buyer, $365,000.
105,000 sq. ft., New Haven, just completed; 25,000 sq. ft. 1-sty. sawtooth; 80,000 sq. ft. 4-sty. fireproof; power plant; large acreage, wharf, R. R. siding, 100% sprinklered. For any high class industry.
117,000 sq. ft., Bklyn., nr. Atlantic Av. Termi. 6-sty. modern concrete; 2 St. fronts. For mfr. requiring much help.
45,000 sq. ft., Bronx, 2 & 4 sty. new brick, yard space. For cabinet or metal working.
90,000 sq. ft., Conn. 1-sty. sawtooth heavy construction; good labor center. For metal working or heavy mfg.
65,000 sq. ft., Newark, 3-sty. modern fireproof, power plant; 6 acres, R. R. siding. For light or heavy mfg.

FACTORIES FOR RENT

35,000 sq. ft., Bklyn., 2-sty. factory or warehouse; wharf, R. R. siding.
35,000 sq. ft., Manhattan, below Canal; 8-sty. fireproof, offices, showrooms or mfg.
12,000 sq. ft. each, 3 lofts, L. I. City; heat, elevator; R. R. siding.
100,000 sq. ft., Manhattan, below 14th; warehouse, modern, fireproof, sprinklered. Low rental, long lease.
22,000 sq. ft., L. I. City, 1-sty. bldg.; R. R. siding. For heavy manufacturing.
26,500 sq. ft., L. I. City; loft, new fireproof bldg.; R. R. siding.
87,500 sq. ft., L. I. City, 4-sty. modern fireproof, 100% sprinklered; R. R. siding. For high class mfg. requiring Manhattan deliveries.
15,000 sq. ft., Madison Square, single loft, 5 elevators, 220-lbs. carrying capacity. Sublease 60c, present tenant paying $1.

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70,000 sq. ft., Newark, 1-sty. bldg.; 4 acres, wharf, R. R. siding. For heavy unrestricted industry.
100,000 sq. ft., Bklyn., 5-sty. new fireproof, nr. Bridges. For offices, light or heavy manufacturing.
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PROBLEMS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.

C. S. Duncan will discuss the varied phases of unemployment in The Annalist, out today. The problems which the conference on the unemployed will be called on to deal with are ably set forth in an unusual article of great interest. Published by The New York Times Company, 10 cents at news stands; $5.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

CALLS ON STUDENTS FOR LOYAL SERVICE

Yale's New President Declares the Future of Modern Society Still Is Uncertain.

TRAINED LEADERS NEEDED

And In This Dr. Angell Sees the Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered to the Student.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Dr. James Rowland Angell delivered today his first matriculation address as President of Yale, speaking to the members of the university, particularly the freshman class, in Woolsey Hall. He said that whether modern society would survive in its form previous to seven years ago, whether it would be materially modified, or whether it would go the way of the civilizations of antiquity was uncertain.

"Modern society has been for seven years undergoing the most tremendous indictment which it has ever sustained," said Dr. Angell, "and whether it is to survive in its previous forms, is to be materially modified, or is to go the way of the civilizations of antiquity is still uncertain. The indictment has been ostensibly directed against its political and economic organization, but essentially it is an assault upon the moral and religious fabric of the social order.

"If capitalism, for example, is the evil thing often alleged, it is evil primarily because men do not conceive themselves as members one of another. If monarchical absolutism is an evil, it is so in the first instance because men possessing the supreme power regard themselves and their interests as wholly superior to the rank and file of mankind. If democratic forms of government have failed wholly to secure that increase of human happiness and justice which has often been so confidently predicted for them, it is in part at least because no form of government merely as such can protect against the malfeasance of men whose purposes are sinister and selfish.

Calls for Unselfish Devotion.

"The university community is in exactly the same case. No matter how intelligent its organization, how ingenious its devices, how generous its resources in men and materials, it cannot attain to its full usefulness unless every member of it is earnestly and unselfishly devoted to the execution of his own particular part of the general task.

"This is a truth which is often forgotten and perhaps more often remembered only to be disregarded. The failure of a university to realize its full possibilities is less open to easy observation and definite measure than is the failure of some of our other human institutions; but it is certainly a fact that only when all its component members devote their best energies to the promotion of its duties that it approximates the service which it can and should render to mankind."

Dr. Angell spoke of the privileges and obligations of students and faculties in an institution like Yale, and said:

"Students and teachers alike, we all enjoy here membership in one of the venerable foundations of learning hallowed by the finest traditions of high thinking, plain living and persistent industry. We owe to our forebears, then, the duty to maintain and pass on unspoiled this same great tradition. Essentially this is an obligation of loyalty, which, properly conceived, lies very near the foundations of human character. A blind loyalty even to unworthy leaders has in it something heroic, always appeals to our sympathy and admiration. But loyalty which is intelligent and directed to noble causes stands at the very heart of morals and religion.

"Yet we owe far more than loyalty in the ordinary meaning of this term. Modern society is calling as never before in our lifetime for leadership for men with vision and character, with trained intelligence, with hope and confidence in the finer humanity that is to come. And where shall such men be sought, where shall they be bred, if not in our colleges and universities where are gathered all that history and civilization and science and art have to teach us of God and man and nature? The social order has been shaken to its very foudation the world over and particularly in Eastern and Central Europe. Stability and sobriety and reason will only slowly assert themselves again as a generation trained to honest thinking and courageous endeavor once more comes into command.

Opportunity for Students.

"To the young student just entering upon his college course there is offered as literally never before an opportunity to train himself to play a crucial part in the world's work: Social and political ideals are in ferment, moral and religious traditions are under unprecedented strain, commercial and industrial relations are experiencing almost revolutionary changes, and more is to follow. Surely, never has the call for independent thinking and courageous initiative been so loud and so insistent. To meet it successfully one must bring youth and vigor and a disciplined mind, with solid, well-formed character.

"These are gifts that the university can give to those who earnestly seek and sincerely strive to achieve. To the sluggard and the loafer she nor any other university can give these powers, which come only by self-exertion. As well hope to gain powerful muscles by idleness and inactivity as to secure mental grasp and intellectual strength by mental sloth and trifling intermittent effort."

In closing, Dr. Angell pointed out that to college teachers the obligation was as compelling and the opportunity as inspiring as in the case of their students.

"No one," said he, "can look out with seeing eyes upon the world today and then survey such a group of men as are gathered here and not feel his pulses leap at the possibility or realizing for human benefit all this pent-up, untrained energy that needs but discipline and direction to make it potent for the highest achievement."

TWO VIOLINISTS HEARD.

Mishel Piastro at Carnegie Hall—Vladimir Graffman at Aeolian.

Mishel Piastro, violinist, whose playing last season was highly praised for great beauty of tone, appeared in a recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The remarkable quality of the instrument in his hands was brought out in Sinding's Suite in A minor, with Joseph Bonime at the piano, and in a Bach sonata for violin alone. Other numbers were Piastro's own arrangement of Grieg's "Lonely Wanderer," a fantasie on Russian themes by Rimsky-Korsakoff, revised by Auer, and the "Eli Zion," of triple editorship, with a final "Witches Dance" by Bazzini. All of these were warmly received by a large audience, not least so the simple air of an ancient ritual of the days musically treated in turn by Zeitlin, Achron and Auer.

Vladimir Graffman, a well equipped artist newly arrived from Russia, was heard at the season's first Aeolian matinée, completing a day of violinists. Mr. Graffman, who is said to be joining the Cleveland Orchestra, displayed sound technique in Tartini's "Devil's Trill" and Paganini's D major concerto, assisted at the piano by his sister, Diana, while he also played in one ensemble piece, a trio, Op. 40, with Mana Zucca, its composer, and A. Besrodny, 'cellist. On his own ground again, the Russian player closed with Tchaikovsky's "Serenade Melancolique," some capital harmonic feats in Hubay's "Zephir" and Wieniawski's more shopworn "Souvenir of Moscow."

STREET DRESSES AND SPORTS APPAREL FOR YOUNG LADIES

The leading Parisian designers of street dresses, afternoon dresses and wraps for young ladies from 14 to 19 years conceded to us, as leading specialists in outer apparel for young ladies, the choice of their models created for wear during the present autumn and winter seasons.

With the coöperation of the creators of the original models we were able to secure for our reproductions and adaptations the identical duvetyn, tricotine, poiret twill, canton crepe and crepe de chines used in the original models, and the correct materials for the embroideries and trimmings which give such distinction to the French productions.

Our sports clothing for young ladies is made after the most approved designs of leading London tailors, and executed by us in the same English, Scotch and Irish woolens and worsteds used by London tailors in their most approved models.

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The Encyclopaedia Britannica FOUNDED 1768

Knowledge

"'I think by far the most important bill in our code is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people.'
Thomas Jefferson."

Encyclopaedia

"'It (a . . . library) should be rich in books of reference, in encyclopaedias, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known.'
James Russell Lowell."

Every man, woman and child in this country ought to use the Encyclopaedia Britannica daily, and acquire each day some of the knowledge it offers. The Britannica is published in two forms, namely, the "Cambridge" issue with large type and broad margins and the "Handy Volume" issue with smaller type and margins. Both sets are sold on the small monthly payment plan and delivered for a small first payment. A full display of all styles of binding and each size of type can be seen at the East Balcony of the Grand Central Terminal.

The "Cambridge" issue of the Britannica will be shipped upon a first payment of only $5.00, the balance being spread over a year and a half; the "Handy Volume" issue will be shipped on a first payment of only $1.00, the balance being spread over two years.

For the use of those who cannot afford to purchase a set to have in the home, there are sets for free consultation in the East Balcony of the Grand Central Terminal, and all are welcome to use them at any time between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

For the benefit of any owner of the Encyclopaedia Britannica who wishes to study any particular subject, a member of the editorial staff will be in attendance during these hours to give advice and help as to selecting reading course on any branch of knowledge. There is no charge for this service.

Note:
The war made it impossible to manufacture certain styles of bindings and as we have a few sets in those styles they will be sold at a very low price to those applying at once. There are some sets of the large type or "Cambridge" issue as well as of the smaller or "Handy Volume" issue. If you are interested, come at once to the East Balcony of the Grand Central Terminal and see the sets.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica,
288 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Please send me your booklet showing the type of both issues of The Encyclopaedia Britannica, with facsimiles of the bindings and sample pages.

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T. 1.

The Man's Shop

Express Elevators to Tenth Floor

Apropos of Topcoats

THE mountains have come to Fifth Avenue. Not really, of course—but in the spirit and sturdy qualities that characterize the people who live there. This is exemplified in a very select assortment of topcoats of Biltmore Homespuns—an exclusive feature of The Man's Shop.

These homespuns are the result of a society woman's interest in the hill people surrounding her mountain estate. Strong, honest fabrics, they assure splendid wear and distinction to topcoats.

We are offering a limited number of them—in styles that we have not repeated—in Oxford grays, blues, browns, and heather-mixtures. Sale price—$56.

Also a few choice imported English topcoats, winter weight ulsters and slip-ons, in broken lots and sizes—at $56.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street
The Man's Shop
Tenth Floor

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street
Express Elevators
Without Stop

Why You Should Buy Your French Kid Gloves Now

The proposed Fordney Tariff Bill provides that the import duty on French Kid Gloves shall be greatly increased.

Our present low prices will prevail until the adoption of the proposed increased tariff.

With the demand for a more extensive glove wardrobe required by the variety of the sleeve fashions, the prospect of a tariff increase should suggest to every woman, the wisdom of providing now for future requirements.

Our Bandalette glove described at the right, is 3.50

The proposed Fordney Bill will advance the price to 4.50

The Vogue of Black & White

With sleeve modes never so interesting as this season, Centemeri has risen to the occasion with glove styles more enchanting than ever.

Of the smartest is the two-clasp *Bandalette* French Kidskin glove *sewn tranchant*, in black with white; beaver or white with black; and—

Most lovely in pale amber with band and stitching in deep brown, and harmonizing two-tone interwoven embroidery—a true art product of the Centemeri glovecrafters in Grenoble.

3.50

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
New York—Philadelphia
Grenoble, France

The SALE *of* SILK STOCKINGS

Women's full-fashioned pure thread and glove silk stockings in plain and novelty styles; silk from top to toe; in all sizes and the fashionable colors; regular values from 3.50 to 5.00; on sale at . . . . . 2.65 (add 7c tax)

White Trucks

DURING the ten years which cover the real life of the truck industry, leading makers have loomed large for a year or two and then declined.

The White Company has gone steadily forward, year after year, until its sales, in relation to all other makes, have increased far beyond any previous ratio.

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*

NEW YORK: Thomson Ave. & School St., Long Island City

BOY HIKES 800 MILES JUST TO SEE FATHER

15-Year-Old Lad Makes 27-Day Cross-Country Trip From Indiana to New York City.

FAILS TO FIND FAMILY HERE

Walked Mostly, but Got Occasional "Lifts," Slept in Haymows, and Ate With Farmers.

Because he was lonesome for "home folks," Charles Blum, 15 years old, a blue-eyed, blond-haired farmer boy, left the home of Mrs. Myrtle Ford in Geneva, Ind., where he has lived for ten years, and hiked the greater part of 800 miles across three States to New York in twenty-seven days to find his father, who lives at 98 Blackford Avenue, Port Richmond.

Late Saturday afternoon the young traveler was found in Wall Street, near William, by Patrolman John Wells of the Old Slip Station, taken to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and put to bed between the first sheets he had slept in since he left Geneva.

Yesterday Charles spent the day at the Children's Society, waiting for his father. Self-contained and modest, he doesn't "see what all the fuss is about."

"I haven't seen my father and my two older sisters for a long time," he said, "and so one afternoon, on Saturday, Sept. 3, I decided to come to New York. I had a letter from my sister Ada, who lives with my father, and which came Thursday. It had the address of their home, so I came along. That's about all there is to tell."

When he was 5 years old and lived on a ranch in North Dakota, his mother was taken sick and had to go to a sanatorium. The home was broken up and the family separated. Charles Blum Sr. took his two daughters and the boy to Geneva, Ind., where he had friends. There he found a home for Charles with Mrs. Ford and came on to New York, to work in the shipyards, bringing the two girls with him.

The boy was lonely, but Mrs. Ford was kind, and he had a good home. He went to school, and in his spare time worked on the farm. Letters came from time to time telling of New York, the great ships and the new home on Staten Island—but no letters from the father, who writes only in Swedish.

Charles saw no chance of his father coming out to Geneva, and thought that if he was to come to New York he had better start before cold weather.

From Geneva he hiked to Ohio City, stopping at farmhouses on the way and generally getting food and a place in a haymow to sleep. He never stopped in towns. People in towns were not so friendly as the farmers, who almost always gave him something to eat, and sometimes a lift in their wagons to the next town.

From Ohio City the boy went to Lima, and from there to Akron, where two men in a runabout gave him a 125-mile ride to Youngstown.

In Pennsylvania Charles found the friendliest people.

"They almost always gave me a regular meal," he said, "but by that time I had learned that I got the most food if I stopped at a house at meal time."

Between Sunbury and Harrisburg Charles lost his way for the first time, and zigzagged up and down the State for several days, because people didn't seem to know the shortest way by road to New York, but from Harrisburg he hiked straight to Lancaster, where a kindly truck driver picked him up and carried him to Philadelphia.

"In Philadelphia," Charles said, "I found a gasoline station where a truck was just starting for New York, and it brought me along. I spent most of Saturday riding around New York looking at things, and then the truck went back and left me, and I went down to watch the boats."

Last night Charles was still waiting for his father.

NATIONAL GUARD WEEK PROCLAIMED BY MAYOR

Announcement Says Drive Will Be Made Next Week to Increase Guard to 24,000.

Mayor Hylan issued a proclamation yesterday setting the week of Oct. 10 to 16 as National Guard Week. This is the proclamation:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
PROCLAMATION.

To the people of the City of New York:

An intensive campaign to recruit 4,000 members to bring the National Guard up to 24,000, the authorized Federal strength from the metropolitan district, will be conducted in this city from Oct. 10 to 15.

Appropriate decorations, displays, parades and entertainments are provided for the drive week. Motion pictures of the Summer camp activities of the guard will be shown during afternoons and evenings in the various armories. Accompanying the pictures will be short talks pointing out the advantages received by a young man who joins the guard from the standpoints of health, education, training and discipline.

The recruiting of our National Guard to its Federal strength should engage the interest and co-operation of every citizen and all societies as well as former members of the organization. The great gallantry, self-sacrifice and splendid military service displayed by our citizen soldiers while in the Federal service amply demonstrates that the National Guard is among the safest resources of our country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of New York to be affixed. Done in the City of New York this first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one. By the Mayor:

JOHN F. HYLAN,
JOHN F. SINNOTT, Secretary to the Mayor.

The object of "National Guard Week" is to recruit National Guard members.

UNTERMYER FINDS FAULT WITH MALONE

$10,000 Interview in Paris Was Confidential, Says Counsel for Cochran.

MENTIONS WALSKA'S THRIFT

Wife's Attorney Retorts That Conference Was Not a Confidential Matter.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Alexander Smith Cochran, husband of Ganna Walska, formerly of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, replied yesterday to the attack made on him Saturday to Dudley Field Malone, counsel to Mme. Cochrane. He said in effect that Mr. Cochrane would try his case in the courts, not the newspapers. Mr. Malone renewed his attack charging that Mr. Untermyer had already presented his side of the case to the public "secretly and through insinuations." When Mr. Untermyer, at his home in Greystone, near Yonkers, was asked what he had to say on Mr. Malone's interview, he replied:

"Not a word, except that Mr. Malone is at liberty to talk his head off without interruption from me or my client. They may continue now and henceforth, as they have from the beginning, to occupy the centre of the stage of which his client is so fond, insofar as they care to try their case in the newspapers. Mr. Cochran will try his case in the courts when the time comes, and we shall then see whether or not he was overgenerous in expressing his willingness to allow the $10,000 a year to which Mr. Malone refers to this thrifty young person whom he is supposed to have married a year ago, rather than drag through a wretched public scandal to get rid of this much-married lady.

"Meantime, Mr. Malone may stand on the street corners and undisturbed shout across the sea at Mr. Cochran as many more names as he pleases, so long as he and his client enjoy that kind of advertising, or believe it will boost her stage career or bring her more of Mr. Cochran's money, or possibly both.

"By the way, it was, to put it mildly, poor professional taste for Mr. Malone to refer to that confidential interview with Mr. Cochran's counsel in Paris. Even the law protects such efforts at compromise, but Mr. Malone has been so engrossed these past years with politics and other matters outside the law that he must have forgotten the rules of the game.

"If I were to yield to the temptation to follow his lead by disclosing the balance of that interview and the reasons I gave for Mr. Malone's willingness to buy his peace at the stiff price of $10,000 a year, Mr. Malone and his client would not be nearly so well pleased with themselves. But Mr. Malone is safe with me, provided he does not goad me too far by repeating the offense of revealing confidential interviews.

"This is the first word I have uttered about this case, and it will be the last except in court."

Mr. Malone declared that the interview referred to by Mr. Untermyer was not confidential. "All of our interviews in this matter," he said, "have been sought by Mr. Untermyer, and none of them has been confidential. Mr. Untermyer is free to come out and state publicly anything he has stated to me in regard to this case, with due regard, of course, to the laws relating to slander and libel.

"We shall continue to meet every subtle and indirect attack of Mr. Cochran and his counsel by straight talk on the facts of the case, and I am sorry that Mr. Untermyer is so upset over the fact that the game that he and Mr. Cochran have been trying to play has been exposed.

"When I need any advice on professional ethics I shall choose some member of the bar other than Mr. Untermyer as my counsellor."

BIBLE GIFT TO HARDING.

President to Receive Copy Made Specially for Armament Conference.

The New York Bible Society, at 5 East Forty-eighth Street, will present to President Harding a Bible specially made for use for the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. The organization received word yesterday from the President that he would be glad to accept the gift.

The Bible is bound in morocco and is of large type. It is one of the finest copies of the Scriptures published, and the cover will bear the following inscription:

"This Bible is dedicated to the promotion of good-will among the nations by the New York Bible Society, Nov. 11, 1921."

The Bible is now on exhibition at the Bible House. The gift was planned by the Rev. Dr. George William Carter, general secretary of the society.

TRACES THE GOLDEN RULE.

Older Than the Christian Religion, Says Dr. Martin.

That the Golden Rule did not originate with the Founder of Christianity was asserted yesterday morning in the Town Hall by Dr. Alfred W. Martin at the opening meeting of the season of the Theosophical Association of New York.

Dr. Martin, who is a director of the Ethical Culture Society, speaking on "The Science of Comparative Religions," traced the Golden Rule in seven great religions, five of which antedate the Christian. These are the Hindu, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Mohammedan, Confucian, Christian and Jewish.

Dr. Martin declared that religious intolerance is not yet extinct owing to the ignorance of religionists of different creeds. He asked for understanding, not toleration.

Loses Life in Hotel Fire.

While volunteer firemen of Manhasset and Great Neck Station were fighting a fire in a laundry in the basement of Joseph Liss's hotel on the North Hempstead Turnpike, Manhasset, Saturday night, Oscar Ketcham, 40 years old, was overcome by smoke and died before any one knew he was in the building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Trousseau House of America.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC Inc.

ANNOUNCING
REDUCTIONS

Conforming to the spirit and need of the times, we announce reductions on our entire stock of characteristic merchandise. The new prices are based on current replacement value and represent our effort to help readjust price levels and stimulate business.

538 & 540 Fifth Ave. 44th & 45th Streets.

Sixty-fourth Annual Display
OF NEW
Fall and Winter Footwear
Alexander

This season will be marked by the introduction of many extreme novelties in women's street and afternoon shoes, making the opening of the present season one of unusual interest to women who are contemplating the purchase of smart footwear for Fall and Winter.

Shoes
A Few of the New Styles

For formal afternoon functions rich brown suede trimmed with kidskin, short vamp but high heels; all brown kidskin, new strap effect. Combination brown and beige suede in novelty patterns each, $20; One strap bridge slipper, gray and dull black grain with patent vamps. A wonderful pretty and use- black grain with patent vamps. A wonderfully pretty and use-

One of the novelties is a street slipper on an exclusive Alexander last with single strap across the instep, made with full round toes and low broad heels, also with slightly pointed toes and shaped heel. Patent leather, $10 and $12; Gunmetal calfskin, $10 and $12; Black satin, $10; Russet Calfskin, $12.

Three strap sandal with center buckles, made on the full toe last, with low heels, ornamental punching and stitching. Patent and dull leathers, $12.50.

For street wear where comfort is imperative these black oxfords are supreme: Soft kidskin—the adjuster shoe, a boon for tired feet, $10; A broad toe low heel type, $10; A very smart medium heel shoe, $13; Dull finished low French heel oxford, $15; Handsome black calfskin oxford, $16.

Strap shoes for street wear, easy to adjust, good looking and protective. Brown calfskin 2 strap button, $10; Brown calfskin 1 strap buckle, $15; Brown grain leather 2 strap buckle, $14; Fawn buck, tan trimmed, 2 straps, $16.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, above Forty-Fifth Street

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Trailing

On a recent Sunday a big metropolitan newspaper gave a page spread to a wise man of the East (New York), who not only predicted another great war, but gave the exact year and almost the hour. How many newspapers sensed within a year, or a month, or even a fortnight the great calamity that came to mankind in 1914? Not one. How many were accurate as to its duration even to a year? Not one.

Facts as to cotton crop conditions were in the hands of the press and public for weeks and months. How many of our wise financial writers sensed the tremendous change the publication of the report would make not only to the whole South, but in fact to the entire financial world? Not one. We have heard such wise men predict the turn in the tide of business. Can you name one who has been correct? No.

We eagerly scan the news to learn what some great captain of finance thinks and we quiver and shake if his views are adverse. Have you discovered him to be correct in his surmises and predictions? Not at all. Why be a trailer after a lifetime of such experience? Why not think for yourself, summon your courage and bend your energy to business? Sometimes, indeed most frequently, we do not realize what we have within our grasp. Do you know that one of the original largest owners of the Ford Company's shares sold them just before the company achieved its bigness, to invest in a gold mine?

We do not think. We guess and we trail. Why not lead, each one of us? This is the hour for self-confidence and work.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

FOUNDED 1856

CONSISTENCY—Price should not be the ruling factor in selecting clothes—good woolens may be discredited by mediocre tailoring to cheapen rates.

Our fabrics, the best obtainable, form only a small part of the stability of our clothes; we are particular in embodying service - giving linings, trimmings and tailoring to insure lasting satisfaction.

Men's and boys' Autumn and Winter clothes—prices well within reasonable limits.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE

Women's Coats—$57.50
Show Interesting Details

BUT of first importance are those primary elements—the fabrics, which are Pollyanna and Velvera cloth, both delightfully soft in texture.

The Details: Pockets set into the coat in unique designs—see both coats sketched—one almost lost in the extended shoulder seam; also overplaid plait finished with silk embroidery.

The Colors: Beaver, Malay, navy and black. The linings are plain colored crepes or figured satins. String belts and convertible collars complete the picture.

THIRD FLOOR

Two Phases of the Blouse

WITH the return of the suit to favor the blouse has naturally acquired an importance such as it has not had in many a month. And it is really a new importance, for the blouse appears this season in two new phases.

The Overblouse — Completing the tailleur and making of it a three-piece suit, this smart overblouse of Crepe de Chine has Peter Pan collar in white on black, or Mohawk on navy blue.

$8.75

The Costume Blouse—Pursuing one of several ideas, the tunic blouse charms us with its long, slim grace and its exquisite simplicity of faggoting, in navy or black.

$12

THIRD FLOOR

The Smartest Sports Skirts
$12.75—$16.50

OCTOBER, when sports are at their best, when the crispness in the air calls one out to golf or to the country road—this is the month above all others for sports clothes.

These sports skirts seem to realize their vast importance and to color themselves especially for the season.

Imported tweeds and home spuns choose all the woodsy colors of Autumn, the browns and the pheasant shades.

Prunella Skirts in stripes and plaids, box plaited or with a combination of plaits. And all are attractively priced.

THIRD FLOOR

Our Paris Address
2 Cite de Paris

SO much of Paris is here! In all our Gift Sections on the Ground Floor one sees enchanting groups of bibe-lots. They were gathered in the wonder-houses of Paris and brought here to intrigue the fancy of women who are always looking for the unusual.

Ostrich Puff Balls

SO round and fluffy and inconsequential they seem to be. But appearances are deceiving once again; for closer examination proves them to be the newest thing in vanity bags, with a surprising amount of room in each side.

A Queenly Bandeau

OSTRICH, too, or most of it is. A fringe of soft ostrich binds the high coiffure, while an ostrich fronze sweeps towards the shoulder.

The Fan Bag

OSTRICH once more, and in a most engaging form. Handkerchief, Dorine, lipstick and other necessities may be carried in the bag and securely closed in when bag becomes fan. The colors are quite lovely—coral, jade, carmine, and others.

GROUND FLOOR

From Paris
Handkerchiefs

Sheer Linen, *50c, 75c, $1.00*
All those exquisite colors, rose, mauve, tan, green, blue and so on, that Paris is painting this season.

Hand-drawn, *$1.50* to *$15.00*
Sheerest of linen with hand-drawn work in the corners or with filet lace all around the border.

For Men, *75c* and *$1.00*. Those gaily colored Jacquard handkerchiefs that launder so beautifully.

GROUND FLOOR

Business Opportunities

Bank and business references are required from advertisers in the Business Opportunities columns of The New York Times.

These columns contain advertisements of:

Established business enterprises seeking capital
Offerings of positions with investment of funds
Business Loans
Firms requiring new partners with capital
Offerings of capital for investment
Business connections

All announcements are critically examined to prevent publication of deceptive advertising or erroneous statements and are subject to censorship.

Business Opportunities advertisements in The New York Times appear in more than 500,000 copies every Sunday and are read by the largest group of intelligent, prosperous and discriminating persons ever assembled by a newspaper.

Rates for Business Opportunities, 15 cents a word.

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

If You Kept A Cow Today

You would know how important are the rules for sanitary cleanliness. Borden's Grade A Service demands perfect health on the part of the cow sanitary utensils, light, airy, clean barns, and many other provisions which you will appreciate if you know the Borden requirements.

BORDEN'S
Farm Products Co. Inc.
Cortlandt 7961.

CONGRESS IN GRIP OF FARMERS' GROUP

Leaders Unable to Control Legislation Against the Wishes of the New Combination.

TAX CONCESSIONS DEMANDED

Twenty-two Senators and 100 Representatives Believed Likely to Get What They Want.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Although the House will resume its continuous sessions tomorrow, after a recess of six weeks, the situation existing in the Senate, unable to speedily pass the tax bill and other measures because of the opposition of the farmer group, will compel the Representatives to play a waiting game until the Senate has acted upon the revenue bill.

This changed political condition—the formation of a powerful legislative group for the first time in an American Congress—has destroyed old-time leadership. At present the Republican leaders in the Senate cannot control. They are controled by the group which is insisting upon legislation intended to benefit the farmer, and thus far has obtained every demand. In fact, all legislation of importance passed in this session has been that favored by the group, numbering twenty-two Senators and about 100 members of the House.

The strength of this group is seen again in the pending tax bill. While it has not reached an agreement upon that bill, it is known that the group favors the retention of the excess profit taxes and the present income rates, and repeal of the transportation taxes. There is evidences that they are not unwilling to form a combination with the Democrats and the Republican group favoring a sales tax, in order to succeed in their plans. Whether such a combination can be affected is not certain, but Republican leaders admit that the tax bill cannot be passed without their support, and without important concessions being made to them.

To Act Within Republican Lines.

Since most of the number in the Senate are Republican, it is believed that the group will not go into a combination with the Democrats, but will content themselves with blocking the tax bill until the Republican leaders accept part of their program.

The group is causing the Administration great concern. The outlook for speedy enactment of the revenue bill and other important measures, such as legislation for the relief of the railroads, the tariff and the refunding of the foreign debt, is very gloomy.

In a word, it is declared that the Senate is without ability to force through the program presented by the leaders and outlined in the last national platform. The leaders in the Senate no longer lead. They follow.

This group, formed in the early days of the special session, has obtained everything it demanded. All of the legislation enacted thus far in the special session was part of its program, including the billion-dollar farm export credit act, the emergency tariff, the act to prevent grain exchanges dealing in futures, and control of the packing industry. These are the four big pieces of legislation enacted in the last six months.

In addition to favoring repeal of the transportation taxes, retention of the excess profits taxes, and the high income surtax, the agricultural group in Congress has an elaborate program before it, which it will insist be enacted in the special session without any adjournment as proposed on Nov. 10.

Issues Still to Be Fought.

The issues that are still to be fought are:

1. Enactment of a co-operative marketing law.
2. An increase in the limit of loans of Federal farm loan banks from $10,000 to $25,000.
3. Provision for the appointment of a representative of the agricultural industry on the Federal Reserve Board.
4. Enactment of some rural credit scheme so that the farmer can obtain short-time loans on good security.
5. Reduction in the freight rates.

If, as appears on the surface, leadership in the Senate no longer dictates politics nor decrees what may or may not be done, this new idea of "bloc" control is held responsible. Formerly there was a Steering Committee, appoint by the titular leaders by authority of a party caucus, that decided what bills should be given the right of way. The Senate Steering Committee has not functioned for some time. The group seems to have put that time-honored party machinery out of business. Instead of seeing the Steering Committee, the group maps out its program and starts out to win enough Democratic votes to pass it.

As it has had its way in the legislation thus far passed, it is believed here that it will be powerful enough to get what it wants in the tax and tariff bills.

W. J. FLYNN OPENS AGENCY.

Former Secret Service Chief to Conduct Private Detective Business.

William J. Flynn, former Chief of the United States Secret Service, who spent twenty-five years in Government work, announced yesterday that he had opened a private detective office at 116 Nassau Street. He has gathered about him some of the men who formerly worked fro him in the Secret Service and in the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Flynn as head of the Secret Service in New York for many years put an effective stop to successful counterfeiting and rounded up dozens of gangs just as they were about to put bad bills on the market. When the war began he had a large part in crippling the German espionage system here.

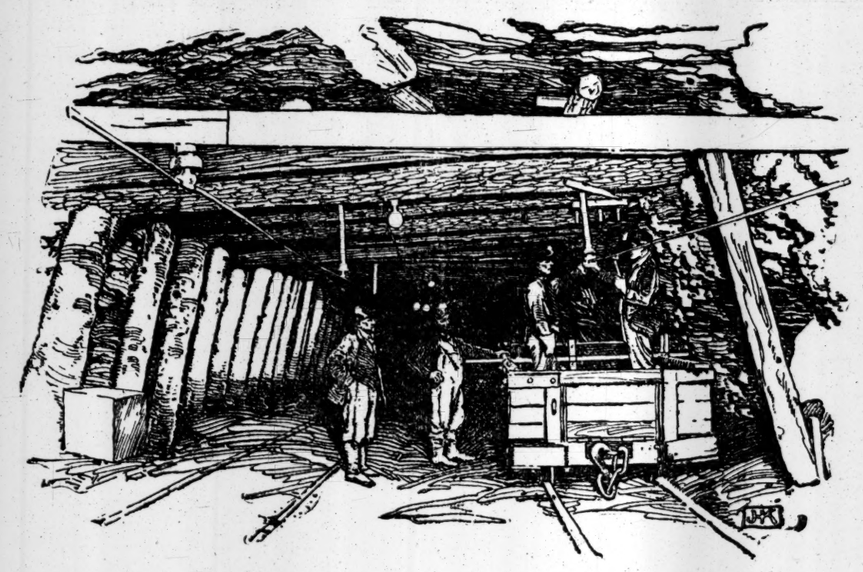
At the request of President Wilson, Flynn took charge of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice several years ago. His work resulted in the deportation of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and other agitators. He was recently succeeded as head of the Bureau of Investigation by William J. Burns. Flynn said yesterday that he would handle general and corporation work. He will not, however, furnish strikebreakers or enter the labor field.

MOB THREATENS PRISONER.

Attacks Station Where Man Is Held on Charge of Attacking Child.

Policemen with drawn revolvers prevented a mob of infuriated neighbors of George Callas from attacking him last night, after he had been arrested in his rooms at 347 East Thirty-first Street, on the charge of attacking Annie Rotchford, 7 years old. When the prisoner reached the East Thirty-fifth Street station the crowd had increased to more than 500 men and women, and it was necessary to close the doors of the station while arraigning Callas before Desk Lieutenant Becker.

Then the leaders of the mob attacked the doors and windows of the station until Sergeant Reich with reserves cleared the street.



Half Billion Feet of Lumber Used Annually in Anthracite Mines

SUPPOSE you owned an anthracite mine. Suppose, also, that to sell coal at fair prices you cut off every avoidable expense. While looking over big cost items, the lumber bills would attract your attention. Try as you might, you couldn't reduce them. They must be added to mining costs.

As with lumber, so with other supplies and equipment—all must be represented in the price of coal at the mine.

Approximately 500,000,000 board feet of lumber are used annually in anthracite mining—seven board feet to the ton of coal, or a fair-sized tree to a winter's home-supply of coal.

To supply all the timber required in anthracite mining involves the cutting of approximately 150,000 acres of forest every year.

Compared with the charge of approximately $4.00 per ton for mine workers' wages, the lumber bill seems relatively small. That's because the wage expense is bigger than any other single item in anthracite mining costs.

Why not mine without lumber or use less of it? you ask. It can't be done. Passages must be protected from falling and caving rock. Roofs and sides of tunnels must be carefully timbered. Surface subsidence must also be guarded against.

"Timbering", as it is called, continues ceaselessly as the miner goes forward, and to replace the rapid decay. It means a never-ending but necessary expense. It adds its quota to the heavy cost of producing anthracite.

This is No. 4 of a series on hard coal facts presented in an effort to help you decide for yourself whether anthracite mine prices are fair. Watch for future advertisements in this newspaper.

Those desiring further information can obtain it by addressing

ANTHRACITE
General Policies Committee
437 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

"Black Diamond" Sept. 15 quotes the following range of anthracite prices per gross ton F.O.B. mines:

Egg	$7.60	$8.25
Stove	7.90	8.60
Chestnut	7.90	8.50

S. D. Warriner, *President*, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
W. W. Inglis, *President*, Glen Alden Coal Co.
John M. Humphrey, *President*, Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
W. J. Richards, *President*, Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
C. F. Huber, *President*, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
W. A. May, *President*, Pennsylvania Coal Company
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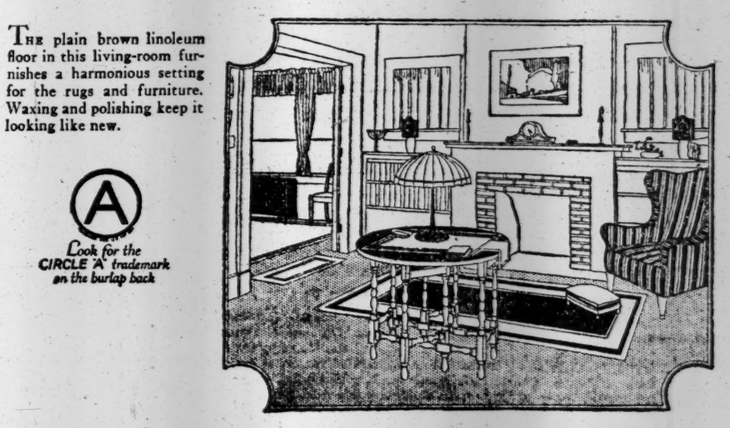

THE plain brown linoleum floor in this living-room furnishes a harmonious setting for the rugs and furniture. Waxing and polishing keep it looking like new.

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MANY people are still unaware that there is a new kind of linoleum floor—not tacked down as a floor-covering, but installed as a permanent floor in living-rooms, libraries, dining-rooms, bedrooms, of handsome modern homes.

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You'll never get money's worth in painting until you realize these facts—

THERE are only two reasons for the money that is wasted in poor painting—indifference and ignorance.

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1. Good honest paint lasts *years longer* than cheap paint.
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Tell the painter you want BREINIG BROTHERS' good, honest paint and varnish. You'll get *lasting satisfaction.*

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The Heckscher Building, dominating this section in prestige, beauty and interior detail, is the location that you should carefully consider for your business.

The location of wholesale showrooms, stores or shops cannot be changed in a day or a month. It must be planned in advance. Therefore it would be well for you to ascertain now how your future requirements can be fulfilled in the Heckscher Building.

This is the first time in the history of New York that a building has been created in which retailers and wholesalers may obtain shops or showrooms on upper floors in conjunction with light manufacturing space and yet maintain their individuality and actually gain in prestige.

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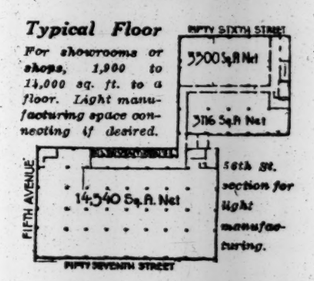
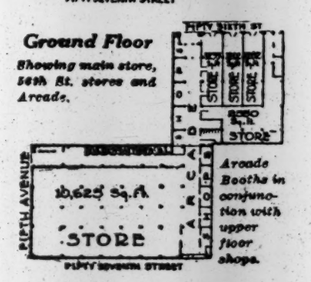
For showrooms or shops, 1,000 to 14,000 sq. ft. to a floor. Light manufacturing space connecting if desired.



Ground Floor
Showing main store, 56th St. stores and Arcade.



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Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 16.

GIANTS HAVE EDGE IN BASE STEALING

National Leaguers Have Pilfered 139 Sacks, While Yankees' Total Is Only 86.

MUGGINS'S SUBS STRONGER

Reserve Material of American Leaguers Excels McGraw's Secondary Squad.

This is the fifth of a series of six articles in which comparisons are made of the playing strength of the world's series contenders.

In virtually every discussion of the world's series prospects of the Giants and Yankees the base running, or base stealing, skill of the two contenders comes up for consideration. Those who like the chances of the National Leaguers point to the fact that McGraw has the faster team, and insist that the difference in speed will mean much in determining the victor.

In the art of stepping along the base paths the Giants certainly excel their American League rivals. This applies more to base stealing than to base running in a general sense. The statement may appear somewhat odd since many fans look upon the two as one, but the fact remains that men of great speed often are mediocre base stealers, while men of normal speed frequently are good base stealers. The straightaway steal is only one part of base running. The ability to get up speed to travel more than one base and the judgment used in these longer gallops are other important features of base running that come into consideration.

The base-stealing record of the Giants and Yankees for the season which closed yesterday show the Giants well in front. In fact McGraw's men have been the most successful major league club of the year in stealing bases, though the combination ranks far behind the champion Giants of 1911-12-13 in this regard. Frank Frisch, the best base stealer in the game today, stands out far ahead of all rivals, yet he has not reached the mark which more than one of the champion Giants just mentioned reached in those years. There has been less base stealing of late than was the rule ten years ago. Under the old conditions Frisch would undoubtedly have amassed a much higher total than he has reached this season.

Will Watch Frisch.

Aside from Frisch, neither club has any base stealer of exceptional ability. Young, Burns and Bancroft are all spry on the paths, but none of the trio has stolen twenty-five bases this year. For the Yankees, Meusel and Ruth have done the greatest amount of base stealing, and neither has pilfered twenty sacks. Hence, it is reasonable to suppose that no player in the coming series is likely to run wild on the bases, unless it is Frank Frisch. On the other hand, the attention which a cat gives to a mouse will be carelessness and indifference to the watching which Frisch will get once he becomes a base runner.

Unless base running is to play a much bigger part in the coming series than it has in the past it will not make the difference that so many believe. For the most part base stealing has been a negligible factor in these fights for the highest baseball honors. The average world's series game is one of low scores and, with so much at stake, the conservative game is generally followed. The chance of success on a straightaway steal is less than the chance of advancing a runner with a sacrifice or by the medium of the hit-and-run play. With one run needed to tie a game or break a deadlock the surer system is generally used. Pitchers are not inclined to be careless with base runners when the prize is so great, hence few runners are permitted to get anything like a good lead.

In regard to base stealing, it is interesting to note that the greatest array of base runners in the last twenty years failed to make the advantage count in world's series play. The teams referred to were those which McGraw managed in 1911-12-13. The National Leaguers clearly excelled the Mackmen of 1911 and 1913, and the Red Sox of 1912, in the art of getting around the gushions, yet they lost all three series. The champion Red Sox of later years were far below the average as base stealers, and the 1914 Braves did not shine particularly in this specialty, yet Boston has never had a losing team in a world's series.

Can Stretch Hits.

In the other base running angle—that of stretching hits, moving from first to third on a single, or scoring from second on a single—there is not the wide difference between the Giants and Yankees that manifests itself in a comparison of base stealing records. The Giants stole 139 bases during the season just ended, while the Yanks pilfered only 86. McGraw's men led all other major league clubs and the Yanks were tenth among the sixteen clubs. Yet Pipp, McNally, Ruth, Meusel, Miller and Ward all move fast on long hits or in advancing on the hits of others. McGraw's regulars are faster in moving around the bases, but not as much faster as 139 steals against 86 might lead one to believe.

There is another feature to be considered. That is the fact that teams relying much on long distance hitting are not required to do as much base stealing as a team that does not hit so hard. This is the case of the Yankees as opposed to the Giants. McGraw's men are not weaklings with the stick by any means, but they have not the powerful punch which the Yanks possess. This side of the question is brought out vividly in a comparison of the scoring of the two clubs this season.

With all the difference in base stealing and only a small difference in number of hits, the Giants have been far behind the Hugmen as a scoring combination. Each played 153 games and the Giants, with 159 steals and 1,553 hits, scored 840 runs. On the other hand, the Yankees with only 26 thefts and a total of 1,579 hits, only 26 more than the Giants, amassed a total of 958 runs, almost 100 more than the McGrawmen. The Giants were the greatest scoring machine in their league, but they ranked far behind the Yankees, Indians and Tigers in the American League. The Hugmen were the greatest scoring machine of the year, just as the Giants were the best on the bases.

Anent Reserve Strength.

No consideration of the rival clubs would be complete without an analysis of the reserve strength, both offensive and defensive. In both ways the Hugmen hold the edge. Frank Baker, who can hit either right handers or southpaws, heads the Yanks' pinch-hitting division, and Bob Roth, another major league veteran, is especially effective against left handers. Al Devormer has batted far above .300 against American League pitching, and Hawks, who hits occasionally in the pinch against right handers, has a mark of .286. Fewster has hit .277 against both styles of pitching this year. Mays, who has clouted the ball at a .336 clip in 50 games, is also available for pinch hitting against right handers in any game which he does not pitch.

McGraw's best pinch hitters are Smith when Snyder is catching, and Snyder when Smith is behind the bat. Smith is a left handed hitter and, as Snyder catches against southpaw pitching, Smith as a pinch hitter would have to hit against a left hander. The same condition exists in regard to Snyder, who is a right handed hitter and would have to hit against a right hander. Brown, who has hit .286, and Cunningham, with a .268 average, are next in line. These two, like Hawks, lack major league experience, while Baker, Roth and Fewster are veterans. Stengel, a left hander with the stick, has batted only .257 this year.

If injuries should befall any of the regulars of the two clubs, Huggins would be better fixed in reserve material than McGraw. Huggins might use Ruth at first base, Fewster at second base, shortstop or third, Baker at third, Mitchell at short, Fewster in left field, Roth in right or centre. McGraw has only Kopf, a collegian, for infield utility work unless he breaks into his outfield and calls in Burns or Young. Neither plays as well in the infield as the Yankees mentioned above. In the outfield McGraw is better fixed, having Stengel, Brown and Cunningham.

Judge Landis Here for Series; Predicts Nine-Game Struggle

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Organized Baseball, arrived in this city yesterday to attend the world's series. He said that he had arranged to take his vacation now in order not to miss the crowning event of the baseball year. Speaking of the coming clash between the Giants and the Yankees, the Judge remarked: "The two teams appear to me exceedingly well matched, and I expect to see a very close battle. I would not be surprised to find that nine games are required to decide the series. I am going to see every play of every game, and I hope that at the close there will be no doubt whatever that the better team has won."

PIRATES BEAT CARDINALS.

Clinch Second Place by Winning Final Contest, 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Cooper heaved a wet ball effectively in the closing game of the season here today, and defeated the Cardinals, 4 to 3, on a water-soaked field thereby saving second place for the Pirates. Two games were scheduled, but the second was called off. The Rickeymen had a chance to tie their opponents for the second berth providing they won both of today's games.

Pertica was easy in the opener, giving away to Bailey, who later was succeeded by North. A steady rain fell throughout the game.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	5	0	0	0	3	Mann,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Carey,cf	4	1	3	3	0	Fournier,1b	5	1	2	11	0
White,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Stock,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Robertson,rf	4	2	1	6	0	Hornsby,2b	4	0	0	1	8
Tierney,2b	3	0	2	3	2	Schultz,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Barnhart,3b	4	0	2	1	2	McHenry,lf	5	1	3	2	0
Grimm,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Lavan,ss	2	1	0	3	3
Schmidt,c	4	0	0	3	0	Clemons,c	3	0	1	7	0
Cooper,p	4	0	1	0	0	Pertica,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Bailey,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	4	10	27	7	North,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	3	11	27	15

a Batted for Bailey in fifth.

Error—Barnhart.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—3

Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Robertson, Tierney. Sacrifice—Schultz. Double plays—Maranville, Tierney and Grimm (2); Bailey, Hornsby and Fournier; North, Lavan and Fournier. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 12. Bases on ball—Off Bailey 2, Cooper 5, North 2. Hits—Off Pertica 2, 2-3 inning, Bailey 3 in 4 1-3, North 3 in 4. Struck out—By Pertica 1, Bailey 1, Cooper 1, North 1. Losing pitcher—North. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and O'Day. Time of game—1:46.

CUBS DEFEAT REDS TWICE.

Win Twin Bill, 7 to 5 and 7 to 0—First Game Goes Twelve Innings.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Cubs wound up the season here today by taking two games from Cincinnati by the scores of 7 to 5 and 7 to 0. The first game went twelve innings, the Cubs winning out by a sharp rally. Clark, a lefthander from the Blue Ridge League, pitched the second game for Cincinnati. Darkness stopped the play after five innings.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	6	0	4	5	0	Bohne,ss	6	0	2	3	5
Hollocher,ss	4	1	1	2	4	Kopf,ss	5	1	1	8	1
Terry,2b	6	1	1	1	2	Groh,3b	5	1	1	1	2
Deal,3b	4	1	0	4	5	Roush,cf	6	0	2	5	0
Sullivan,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Daubert,1b	5	0	0	11	1
Maisel,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Bressler,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Kelleher,1b	3	2	1	6	0	Duncan,lf	5	2	2	2	0
O'Farrell,c	5	1	3	6	2	Hargrave,c	5	1	3	8	3
Freeman,p	2	0	1	0	2	Rixey,p	2	0	0	0	2
Jones,p	3	1	1	0	3	aKimmick	1	0	0	0	0
						Markle,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	41	7	14	36	22	Total	47	5	11	36	16

Errors—Hollocher, Freeman, Kopf.

a Batted for Rixey in seventh.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Roush, Kelleher, Hargrave, Kopf. Three-base hits—O'Farrell, Hollocher, Bohne, Groh. Sacrifices—Kelleher, Maisel, Deal, Hollocher (2). Double plays—Groh and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati 9, Chicago 5. Bases on balls—Off Rixey 1, Markle 1, Freeman 1, Jones 2. Hits—Off Rixey 8 in 7 innings, Markle 6 in 5, Freeman 3 in 5, Jones 8 in 7. Struck out—By Rixey 4, Markle 2, Freeman 2, Jones 2. Passed ball—Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Jones. Losing pitcher—Markle. Umpires—Holmes and Quigley. Time of game—2:25.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Twombley,rf	2	0	0	0	1	Bohne,2b	2	0	1	2	3
Hollocher,ss	2	1	1	0	0	Crane,ss	2	0	0	0	2
Klugman,2b	2	1	0	3	2	Kimmick,3b	2	0	1	1	2
Deal,3b	3	1	0	1	0	Hogan,cf	2	0	0	0	0
Mariott,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Daubert,1b	2	0	1	8	0
Maisel,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Bressler,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Kelleher,1b	3	0	0	4	0	Fonseca,lf	2	0	1	2	0
O'Farrell,c	2	1	2	3	2	Douglas,c	2	0	0	2	0
Cheeves,p	2	1	1	0	0	Clark,p	1	0	0	0	0
Sullivan,lf	1	0	0	0	0						
Elliott,ss	1	0	0	1	1						
York,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	23	7	7	15	6	Total	17	0	4	15	7

Errors—Kimmick (2).

Chicago	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Maisel. Three-base hit—Mariott. Double play—Kimmick and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati 2, Chicago 3. Bases on balls—Off Clark 3. Hits—Off Cheeves 3 in 4 innings, York 1 in 1. Struck out—By Clark 1, Cheeves 2, York 1. Winning pitcher—Cheeves. Umpires—Quigley and Holmes. Time of game—0:50.

WHITE SOX VICTORS.

Chicago Overcomes Three-Run Lead and Defeats Indians, 7 to 4.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The American League season was brought to a close here today with Chicago scoring a 7 to 4 victory over Cleveland.

Wilkinson's wildness in the second inning gave the world's champions a three-run lead, but the White Sox came back strong in their half of the inning and touched Henderson for five hits and a lead which the Indians were unable to overcome. McWeeney replaced Wilkinson, and Cleveland scored only once off him, when Smith drove the ball into the bleachers for a home run.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,ss	4	1	0	0	0	Graney,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Strunk,lf	4	0	1	5	0	Wambs'ss,3b	5	0	2	0	5
Collins,3b	5	0	0	1	4	Jamieson,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Smith,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Sheely,1b	2	2	2	8	1	Steph'son,2b	3	1	0	3	4
Mostil,cf	3	1	1	2	0	J.Sewell,ss	3	1	1	1	1
Mulligan,3b	3	1	1	0	2	Johnston,1b	2	1	0	9	0
Schalk,c	2	0	1	5	0	L.Sewell,c	3	0	0	4	2
Yaryan,c	1	0	0	5	0	Henderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
aFalk	0	0	0	0	1	Mails,p	2	0	0	0	1
McWeeney,p	1	0	0	1	0	bShinault	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	7	8	27	8	Total	33	4	6	24	13

a Batted for Wilkinson in second.

b Batted for Mails in ninth.

Errors—Collins, Stephenson.

Chicago	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—7
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Hooper, Sheely, Falk, Strunk. Three-base hit—Mulligan. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Mostil, Wambsganss. Sacrifices—L. Sewell, McWeeney, Mulligan, Yaryan. Left on bases—Cleveland 8, Chicago 4. Bases on balls—Off Wilkinson 4, Mails 4, McWeeney 1. Hits—Off Wilkinson 1 in 2 innings, McWeeney 5 in 7, Henderson 5 in 2, Mails 3 in 6. Struck out—By Wilkinson 1, Henderson 1, McWeeney 8, Mails 1. Winning pitcher—Wilkinson. Losing pitcher—Henderson. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—1:39.

BETTING ON SERIES IS AT EVEN MONEY

Majority of Yankee and Giant Supporters Are Confident and Ask No Odds.

PRACTICE HOURS FIXED

Rival Teams Arrange Division of Time at Polo Grounds — 600 Apply for Press Reservations.

New York was supremely happy yesterday—happy in the knowledge that its nineteen-year-old wish had at last been granted and that the Giants and the Yankees would meet in the world's series. In private homes and public places, on subway and elevated trains and in the street, there seemed to be but one topic. From the small boy to the gray-haired old timer, the series that starts on Wednesday seemed to be the sole thought worth thinking. Nothing else seemed to matter. Discussions as to the relative merits of the two teams were heard on every side and not infrequently these led to wagers. The well-known but not always reliable dope was delved into deeply and figures were freely quoted to support arguments. New York is in the throes of a baseball civil war and seems to be about equally divided in partisanship.

It is quite evident that this will be one of the biggest betting events in the history of sporting classics. This may be attributed to two reasons. In the first place, the supporters of both teams are legion and, in the second place, each side is equally confident that its champion has the wallop to lay low the other. The teams seem to be so evenly matched that the question of odds is seldom mentioned. In the majority of instances, even money has prevailed. In sporting circles in this city yesterday, it was said that many thousands of dollars already had been put in the hands of stake-holders. An estimte of just how much hangs in the balance at this time could not be obtained, but sporting men everywhere agreed that the highwater mark of wagering would surely be passed before the Giants and the Yankees take the field at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

How Teams Will Practice.

The officials of the two clubs have decided upon how the grounds shall be divided for practice by the rival players today and tomorrow. The Yankees will use the field from 11 o'clock in the morning until 1 in the afternoon. The Giants will then take the field. According to present plans, the Giants' practice will not exceed more than one hour. All the players of both teams, recruits as well as regulars, have been ordered to report for these sessions, and both batting and fielding workouts will be held. It is understood that both Miller Huggins and John McGraw will also hold skull drills, at which plays and the weakness and strength of their opponents will be discussed.

The Yankees yesterday announced that all the boxes for the second, fourth, sixth and eighth games, the "at home" contests of the American Leaguers, had been sold, but that there were still plenty of reserved seats for their games. The Giants have sold out all the boxes and reserved seats for their "at home" games—the first, third, fifth and seventh.

Those who are in charge of press reservations declare that the demand is the heaviest in the history of world's series. More than 600 applications for seats have already been received, although there will be but 500 press seats available.

Hotels Expect Crowds

The managements of the various hotels in this city report many requests for reservations from fans who intend coming on for the series. The majority of these are from within a radius of two and three hundred miles, there being little time left to travel any distance and arrive here in time for the opening game. Some fans, however, have arrived from distant points or are on their way, having taken a chance on one or the other or both of the New York teams winning the championships. Of these Thomas W. Hayseiden of Seattle probably has come the greatest distance. He arrived at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. He explained that he had never missed a world's series.

The Waldorf-Astoria, Biltmore, Commodore, Belmont, Pennsylvania, Marlotique, Woodstock and Hayseiden hotels reported the receipt of many requests for reservations. While the managers were agreed that the demand would be heavy, they emphasized the fact that there would be room for all those who might invade the city to be present at the baseball classic. The Woodstock has made reservations for the entire winning team of the Kentucky-Indiana Railroad League. The team represented the K. and I. Terminal R. R. in the league and hails from Louisville. There are nineteen in the party. A party of forty Buffalo fans have made reservations at the Pennsylvania.

SENATORS WIN FINAL GAME.

Washington Closes Season With 11 to 6 Victory Over Athletics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Washington easily defeated Philadelphia in the final game of the season here today, 11 to 6. Moore was ineffective, issuing nine passes, hitting two batsmen and making four wild pitches. Johnson struck out ten batters, five in succession in the third and fourth innings.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	2	2	7	0	Witt,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Harris,2b	5	3	2	1	3	Dykes,2b	5	1	2	4	3
Milan,lf	4	2	2	5	0	P.Johnson,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Rice,cf	3	1	2	1	0	Welch,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Goslin,rf	1	1	0	1	0	Galloway,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Shanks,3b	3	0	0	0	0	Calloway,ss	4	2	1	2	1
O'Rourke,ss	5	1	1	2	3	Brazill,lb	3	1	1	6	0
Picinich,c	4	1	1	3	0	J.Walker,c	3	1	2	3	0
W.Johnson,p	3	0	0	0	2	Moore,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Keefe,p	2	0	1	0	0
Total	32	11	8	27	8	Total	38	6	9	24	9

Errors—Harris, Calloway, Brazill.

Washington	3	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0—6

Two-base hits—Harris, Picinich, Milan. Three-base hits—J. Walker, Calloway. Home runs—O'Rourke, Dykes. Stolen bases—Rice (2), Harris (2). Sacrifices—Rice, Shanks. Double play—Dykes and Brazill. Left on bases—Philadelphia 7, Washington 11. Bases on balls—Off Moore 9, Johnson 2. Hits—Off Moore 8 in 6 2-3 innings, Keefe 0 in 1 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Moore (Shanks and Gosnell); by Keefe (W. Johnson). Struck out—By Moore 4, Johnson 10, Keefe 1. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Nallin and Moriarity. Time of game—1:40.

THIRD PLACE FOR BROWNS.

Victory by 12 to 3 Over Detroit Assures St. Louis the Position.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—St. Louis won third place in the American League today by defeating Detroit in the final game of the season, 12 to 3. The visitors batted Cole hard with men on bases, while Davis kept the Tigers' hits well scattered. Jacobson led the batters with five safeties in as many times at bat.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Barnes,2b	5	0	1	4	3
Ellerbe,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Jones,3b	5	0	1	1	2
Sisler,1b	5	3	2	11	1	Shorten,cf	5	1	2	4	0
Jacobson,cf	5	2	5	3	0	Veach,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Severeid,c	5	2	1	3	0	Heilmann,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gerber,ss	4	2	2	4	1	Blue,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Wetzel,lf	5	1	1	4	0	Merritt,ss	4	0	3	2	2
McManus,2b	4	1	2	0	5	Woodall,c	3	0	1	1	0
Davis,p	4	0	0	1	2	Cole,p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	40	12	15	27	10	Total	36	3	11	27	12

Errors—Veach (2).

St. Louis	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	2—12
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0— 3

Two-base hits—Tobin, Jacobson, Severeid, Barnes. Three-base hits—Veach McManus. Stolen bases—Sisler (4), Jacobson (3), Merritt. Sacrifice hits—Ellerbe, Woodall, McManus, Tobin. Double play—McManus, Gerber and Sisler. Left on base—St. Louis 5, Detroit 8. Bases on balls—Off Davis 2, Cole 1. Struck out—By Davis 3. Wild pitches—Cole (2). Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen. Times of game—1:45.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 7, Boston 6.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 12, Detroit 3.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn 7, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
(Second game cancelled.)
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 5.
(First game, 12 innings.)
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0.
(2d, 5 in. darkness.)
Other clubs not scheduled.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	98	55	.641
Cleveland	94	60	.610
St. Louis	81	73	.527
Washington	80	73	.523
Boston	75	79	.487
Detroit	71	82	.464
Chicago	62	92	.403
Philadelphia	53	100	.346

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	94	59	.614
Pittsburgh	90	63	.588
St. Louis	87	66	.569
Boston	79	74	.516
Brooklyn	77	75	.507
Cincinnnati	79	83	.458
Chicago	64	89	.418
Philadelphia	51	103	.331

GIANTS CLOSE YEAR WITH 7-4 DEFEAT

Robins Win Season Series by Capturing Finale—McGraw Rests Regulars.

The National League season in this city was brought to a close at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon. The Giants and the Robins clashed before a crowd that numbered about 15,000, and Brooklyn won by a score of 7 to 4. The result was not a surprise, even though the Giants are champions of the league for this season. The game was generally regarded as little more than an exercise gallop for the team which on Wednesday will begin a battle for the baseball supremacy of the world against the Yankees. However, the mere fact that last year's champions were pitted against this year's pennant winners was sufficient to entice a lot of folk to Charley Ebbets's ball yard to view the finale.

By winning the Dodgers earned the distinction of being the only club in the National League this season that was able to win a majority of its games from the Giants. On the last Western trip the Giants evened up the count with the St. Louis Cardinals, each winning eleven games. Yesterday's triumph gave the Superbas twelve victories, against ten for the Giants.

While it is true that while the Giants' regulars were in the game they were playing all the baseball they knew and trying just as hard to win as if something more than the mere result of the game hinged on the outcome, it is equally true that the champions were not so anxious to win as to keep the regulars on the firing line any longer than was deemed necessary.

Nehf Fails to Puzzle.

Brooklyn fans, however, can find whatever solace there is to be found in the fact that it was while the Giants' regulars were patrolling the battlefield that they gained the lead they never relinquished. The big punch was delivered in the second inning, when Brooklyn piled up four runs with Arthur Nehf on the firing line.

The Giants got away to a flying start. In the first inning they made two hits that were good for a run. There were two out when Frisch beat out a hit to Johnston. Young immediately followed with a three-bagger to left that carried Fordham Frankie across the dish. In their half of the same round the Robins could do nothing, but in the second—well, that's a different story.

Wheat opened the second with a clevatch hit. He swung at the ball and it bounced in front of the plate. It soared so high that he was able to beat Frisch's throw to first. Myers followed with a single to left, and Wheat rode to third on the blow. Schmandt tripled to left, Wheat and Myers scoring. Janvrin was thrown out by Nehf and Schmandt was held on third. Miller popped to Bancroft. Grimes got a base on balls. The double steal was attempted, and when Smith hurled the ball into centre field Schmandt scored and Grimes romped to third. Olson then singled to centre, and Grimes taxied over the plate.

Giants Tie in Fifth.

In their half of the fifth the Giants tied the count by scoring a trio of tallies on as many hits and a couple of errors. Burns opened the round with his second hit, a single to centre. Bancroft sent a fly to Wheat that was so deep Burns was able to skip to the midway after the catch. Frisch got his second hit, also a single, and Burns registered. When Wheat fumbled the ball, Frisch continued to second base. A passed ball put him on third, and he scored when Young singled to left. Young stole second. Kelly struck out. Meusel rolled to Janvrin, who threw wild to first, and Young scored, while the batter was safe at first.

The deadlock lasted only until the Brooklyn players went to bat. In their half of the same inning the Dodgers collected a run that put them in front again. Grimes worked Shea, who had succeeded Nehf in the box at the outset of the inning, for a pass. He went to second when Olson singled to Kelly. The runners rested while Johnston struck out, but Griffith hit to right for a base, and Grimes scored.

In the sixth the Robins got two more. Myers led off with a double to left centre. Schmandt grounded to Shea, who threw wild to third, Myers scoring and Schmandt taking second. Gaston, who had succeeded Smith behind the bat for the Giants, threw to second in an effort to catch Schmandt off the bag, but when no one covered the base Schmandt ambled to third. Miller filed to Brown, who had taken Meusel's place in left field, and Schmandt counted with what proved to be the final run of the game.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,2b	4	0	2	0	3	Burns,cf	3	1	2	0	1
Johnston,3b	4	0	0	4	2	Cun'ham,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	3	1	1	2	0	Schreiber,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Nels,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Frisch,3b	3	2	2	0	1
Myers,cf	4	2	3	2	0	Kopf,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Schmandt,1b	4	2	1	7	4	Young,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Janvrin,ss	3	0	0	2	4	Stengel,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Miller,c	2	0	0	5	2	Kelly,1b	2	0	0	7	0
Grimes,p	1	2	0	4	1	Gonzales,1b	1	0	1	4	0
						Meusel,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Total	30	7	8	27	16	Brown,lf	2	0	1	1	0
						Rawlings,2b	4	0	1	2	4
						McCarthy,2b	0	0	0	0	1
						Smith,c	2	0	1	2	0
						Gaston,c	2	0	0	3	0
						Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Shea,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Ryan,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	40	4	13	24	11

a Batted for Shea in eighth.

Errors—Olson, Wheat, Johnston, Schreiber, Smith (2), Shea.

Brooklyn	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	—7
New York	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Burns, Olson, Myers. Three-base hits—Young, Schmandt. Stolen bases—Young, Myers, Schmandt, Grimes. Sacrifice—Miller. Double plays—Rawlings and Kelly; Kopf, Rawlings and Kelly. Left on bases—New York 11, Brooklyn 2. Bases on balls—Off Nehf 1, Shea 1, Grimes 2. Hits—Off Nehf 5 in 4 innings, Shea 3 in 3, Ryan 0 in 1. Struck out—By Nehf 1, Shea 2, Ryan 1, Grimes 5. Passed ball—Miller. Losing pitcher—Shea. Umpires—Hart and Rigler. Time of game—1:37.

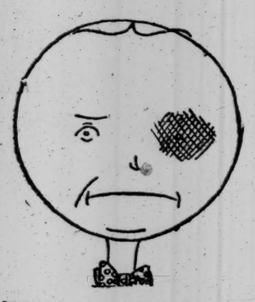
RUTH'S 59TH HOMER FEATURE OF FINALE

Yankees End League Season With Ninth-Inning Victory Over Red Sox, 7 to 6.

The Yankees, champions of the American League and also of a portion of New York City, played their final scheduled league ball game of the season yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, and, with a view to keeping their highly-prized escutcheon as free from stains as possible, pried the victory from the nerveless fingers of Hugh Duffy's Red Sox in the ninth inning. The score was 7 to 6.

With the chief issue, the race for the flag, decided, the transit routes didn't break down under their burden of humanity bound for the Brush Stadium. Still, there was one important matter to be decided, and that was largely what drew 12,000 persons to what was expected to prove an anti-climactic affair. The question was: How many home runs would be officially credited to George Herman Ruth for the season of 1921? The right answer proved to be fifty-nine.

In the third inning, with



While some men have an eye for color, others go in for black and blue.

Our Fall and Winter suits represent the whole gamut of acceptable shades for men's wear.

Black and blue serge.

Mixtures, varying from dark to light.

All our own manufacture and priced on to-day's lowered cost of production.

Darkish Fall overcoats as well as the lighter grays and heathers.

*Scotch Mists in misty Scottish mixtures.

Whether a study in brown, or a symphony in blue—we've the right neckwear. Shades to match and to blend. Or, if you want contrast, that too! A wealth of choice patterns.

Chauffeurs' outfits.

*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Broadway at 34th St. Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Speaking of the mighty oak that grew from the small acorn

Many years ago, Krementz gave to the world a one-piece collar button, making it so good that its wear was guaranteed for the life of the owner.

From this humble article has grown a complete line of men's jewelry, each piece equal in quality to the collar button, each piece guaranteed for life—and each now sold all over the world.

Collar buttons 25c—$1.50; loose links $2.50—$3.50; soft collar pins 50c—$1.50; correct evening jewelry sets $7.50—$17.50. Each piece is stamped on the back "Krementz."

Krementz jewelry naturally is confined to the better shops.

Krementz

Correct Jewelry for Men

FARRELL LEADS IN GARDEN CITY GOLF

Quaker Ridge Pro Captures Invitation Tourney Honors With a Card of 148.

TRIPLE TIE FOR 2D PLACE

McLean, Malden and Walker Deadlocked, One Stroke Behind the Winner—45 Players Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 2.—Young Johnny Farrell of Quaker Ridge, one of the fast-traveling comers in the professional golf world, garnered chief honors in the invitation tournament for pros in the metropolitan district, held at the Garden City Country Club here today. By turning in a morning round of 72, and matching it in the afternoon with a 76, Farrell led the field of forty-five pros at the finish of the scramble for the $200 first prize by the thin thread of a single stroke.

At his heels came George McLean of Grassy Sprain, James Maiden of Nassau and Cyril Walker of Englewood, who were deadlocked for second place with 149, and a stroke ahead of Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills professional, who in turn was a stroke ahead of Robert Cruickshank, the former Scottish amateur star who is now affiliated with the Essex County Country Club. Then came Hugh Clasby of Van Cortlandt and A. N. Edney of Jackson Heights, who had 154 each.

Walter Hagen, conqueror of Jim Barnes in the final of P. G. A. tournament at Inwood, was one of the contestants, but Sir Walter appeared to be in the throes of a letdown after his record-breaking performance against the United States champion. In the first two or three holes in his morning round Hagen perched in more 6s than he took in the entire thirty-four holes against Barnes, and as a result, when the first half was completed, he was home with what is for him an inglorious 78. Hagen made no particular effort in the afternoon, and he was home with a 77, which gave him a total of 155 and tied with Carl Anderson of Bronxville, Charles Mothersole of West Burn and William Kline of the home club.

Play Is Close.

In turning in his 72 in the morning, Farrell found himself only a stroke ahead of Edney, but three strokes in advance of Maiden, Bellwood and Walker. Boyd was next with 76, followed by Mothersole and Kline. Hagen, Cruickshank and Pat O'Hara, the Richmond County pro, found the journey extremely rough and were among the 78-ers and 79-ers.

In the afternoon Farrell was paired with Edney, and the Quaker Ridge youngster's progress was not quite so brilliant, although it was lustrous enough to bring him home in front.

Although he failed to capture first place, the feature of the day was the afternoon round turned in by George McLean. The Grassy Sprain star started out seven strokes in arrears of Farrell as a result of a few disastrous holes in the morning, particularly the fourth, where he was two over the par allowance, and the ninth, where he became trapped. Starting home in the afternoon, McLean traveled along at a dizzy pace, which just failed to land him in a tie with Farrell. He reached the turn in 36, one over par, but negotiated the final nine holes in one under par figures, with mistakes on only one hole, the fourteenth, an error which he rectified with birdies on the eleventh, twelfth and seventeenth. His card of 71 was the best turned in during the day and equaled the course record from the back tees, a mark that Kline, the assistant pro, made during the Summer.

Another star performance was that of Jimmy Maiden, who was three strokes behind Farrell when the afternoon round started. Going to the seventeenth hole, Maiden had two pars to give him the victory. At the seventeenth, however, he lost a stroke, and at the home green his try for a birdie 3 failed, leaving him in a tie for second.

Farrell got away to a bad start in the morning, pulling out of bounds at the first hole and taking a 5, one over. He came perilously close to a birdie 2 at the second, his ball just stopping an inch short of the cup, but at the third he failed to hole a short putt and took a stroke over par. At the fourth hole, he was just off the edge of the green in 3, and took a like number of putts for a 6, two over par. He was even pars for the rest of the way but at the turn had a 40 where par calls for only 35.

Eagle for Farrell.

He was one under par for the next six holes, sinking a ten footer for his 5 at the long fourteenth and he followed with an eagle and two birds putting his driving iron second up to the pin at the sixteenth for a 3 and following with another pair of 3s.

After a par 4 at the first hole in the afternoon, Farrell just missed a birdie 2 at the second, his chip shot from the edge of the green hitting the back of the cup and bouncing out. He hooked his tee shot at the third, and was shy of the green with his second, but got down a four-foot putt for a par 4 at the third. A timid putt cost him an extra stroke at the 158-yard fifth, but he was even pars the rest of the way to the turn, with the single exception of the eighth, where he played short, and then took three putts. After the turn, he had extra strokes at the twelfth and seventeenth.

His cards with par:

MORNING ROUND.

Out—									
Par	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	5—35
Farrell	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—40
In—									
Par	4	3	5	3	5	4	5	4	4—85—70
Farrell	4	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	3—82—72

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—37
In	4	3	5	3	6	4	5	5	4—39—76—148

McLean's record card:

Out	4	3	5	4	3	4	5	4	4—36
In	4	2	4	3	6	4	5	3	4—35—71

Jack Pirie of Inwood had the best outgoing card of the day, with a 34 made in the morning. Edney, who was next to Farrell in the first eighteen holes, had a bad round in the afternoon, taking a 41 going out and a 40 coming home.

In addition to the regular prizes, which amounted to $700, there were three special prizes, Farrell winning the purse for the low morning round and McLean for the low round in the afternoon. He also won an additional prize for breaking the par of the course.

The leading scores:

John Farrell, Quaker Ridge	72	76	148
George McLean, Grassy Sprain	78	71	149
James Maiden, Nassau	75	74	149
Cyril Walker, Englewood	75	74	149
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	76	76	152
Robert Cruikshank, Essex County	79	74	153
Hugh Clasby, Van Cortlandt	78	76	154
A. W. Edney, Jackson Heights	73	81	154
Walter Hagen, New York	78	77	155
Carl Anderson, unattached	77	78	155
William Kline, Garden City C. C.	77	78	155
Charles Mathersole, Wee Burn	77	78	155
James West, Rockaway Hunting	79	78	157
Jack Forrester, Meadow Brook	79	78	157
Captain Charles Clarke, Engineers	79	78	157
Frank Bellwood, Garden City Golf	75	82	157
Frank McNamara, Cherry Valley	80	77	157
Jack Piree, Woodmere	77	80	157

Other scores were:

Nick De Mane, Sound View, 82, 86—158; Jack Ingles, Fairview, 81, 78—159; Arthur Reid, Ardsley, 79, 80—159; J. Tenessa, Century, 80, 79—159; S. Curtis, unattached, 80, 80—160; Pat O'Hara, Richmond County, 79, 81—160; Jack Mackie, Inwood, 80, 81—161; Irving Stringer, Ocean, 80, 82—162; George Dow, Roxbury, 83, 79—162; William Anderson, Flushing, 78, 85—163; Aleck Gerard, Oakland, 82, 81—163; Ferguson Cameron, Garden City C. C., 82, 81—163; H. Martin, N. Y. A. C., 81, 84—165; Louis Costello, Quogue, 84, 83—167; M. V. Gallagher, White Face Inn, 86, 81—167; Jack Hagen, 82, 87—169; John Flemming, Massapequa, 86, 84—170; Arthur De Mane, Sound View, 89, 83—172.

The following withdrew:

Dan Mackie, Inwood, 79; Dan Van Wickler, Nantucket, 79; Joe Cuttis, Garden City, 82; Chris Shea, Trenton, 86; Jack McKenna, Bellechire, 89; F. Skelly, Van Cortlandt, 81.

20,000 Already Seek Tickets for Navy-Princeton Contest

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 2.—Group and individual applications for seats at the Princeton-Navy football game to be played here on Oct. 15 indicate that a far greater number will wish to see the game than can possibly be accommodated. The seating capacity will be a little over 10,000, and already more than 20,000 have applied for tickets. It will be impossible for the Academy athletic authorities even to answer all the letters of application.

The one permanent stand seats a little over 6,000, and it will be evenly divided between the Princeton rooters and the members of the Naval Athletic Association. The 2,400 midshipmen will be seated in temporary stands on the opposite side of the field.

HOLLYWOOD TO TEST WOMEN GOLF STARS

Course on Which Tourney Begins Today Is One of Most Exacting in Country.

The Hollywood Golf Club course, on which the women will stage their national championship beginning this morning, is one that is reputed to be one of the most exacting tests to be found anywhere in the land. On her first trial over the layout on which she will attempt to lift the American championship from Miss Alexa Stirling, its present holder, Miss Cecil Leitch, the British and Canadian women's champion, pronounced it as being one of the best she had ever played.

Both Mitchell and Duncan, the British pair, were also high in their praise of the layout. Some of the holes, the creations of Frank B. Barrett, represent unique, almost radical, principles. There are two roads to every green, while the exceptionally large tees permit of a variety of distances, giving a total length of all the way from 6,100 to 7,100 yards. For the women, the yardage will be kept down to approximately 6,200 yards.

The approach shots are all open, and there is only one instance, the fourteenth, where the tee shot is blind.

The description of the course follows:

No. 1, 410 Yards—This is one of the most attractive holes on the course, the fairway being wide open, with the approach to the green situated on a slight hill. Always having in mind the advantage of getting players well away with as little delay as possible, few pits have been placed. A hooked second shot, however, will land the ball in the rough to the left of the green, while a sliced approach is likely to find a trap. A slight mound in the green frequently lends complications to the putting.

No. 2, 340 Yards—A pit on the right, another on the left, await wandering shots. The green is situated on a plateau, and rather small in size, but so formed that a well-pitched approach will hold. An overplayed shot will find the trap beyond the green.

No. 3, 405 Yards—In playing this hole the golfer passes immediately in front of the clubhouse, and the second shot carries him to a green on the face of a hill. The drive must be straight to open up the approach, and there is a cross bunker ready to catch topped second shots.

No. 4, 155 Yards—This hole, in the opinion of Jerome Travers, is one of the best short holes he has seen anywhere. There are two tees, one high and one low, so that the hole can be played from different angles. The green, however, is higher than the tees, and guarded by an enormous sand trap in front and high mounds on either side. These mounds are covered with rough grass.

No. 5, 335 Yards—This is a slight elbow hole, affording an exceptional opportunity for a well-placed tee shot. There are traps on the right to catch a sliced ball; in fact, the green is surrounded with trouble on all sides, with a ditch to the rear.

No. 6, 355 Yards—Pits on both sides of the fairway make it necessary for the player to get away a straight drive. The green is of the bowl type, and should be reached with a short pitch on the second shot. A running-up approach there is liable to meet with difficulty. There are also hazards on both sides.

No. 7, 525 Yards—While this hole is straight away, the conformation of types compels shots to be placed. There are three terrace-like formations on the green, and the only safe way to play the hole is from the right, as the green slopes that way.

No. 8, 355 Yards—This hole calls for a tee shot placed well to the right side of the course. This makes it possible to approach with a pitch and a run. Should the player pull his drive to the left, he will be confronted with an extremely difficult second shot, carrying over a wide trap.

No. 9, 385 Yards—This carries the golfer to the half-way house, but before reaching that haven the player would do well to keep away from the large pit on the left side of the fairway. The green is of good size, with a mound in the middle, and the approach must be accurate, otherwise the undulation may interfere seriously with his putting.

No. 10, 490 Yards—Another accurate tee shot is necessary here in order to keep clear of pits to the right and left of the fairway. Diagonal mounds cross the line of play about 375 yards from the tee, and they should be carried on the second shot. The green is of ample size, built on a three-foot terrace. An accurate approach is necessary.

No. 11, 385 yards—Well-known players have been loud in their praise of this hole, which is of the elbow formation. The swing of the hole is to the left and mounds appear in the middle of the fairway, requiring a carry of 180 yards. The drive should be well to the right with plenty of length in order to see the green with the approach. The green is on a hill with a trap 100 feet wide in front and extending around to one side.

No. 12, 400 yards—Here there are what is known as right and left hand tees and the hole is the only one on the course with segregated fairways. Something like 6,000 loads of dirt were used in reconstruction work there. The long player should get home with a drive and an iron, but he who hits a short ball will have to play over the traps to the right fairway, requiring a third shot to reach the green. Long rows of traps separate the two fairways and there is out of bounds to the side of the one on the right.

No. 13, 330 yards—There is a carry of 190 yards to start this hole and unless the player gets a long ball he will have a most difficult time with his second shot. The green can be held easily with a mashie.

No. 14, 335 yards—To reach this tee there is a walk of a hundred yards through the woods, and the hole was there when it belonged to the Deal Golf Club, before Hollywood acquired that piece of property. The drive must carry bunkers to get the best approach to the green.

No. 15, 160 yards—This hole, built three years ago, is regarded by many as one of the best one-shotters in the country. There is a mound back of the green and traps to the side six or seven feet deep. The carry has got to be 145 yards, and there is out of bounds on the right.

No. 17, 210 yards—Here there is a large double green which divides itself naturally in half by a good-sized mound. Herbert Strong, the professional, who has laid out many courses, says in his opinion this is one of the best one-shot holes he has seen. Traps to the left stop the hooked ball.

No. 18, 309 yards—This hole, only built last April, requires considerable playing. The tee shot must be to the right, otherwise the ball will be caught in the mounds on the left, 180 yards away. The drive is over a gravel pit and the approach over more pits, with water back of the green. This putting area is 125 feet across.

SAHRE WINS GOLF TITLE.

Takes Van Cortlandt Park Championship by Beating Scharff.

J. Sahre yesterday won the Van Cortlandt Park Golf championship by defeating Harry Scharff, 4 and 3, in the final match and will have his name engraved on the cup which was first put into competition in 1911, when F. M. Gould was the winner. In the consolation sixteen, the winner was R. C. Seeler, who defeated James Farrell, 4 up. In the senior championship, J. Hadden defeated W. B. Harrison, 3 and 2, and will meet Donald McCullum in the final for the title.

Winners of the Van Cortlandt Cup in previous years were W. F. Purcell, 1912; C. H. Smith, 1913; Purcell, 1914; W. Peebles, 1915; D. G. McConnell, 1916; J. F. Riddell, 1919, and Harry Scharf, 1920.

MOSKOWITZ FIRST IN THREE-MILE RUN

Wins Yorkville Athletic League's Road Race by Three Yards From Polstein.

H. Moskowitz of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. led the field in the first scratch road race of the season under the auspices of the Yorkville Athletic League, held yesterday from the headquarters of the Union Settlement A. C. in East 104th Street. The trail was over a distance of about three miles. Moskowitz, a protégé of Nat Oak, Y. M. H. A. coach, led over practically the entire journey and finished with an advantage of about three yards over B. Polstein, a clubmate. I. Matzin of the Union Settlement A. C. finished third. Moskowitz covered the course in 15 minutes 40 seconds.

The race attracted a field of seventeen starters, including full teams from the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. and the Union Settlement A. C.. The Yorkville Catholic Club was the only other organization represented but, with only four entries, did not figure in the team struggle.

Moskowitz went to the front soon after the pack straightened out. Rounding the corner of 104th Street and Fifth Avenue, the Y. M. H. A. harrier was already swing along in front. He increased his pace after covering half a mile and gradually drew away from the field. Judging his endurance well, the Y. M. H. A. harrier added steadily to the open ground which separated him from his struggling rivals, until half a mile from the finish he was breezing along about thirty yards in the van.

At this point Moskowitz eased up, but when Polstein came along racing at a fast clip in a determined effort to overhaul the leader Moskowitz arose to the emergency and fought off his clubmate's challenge to the finish line.

With only two clubs represented the struggle for team supremacy developed into a close battle. The Y. M. H. A. quintet, despite the placing of members in the first and second positions, had to be content with second laurels, the Union Settlement's evenly balanced team finishing with the winning low total of 26 points. The Y. M. H. A. total was 29.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.
1—H. Moskowitz, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.		15:40
2—B. Polstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.		15:41
3—I. Matzin, Union Settlement A. C.		15:44
4—C. Steen, Union Settlement A. C.		15:46
5—M. Hagen, Yorkville C. C.		15:47
6—H. Hollander, Union Settlement A.C.		15:48
7—G. Berinque, Yorkville C. C.		15:51
8—A. Gallagher, Union Settlement A. C.		15:53
9—S. Prierich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.		15:54
10—C. Sweeney, Yorkville C. C.		15:55
11—P. Buchman, Union Settlement A. C.		15:58
12—L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.		15:59
13—J. Murhus, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.		16:03
14—S. Shachman, Union Settlement A. C.		16:05
15—T. Mulhern, Yorkville C. C.		16:06
16—S. Cohen, Union Settlement A. C.		16:08
17—M. Keish, Union Settlement A. C.		16:10

POINT SCORE.									
Union Settlement A. C.	3	4	5	6	8—26				
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1	2	7	9	10—29				

BRITISH PROS HELD EVEN.

Duncan and Mitchell Tied by Golden and Frotheringham.

TUXEDO, N. J., Oct. 2.—Jack Golden, the home club professional, paired with George Frotheringham of Bretton Woods, succeeded in holding George Duncan, former British open champion, and Abe Mitchell, his long-hitting partner, on even terms in a thirty-six-hole exhibition match played over the links of the Tuxedo Golf Club here today.

In the morning, the two Britons held a three-hole margin with a best ball of 67 as against a 70 for Golden and Frotheringham, but in the afternoon, due largely to the individual efforts of Golden, the American pair overcame the handicap and evened the match by winning the sixteenth hole. Incidentally, it was a brilliant 2 by Frotheringham, the only hole on which he had an outright win, that pulled down the lead of the distinguished British pair. Golden and Frotheringham had a best ball of 70 in the afternoon.

The match was featured by the work of the home club professional. In the morning, he finished a stroke behind the Duncan for the best individual card, but in the afternoon he led the others by a margin of five strokes, having a card of 72. Mitchell was next with a 77 and Duncan and Frotheringham each took 78.

For the first nine holes, neither side enjoyed any advantage, Golden winning the fourth hole and Mitchell squaring the match at the next. After the turn, however, Duncan and Mitchell each had winning 4's at the twelfth and Mitchell had a 3 and a 2 for a win at the fifteenth and sixteenth, putting his side 2 up on the morning round.

Mitchell put his side four up by winning the third in the afternoon, but Golden and Frotheringham won back a hole with a pair of 4s at the eighth. Thereafter Golden dominated the play, winning the tenth, eleventh and thirteenth, squaring the match. Duncan and Mitchell took the lead again with a pair of 3's at the fifteenth, but Frotheringham's 2 at the next saved the day.

The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Out—									
Duncan	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	4—38
Mitchell	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	4—86
Golden	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	4—36
Frotheringham	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	5—48
In—									
Duncan	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	4—35—71
Mitchell	4	4	4	4	6	5	2	4	4—37—73
Golden	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	4	4—36—72
Frotheringham	4	3	5	5	6	4	4	4	4—37—80

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out—									
Duncan	5	5	4	4	4	6	3	5	3—39
Mitchell	4	6	3	4	4	6	5	3	4—39
Golden	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	4—37
Frotheringham	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—39
In—									
Duncan	6	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	5—39—78
Mitchell	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—38—77
Golden	4	3	5	3	5	4	3	4	4—35—72
Frotheringham	6	4	5	5	5	4	2	4	4—39—78

DR. HAIGHT GOLF VICTOR.

Captures Championship of Belleclaire Country Club.

Dr. A. T. Haight won the golf championship of the Belleclaire Country Club yesterday when he defeated J. F. Connor in the final at 36 holes by 2 up and 1 to play. At the end of the morning round Dr. Haight enjoyed a comfortable lead of 5 up. Connor made a strong bid in the afternoon, but the handicap was too great for him to overcome.

Dr. Haight won his way into the final by defeating B. A. Hansen 3 and 2, and Connor defeated J. H. McCadden by 2 and 1.

KINSELLA TAKES MATCH.

Defeats Glockler in Squash Tennis at Opening of New Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Walter Kinsella, professional of the Squash Club of New York, assisted today in the dedication of the new Racquet Club of Washington, meeting Otto Glockler, formerly of Boston, who is to be instructor here, and defeating him in a close and brilliantly played squash tennis match by scores of 9—15, 15—12, 15—13, 18—17. Kinsella, who is the national professional champion, had the advantage through superior generalship, but Glockler proved himself a hard hitter and a persistent getter. Colonel Harry May is President of the new club. The official opening was attended by a large gallery of Washington society folks.

Townley Wins in Plainfield Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 2.—Warren Townley defeated Martin McDonough, 7 and 5, in the final for the Fall championship at the Hydewood Golf Club, North Plainfield, today, and next Saturday will meet Newton C. Mair, State champion and Springs champion of the club, for the local championship.

Hawaiian Islands Plan to Hold Pan-Pacific Olympiad

The Hawaiian Islands do not propose to wait much longer before getting themselves on the athletic map. A Pan-Pacific Olympiad has recently been announced by the Pan-Pacific Union, to be held at Honolulu in 1923. The proposed Olympiad would include, among other sports, competition in swimming, golf, baseball, polo, rowing, soccer, track and field games, tennis, bicycle races, a marathon race and trapshooting. Athletes from every country bordering on the Pacific Ocean are to be invited to take part.

GLENCOE A. C. RACE IS WON BY KLAUS

St. Anselm's Road Runner Leads Nearest Rivals by a Block in Handicap Event.

The lid was pried off the road-running season for members of the Manhattan-Bronx Athletic League yesterday, with a handicap chase over a course of about four and one-quarter miles, held under the auspices of the Glencoe A. C. But eleven harriers answered the call for starters, but in the small field were representatives of six clubs.

J. Klaus, St. Anselm's A. C., who was allowed a handicap of two minutes, showed the way to the field. Klaus moved into the van before the two-mile mark was reached and completed his race with an advantage of about a city block over W. Gladding, Glencoe A. C., who started off the 2:45 mark. George Thompson, St. Christopher Club, finished third from the 1:15 mark. The victor's actual time was 24.20. A Seipel, Morningside A. C., finished fourth.

H. Unger, Glencoe A. C., and E. Taylor, Alpha P. C. C., two of the limit handicap starters, who were allowed marks of three minutes, alternated in the lead for the first mile. Seipel than set the pace for slightly more than half a mile, but thereafter Klaus was in the leading position to the finish. Taylor and Unger weakened in the final stages and finished far in the ruck.

Fast time laurels went to Col Silverstein, Glencoe A. C. veteran, who started off the honor mark. He finished seventh in the actual time of 23:48.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Han'p.	Actual Time.
1—J. Klaus, St. Anselm's A. C.		2:00	24:20
2—W. Gladding, Glencoe A. C.		2:45	25:30
3—G. Thompson, St. Christopher A. C.		1:15	24:13
4—A. Seipel, Morningside A. C.		2:45	25:50
5—I. Silverstein, Glencoe A. C.		3:00	26:10
6—O. Trottman, St. Christopher A. C.		2:30	25:40
7—S. Silverstein, Glencoe A. C.		Scratch	23:48
8—W. Barrett, Pauliet A. C.		2:45	26:35
9—E. Taylor, Alpha P. C. C.		3:00	28:02
10—A. Mann, Glencoe A. C.		2:45	28:00
11—H. Unger, Glencoe A. C.		3:00	28:30

RECORD FOR PHILLIPSON.

Lowers Mark for Pastime A. C. Course in Road Run by 5 Seconds.

Oscar Phillipson, Pastime A. C. distance runner, created a new course record yesterday in the Bronx club's members' handicap road race, held over a trail of approximately four and one-quarter miles. Phillipson, the scratch starter, finished second, about 150 yards back of the winner. His time was 24 minutes 15 seconds, which eclipsed the best previous course record by five seconds.

The victory went to Charles Arnheiter, who was allowed a start of 1 minute 45 seconds. He broke into the lead in the closing mile and retained his position. B. J. McGann finished third, soon after Phillipson. Eleven harriers covered the full course.

The order of finish follows:

C. Arnheiter (1:45), 25:30; O. Phillipson (scratch), 24:15; B. J. McGann (3:00), 27:45; B. Rabinowitz (5:00), 30:30; D. Krause (3:00), 30:30; H. J. Brady (4:30), 30:20; J. Gehrken (5:00), 30:52; J. Reise (5:00), 30:59; L. Lebon (3:00), 29:04; M. Edelman (1:45), 27:58; A. Lander (3:00), 31:43.

A. A. U. PENTATHLON OCT. 12

Five Events on Program at Travers Island Title Test.

The national A. A. U. pentathlon championship test, comprising five events, will be held at Travers Island, under the auspices of the New York A. C., on Columbus Day, Oct. 12. The test includes a running broad jump, javelin throw, 200-meter run, discus throw and a 1,500-meter run. Points are scored according to the order of finish of the individual athlete, the winner of an individual event securing one point, the second competitor two, and so on, the athlete with the lowest number of points at the completion of the test gains the title.

In addition to this event the Mercury Foot officials will conduct the club's second three-mile scratch race, open to men who never won a prize in a race over a distance of more than a mile. This race is another in a series which the Mercury Foot officials have arranged for the purpose of developing distance running material for the cinder-path. Competitors in these races are advised to refrain from running on the roads, either for practice or competition, the stipulation being made that all training must be accomplished on the grass or cinderpath. The purpose back of this rule is to protect the runners from the possibility of harmful consequences as road running.

GOOD CARD FOR COLT SHOW.

Annual Monmouth County Equine Event to Have Many Classes.

The fourth annual Monmouth County Colt Show will be held at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Oct. 15. The event will be held on Winganeek Farm, the home of Miss Clara S. Peck, a prominent exhibitor at horse shows throughout the country. The premium list of thirty-six classes should prove very attractive to horse breeders. No less than twenty-four events are devoted to breeding stock, mares suitable to produce hunters, saddle horses, pole mounts and farm horses. There will be a notable display of registered American saddle-bred stallions, mares and foals, as well as colts and fillies of hunter and other saddle tynes. In addition there are twelve classes for mature and perfectly trained saddle horses, road hacks, light and heavyweight polo mounts.

The officers are: Mrs. L. L. White, President; Miss Clara S. Peck, Vice-President; J. Wright Brown, Secretary, and J. Ford Johnson, Jr., Treasurer. On the Executive Committee with the foregoing are Col. Howard S. Borden, Rufus C. Finch, Fremont Pack, Bernon S. Prentice and George Ford Morris. Entries close Thursday, Oct. 6 with W. S. Blitz, 35 Nassau Street.

Carbone and Colima to Clash.

Frank Carbone, Brooklyn middleweight, and Bert Colima, San Francisco aspirant for Johnny Wilson's title, are scheduled to clash in the stellar twelve-round bout this evening at the Broadway Exhibition Association, Brooklyn. It a ten-round semi-final Phil McGovern is slated for a battle against Buck Josephs. The opening ten-round contest will bring together Jimmy Barry of Greenpoint and Bobby Winters.

KRAMER AND OHRT WIN BICYCLE RACE

Defeat Arthur and Willie Spencer in One-Mile Team Match in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Oct. 2.—Frank Kramer and Hans Ohrt decisisely defeated Arthur and Willie Spencer in two straight heats of a one-mile team match race at the Velodrome in Newark, this afternoon. A combination of speed and quick thinking won for Kramer and Ohert and gained a great ovation from the fans. Kramer won for Kramer and Ohrt and gained speed in which he rode around Arthur and Willie Spencer in the last half lap and led Arthur over the tape by six lengths.

Ohert won the second heat. Three laps from the finish, a half mile, Ohert jumped away. Kramer was in second place and let him go. While the Spencers were figuring out what to do Ohrt opened up a big gap. Finally Arthur woke up and chased him, but by the time he got started Ohrt had a big lead. Arthur tried hard, but could not catch him, and Ohrt won easily.

Walter Rutt pulled a surprise when he defeated Reggie McNamara, Jackie Clark and Alfred Goullet in an alternate match.

The summaries:

One-Mile Novice, Amateur—Won by Harry Young, Newark; Edward Brehme, Newark, second. Time—2:30 4-5.

Two-thirds Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by Cecil Walker, Australia (10 yards); Peter Vankempen, Holland (scratch), second; Alfred Grenda, Australia (scratch), third; Thomas Bello, Brooklyn (40 yards), fourth; Frank Corry, Australia (50 yards), fifth. Time—1:14 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Howard Brant, Irvington (75 yards); Michael Holan, Newark (90 yards), second; Otto Zeipf, Newark (30 yards), third; Michael Rajoppe, Vauxhall (70 yards), fourth. Time—0:55.

Australian Team Pursuit Match, Professional—Anthony Young and David Lands, Newark, vs. Jacob Magin, Irvington, and Peter Drobach, Boston. Won by Young and Lands. Distance, 2 miles 2½ laps. Time—4:56.

One-Mile Team Match, Professional—Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, and Hans Ohrt, San Francisco, vs. Arthur and William Spencer, Toronto. Won by Kramer and Ohrt. First heat won by Kramer and Ohrt. Time—2:25 1-5. Last eighth mile, 0:12 4-5. Second heat won by Ohrt and Kramer. Time—2:28. Last eighth mile, 0:14 4-5.

Two-Mile Tandem Handicap, Professional—Won by Frank Corry and Gordon Walker, Australia (40 yards); Fred Taylor and Eddie Madden, Newark (40 yards), second; David Lands, Newark, and Edward Byron, Australia (12 yards), third; Thomas Bello and Lawrence Gaffney, Brooklyn (120 yards), fourth; Charles Ostcritter and Fred Weber, Newark (80 yards), fifth. Time—3:36 2-5.

One-Mile Alternance Match, Professional—Won by Walter Rutt, Germany, 23 points; Reginald McNamara, Australia, 20 points, second; Jackie Clark, Australia, 16 points, third; Alfred Goullet, Newark, 13 points, fourth. First heat won by Rutt; McNamara, second; Goullet, third. Time—2:25 1-5. Second heat won by Rutt; Goullet, second; Clark, third. Time—2:36 2-5. Third heat, won by McNamara; Goullet, second; Clark, third. Time—3:22 1-5. Fourth heat, won by Clark; McNamara, second; Rutt, third. Time—2:44 4-5.

Australian Pursuit Race, Amateur—Won by Carl Hambacher, Bloomfield; William Grimm, Newark, second; Bobby Walthour, Newark, third; Walter Skarbeck, Newark, fourth. Time—4:48. Distance, 2 miles 2½ laps.

Miss-and-Out Open, Professional—Won by Alex McBeath, Australia; William Spencer, Toronto, second; Alfred Goullet, Newark, third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth; Fred Taylor, Newark, fifth; Cecil Walker, Australia, sixth. Time—5:30 1-5. Distance, 2 miles 5 laps.

HANDBALL FINAL REACHED.

Sakman and Gallowin Advance in Brighton Beach Tournament.

William Sakman of the Trinity Club, part holder of the local doubles handball title, and Al Gallowin of the Equitable Gymnasium, will be rivals in the final match of the A. A. U. handball tournament on the courts of the Brighton Beach Baths next Sunday. This was determined yesterday when both players triumphed in their semi-final matches.

Gallowin eliminated Ed Grodin, Trinity Club, who shares the national junior doubles title, in one of the hardest fought matches of the tournament. The scores were 21—9, 18—21, 21—18. In the other semi-final Sakman vanquished Robert Powers in three games at scores of 14—21, 21—13 and 21—17.

TO BAR LETTER MEN.

Williams Varsity Club Moves to Prevent Athlete-Managers.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Oct. 2.—If the newly organized Varsity Club at Williams has its way, letter men in college will be barred from seeking election as managers to the varsity teams. A resolution recommending such a course has been submitted to the Students' Council for action. The impression prevails that the managements of the different teams should be left to those not connected with varsity sports who possess more time to devote to their duties. If carried out, the plan would also provide a chance for students lacking physical qualifications to make teams, winning their coveted "W" as managers.

WANT THE GRAND AMERICAN.

Several Places, East and West, to Seek Great Trap Event.

It is quite apparent that a number of places will put in bids for the Grand American Handicap Trapshooting Tournament next season. Although the event will not be staged until the middle of next August, already organizations in different sections of the country are murmuring about how well they could handle the event were it awarded to them. It is understood at this time that Indianapolis will make a bid for it and that Des Moines would like to have it. It is certain that the Lincoln Park Gun Club of Chicago will be among the bidders and that Atlantic City will make an effort to procure the plum.

In New York City there are a couple of trapshooting clubs under construction, or soon will be, that could handle the shoot. One is the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, and the other will be on Long Island. The club on Long Island expects to have fifteen traps, and will be less than thirty minutes from the heart of the city.

Where the Grand American Handicap will be held is of interest to all shooters. It has been said that Western gunners will not come East and that the Easterners will not go West, and it is for this reason that Chicago has been awarded the event so often. Chicago is probably the most centrally located place for the shoot. However, quite a number of those who competed at the Windy City this season expressed the belief that if the shoot were held at Denver or some other Western point one year, at Chicago or its vicinity the next, and at New York or some other Eastern city the third year, it would be the best thing for the sport.

Billiardists to Play for $500.

Frank Taberski, former champion pocket billiardist, and Joe Concannon will begin a 750-point match for a purse of $500 and the gate receipts at the Ambassador

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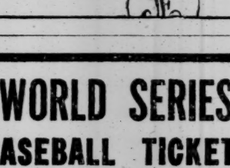

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MISS GOSS ADDS TO TENNIS LAURELS

Defeats Mrs. Raymond in Greenwich Club's Women's Singles Tournament Final.

THE SCORES ARE 6-1, 6-3

Victor Captures Crown in Straight Sets—Mrs. McLean and Miss Chapman Win Doubles Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 2.—Miss Eleanor Goss added the Greenwich Country Club honors in women's singles to her imposing collection of tennis trophies this morning, when she defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond in the final round of the annual invitation tournament by scores of 6—1, 6—3. This was a contest between two of the highest ranking players in the country, and the victory went to the possessor of the more aggressive and versatile game. Miss Goss had the pace in her ground strokes, and also the volleying ability, to force Mrs. Raymond upon the defensive, and to discount the latter's skill in covering court at the baseline. Mrs. Raymond is unable to strike her stride unless she has the time to get set for her drives, and the speed of Miss Goss's shots never gave her the time. From having to hurry her returns so much, Mrs. Raymond made many more errors than she usually does.

The doubles trophies were won by Mrs. Marshall McLean, former national singles champion, in partnership with Miss Marian Chapman. This match, which drew a highly interested gallery this afternoon, developed the unique spectacle of mother and daughter on opposing sides of the net, the losing team being composed of Mrs. George L. Chapman and Mrs. Raymond. It was a long, closely contested, well-played match, the first set running into twenty games. It was all fought out from backcourt. The scores were 11—9, 2—6, 6—3. Mrs. McLean's expertness in drawing her opponents out of position and Miss Chapman's skill in finishing the points at the net gave them the winning advantage in the rubber. But they were several times close to defeat in the opener, and, losing that, would undoubtedly have lost the match. Mrs. Chapman shared the responsibilities on her side of the net admirably, making many fine recoveries of difficult shots and placing the ball well. In a number of the exchanges, mother and daughter had the rallies to themselves, the issue was evenly drawn. But Mrs. McLean's steadiness and Miss Chapman's speed won out in the end.

These were the only two events on the club's program to reach a definite conclusion, the expectation of completing the men's singles and doubles and the mixed doubles today having been defeated by the rain which prevented play on Friday. In the men's singles Elliot H. Binzen, the North Side champion, and Robert Gilmour reached the semi-finals. Binzen's sharp volleying and hard hitting overhead proved the undoing of Alfred D. Hammett, holder of the Harlem trophy and exponent of the chop stroke. Gilmour won two matches. His match with George G. Moore Jr., which darkness had ended on Thursday with the score standing at 7—all in the third set, was replayed in its entirety. Gilmour won by 8—6, 6—4, 6—1, making a strong recovery after the first set and finishing with a burst of speed in the rubber, wherein he was assisted by an attack of wildness from which Moore suffered. Then Gilmour took on M. J. Oulton, Jr., and won, 6—1, 6—1. In the semi-finals Binzen will meet Paul Martin and Gilmour will oppose Cedric A. Major.

In the men's doubles the capable team of Leonard Beekman and Cedric Major of the West Side Club gained entrance into the semi-finals by virtue of a spectacular victory over Binzen and Moore, scored 5—7, 6—3, 6—2. The semi-finals and final of this branch of the tournament will be played off on Oct. 12. Only two matches were played in the mixed doubles, Miss Marie Wagner and Paco Hartmann and Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Iler winning in the second round.

The summaries:

Women's Singles—Final Round—Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—Final Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. George L. Chapman defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss Marian Chapman, 11—9, 2—6, 6—3.

Men's Singles—Second Round—Robert Gilmour defeated George G. Moore Jr., 3—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round—Elliot H. Binzen defeated Alfred D. Hammett, 8—6, 6—3; Robert Gilmour defeated M. J. Oulton Jr., 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Second Round—Paul Martin and Alfred D. Hammett defeated Robert Gilmour and W. Rand, 6—4, 6—2; Leonard Beekman and Cedric A. Major defeated George Helme and H. F. Morse, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Beekman and Major defeated Elliot H. Binzen and George G. Moore Jr., 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

WINS HOMING PIGEON RACE.

Bird From Loft of Bronx Fancier Is Awarded Annual Derby.

Traveling at the rate of more than 1,390 yards a minute, a bird from the loft of I. Fried, 672 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, was the winner yesterday of the homing pigeon derby from Washington, D. C., to this city, flown under auspices of the Bronx Homing Pigeon Club, member of the United Homing Pigeon Concourse. This was a race for young (1921) birds. The official liberator was W. F. Diemer, and the start was made at 7 A. M. in clear weather, wind northwest. As the birds neared their home cotes a light southwest wind was blowing.

The winner coveerd a distance of 211.23 miles in 4 hours, 27 minutes, 17 seconds at an average velocity of 1390.90 yards per minute. Seventy-one lofts from all sections of the metropolitan district were represented, the owners of the first fourteen birds to finish being diploma winners. It was an exceedingly fast race, and no less than forty-four of the lofts reported the return of their birds a short time after the winner had been announced.

The diploma winners, with the average velocity of their entrants, follow:

I. Fried, Bronx	1,390.90
O. W. Opsann, New Rochelle	1,388.10
R. Burmeister, Bronx	1,386.81
Oak Point Loft, Bronx	1,384.64
G. Weldinger, Manhattan	1,383.68
G. Specht, New Rochelle	1,382.34
A. Wetzel, Bronx	1,381.97
Belnord Lofts, Manhattan	1,380.38
F. Molinelli, Manhattan	1,379.79
E. J. Lohe, Bronx	1,379.09
J. Noonan, Manhattan	1,376.68
J. Lichti, Yonkers	1,368.72
Serventi Loft, Hoboken	1,367.71
Stoecker & Dassler, New Rochelle	1,363.19

OTHER SOCCER RESULTS.

The New York Football Club met with another reverse in the American Soccer League yesterday at New York Oval, this time against the J. & P. Coats eleven of Pawtucket, R. I. The New Englanders won by a score of 2 goals to 0.

The Steinway Football Club defeated Greenpoint by 3 goals to 2 in the first round of the annual championship competition of the New York State Football League at Steinway Field, Long Island City, yesterday.

Meeting the Paterson Thistles in the first round of the New York State League at the Ridgewood Baseball Grounds, the Brooklyn Football Club started off with a 2-0 victory yesterday.

The Babcock & Wilcox Soccer eleven had an easy time of it with the Federal Shipyards team in the first round of the National League at Bayonne yesterday, winning by the score of 7 goals to 0.

Carter Wins Against Bogie.

Charles Carter won a competition against Bogie on the links of the Old Flushing Country Club yesterday when he returned a card of 1 up on the redoubtable Colonel. Joseph McMahon, who finished second, was 1 down.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

BASEBALL

As the curtain is rung down on baseball in other major league cities New York is preparing itself for the biggest event of the year's sport calendar. On Wednesday afternoon the hope of years on the part of New York fandom will be realized with the Giants and Yankees coming together in the opening game of a series that is likely to surpass all series of other years in attendance, in receipts and in interest that will grip the nation as well as its greatest city. The next world's championship aggregation is a New York team, to be determined in a stretch of nine games or less, and New Yorkers for that reason have a chance to feel elated over the situation.

In each major league the victory was won only after a hard fight. Six weeks ago the case of the Giants seemed hopeless, as they trailed the Pirates by almost eight games and had only thirty-one to play. It required real courage to win against such odds and the Giants possessed it. As Pittsburgh faltered the McGrawmen rushed through the breach, did their best work against the club they had to defeat and finally emerged victorious. The able leadership of John J. McGraw was a big factor in the triumph, and none will deny him the credit that is his due as he scored his seventh major league pennant victory, thereby taking first place among managers. At the same time no effort by a manager would be successful unless the men under his direction possessed both the skill and the courage to make the fight a winning one. For that reason hearty congratulations must be extended to all the Giants, even the substitutes. Each helped to bring about the success.

As for the Yankees the same holds true. From the marvelous Ruth, whose individual prowess did so much to bring the Yankees their first pennant after eighteen years of failure, to the lowliest bench warmer who was unable to enjoy the spotlight's glare, credit is due. The club had a hard fight on its hands from the opening day until the day before the season closed, but it met the big tests as only a courageous aggregation could and triumphed over all opposition.

Because of the peculiar conditions which he encountered during the year no praise for the Yankees would be complete without a word for the able leader of the club, Miller Huggins, unlike McGraw, had no years of championship clubs behind him to put him beyond criticism. He was subjected to much fault-finding by the fans, and often it was unduly harsh. At one time rumors spread that he was to be deposed. Success by his team during a siege of Huggins's illness caused some of his players to believe that they could do better without him as their guide. Many believed that he had a world-beating aggregation which should have been far ahead after the first half year had been reached, and even first place, by the margin of a game or two, did not satisfy. Whether leading or trailing, Huggins was criticised.

Through it all he stuck to his guns when many in the same place would have quit in disgust. He had to direct an aggregation of stars who had learned their baseball elsewhere and who carried ideas that too frequently differed from his own. Too much temperament by certain stars had a somewhat demoralizing effect on the aggregation as a whole. Huggins battled internal conditions as well as strong opposition on the field and finally gained a triumph that had perhaps more of the personal in it than any other managerial success of recent years. He had a game ball club, but none of his men was gamer than the leader and none had to fight harder to win. Furthermore, his leadership was as intelligent as it was courageous.

Both clubs played baseball that was at all times clean and there is no flaw in the title won by either. Both cannot win the big series, but there should be glory enough for all. May the better club win!

FOOTBALL

One of the first lessons to be learned in football is that the results of games in very early October have little, if any, significance. There were several interesting happenings on the college gridirons last Saturday. The University of Pittsburgh, which seems to have uncertain prospects, was beaten by Lafayette. Harvard was held to a single field goal by Holy Cross, thus duplicating the result of last season's battle between these two teams. Stevens Tech, playing Washington, lost its first game in four years. But such incidents as these go no further toward determining the ultimate leaders among the colleges than do the results of the opening games played in the major baseball leagues.

Most of the big elevens and many of the smaller ones seemed to have trouble with their attack. Several times Harvard rushed down the field, twice deep into Holy Cross territory, but lacked the final punch necessary to register a touchdown. On the second of these onslaughts the Crimson, when it was finally balked, sent Charley Buell back to salvage at least three points by the field-goal route. These were something of the same difficulties that Harvard found in the Yale game last November. Yale did less than was expected against the Vermont eleven, finished the first half without a score and finally squeezed through a pair of touchdowns in the final two periods, making several essential first downs by a matter of inches only.

The third, and some think the best, of the Big Three suffered the discomfort of having its goal line crossed, Swarthmore scoring seven points against Princeton and yielding 21 in return. The same thing occurred last year, the Tigers winning from the Pennsylvania warriors by 17 to 6. At that time, it will be recalled, there was a great flutter over the fact that Princeton was scored upon, but the Tigers nevertheless showed later in the season one of the best of defenses. So much for the significance of the contests that help to while away Saturdays in early October.

With the exception of Pittsburgh, Rutgers and Columbia, the other prominent Eastern elevens made a satisfying showing in their games on Saturday. Columbia started its season rather wofully by losing to an indifferent Amherst team, 9 to 7, and Morningside Heights will probably be shrouded in a thin mist of gloom for some days. Rutgers, which promised much, succumbed to the University of Maryland, 3 to 0, and Pitt, as related above, suffered its first defeat in two years, Lafayette contributing in this instance a real upset of the "dope."

Tidings from the Middle West point with some emphasis to the elimination from the Western Conference race of two contenders, Northwestern and Purdue. The former has been beaten twice in an already brief season and lost to Chicago on Saturday by 41 to 0. Purdue, where W. H. ("Lone Star") Dietz is beginning his first year as coach, was no match for Wabash. The other Conference elevens are still potentially strong, and for the present at least are still in the race for final honors.

GOLF

The recent victory of Walter Hagen in the P. G. A. tournament will be hailed with delight by those who have been awaiting the return to his own of America's leading home-bred. Between the year 1914, when he first won the national open championship, and 1919, when he repeated the performance at Brae Burn, Hagen was the dominating figure in the American golf world. Last year, however, he failed to get into his stride, and many doubts were expressed as to the possibility of his ever regaining his place at the top of the list. His showing accentuated numerous rumors to the effect that he was about to retire.

This year Hagen has done about all that it is humanly possible for one to do in a single season. Although he failed in the British open championship, if success or failure is measured by winning, Hagen's record since his return has been one that will entitle him to ranking close to the top in the year's performances. At the national open at Washington, after a start that would have discouraged any one of less stout a heart, Hagen came with a rush to a tie with Freddie McLeod for second place. He was far down in the metropolitan open but he flashed through the field in the western open, which he won for the second time. In doing so, he beat Jock Hutchison, the British open champion, with whom he started the last round on even terms, and he followed this achievement with a victory over a select field in the Michigan State open.

On Saturday he got his chance at Barnes, the United States title holder, and one of the most brilliant duels fought on the golf links in many a year resulted. Barnes, shooting as fine a brand of golf as any one could wish to see, and with a record that has seldom been equaled in any tournament—four rounds of slightly under 70 strokes—was unable to hold the sensational Hagen. Barnes had a 71 for his morning round, a figure that represented golf just a trifle better than perfect; but he found himself unable to match the golf that Hagen unreefed. The home-bred turned in a 69. It was a battle for Long Jim to lose, but Hagen was unbeatable, and he added another notch to his long list of victories won in match play over the Pelham professional.

It is entirely probable that Hagen's recent victories will spur him on to greater efforts in 1922, and if so those who count on annexing the coming year's honors had better look to their laurels.

At Hollywood, beginning today, a hundred and more American women golfers will start out in an effort to turn back a British invader, one who seems destined to return home with the American women's golf title in her possession. The lady in question is, of course, Miss Cecil Leitch, many times British women's champion, recent winner of the Canadian women's title, and rated as a golfer who has never been equaled in the history of the game. For the last few years Miss Alexa Stirling has reigned supreme in women's golfing circles here, but Anita girl tempted fate by going to Great Britain in an effort ot wrest the title from the sturdy English girl. She failed, but her treatment was so hospitable that she invited Miss Leitch to come to this side for the women's tourney, an invitation that was accepted. Since landing on this side, Miss Leitch has already won the Canadian crown and all signs point to her winning the American. If she does, however, it will be against the best field ever entered and it will be a victory that will not be begrudged.

YACHTING

Although a few yacht clubs still have minor races on their schedules, the metropolitan season virtually came to a close with the sailing of the final regatta under the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

The Summer has been a notable one. Yachting had been badly disrupted by the war, and the succeeding business depression had added to the doubt as to whether the sport could soon be brought back to anything like its former status. Yachtsmen had felt that several seasons would have to elapse before their favorite pastime could be more than partially resuscitated. Yet today they can look back on the Summer and see the sport all but re-established in its former secure position. For this they have to thank, perhaps, more than any other one yachting body, the members of the New York Yacht Club. The club, under the personal leadership of Commodore Morgan, not only revived its annual cruise, which had not been held since 1916, and its annual regattas, but prevailed on owners in the larger classes to place their racers in commission. Six of the fifty-foot sloops, none of which had been out since 1916, were out and racing. In addition, New York Yacht Club schooners, up to 85 feet rating, took part in the cruise, racing for the various schooner challenge cups and class prizes, and Shennards Sonnica and Vanderbilt's Vagrant raced for the Cape May Ocean Challenge Cup. All this goes to refute the statement that it was mainly a "small boat" year. Of course, the smaller classes were more in evidence at the Sound regattas, but solely because they are more densely populated than the divisions of larger ratings.

Next to the major events of the New York Yacht Club, Larchmont Race Week held the centre of the stage. This lengthy event was unexpectedly successful, the daily entry list averaging above eighty contenders. The Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup series, won by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club defender, Addison Hanan's Nahma, against two challengers, was the most important early event.

International yachting received a new impetus in the sailing, off the Isle of Wight, of the first series of races for the new British-American Cup, for yachts of six meters rating. The American quartet lost; but the English yachtsmen come to these waters next Summer, when better luck may attend the American skippers. The importance of these reciprocal matches lies not so much in winning the trophy as in the fostering of international rivalry with yachts of lesser rating than those which sail for the America's Cup.

Passing these events in hasty review, then, metropolitan yachtsmen are to be congratulated on the extent and the significance of their 1921 revival.

SWIMMING

Miss Gertrude Ederle, the fourteen-year-old aquatic marvel of the New York Women's Swimming Association, stamped herself the greatest mermaid of her age ever developed when she thrashed 219 yards in 2 minutes 55 3-5 seconds in Madison Square Garden recently. Not only is this the fastest performance by long odds yet credited to a girl under 16, but it places little Miss Ederle among the four speediest fur-lined swimmers of her sex in the world.

The feat, indeed, makes the immature local lassie the logical successor to her noted teammate, Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, as the international leader in swimming for women, since no other young girl in the field has displayed anything like the same wonderful ability, or improved at such a swift pace. Miss Bleibtrey's star is on the ascendant still, her supremacy may remain undisputed for some time to come, but she is five years older than Miss Ederle. In the natural course of events youth will be served presently.

The sudden rise of Miss Ederle calls attention once more to the ramarkable organization which has been responsible for her development—the New York Women's Swimming Association. Ever since its formation four years ago the association has provided this country with every one of its all-around fair champions in swimming. First it was Miss Claire Galligan, now Mrs. Edgar Finney, who sprang unexpectedly to the fore and swept everything before her in competition, assuming clean-cut national leadership. Then, when she retired from racing in the Fall of 1918, Miss Charlotte Boyle was ready and continued to carry the club colors to victory. Miss Boyle proved invincible until the following Summer, when the peerless Miss Bleibtrey took the laurels and earned the title of world's champion by defeating Miss Fanny Durack of Australia, for many years the greatest woman swimmer. At the Olympic games in Antwerp last Summer Miss Bleibtrey furnished even more conclusive evidence of international superiority, for she won by wide margins the two swimming fixtures for women, at 100 and 300 meters, shattering the Olympic records for both events.

It may be noted as an interesting feature of the brilliant success achieved by the New York Women's Swimming Association that this success has been scored through the good work of amateurs only. The association employs no professionals. All its teachers, coaches and other workers are volunteers who give their services for the love of the sport. It is a strong brief in behalf of strictly amateur sport.

COLUMBIA CREWS TO START WORK

Coach Rice Will Assemble His Candidates Today for the Fall Practices.

Coach Jim Rice will start another rowing season at Columbia today with prospects that are uncertain, but by no means gloomy. The situation for the veteran coach is complicated by the loss of several regular oarsmen from a squad that was not large at its best, but the material that was graduated from last year's freshman boat promises much in the way of oarsmen who will fill the empty places.

Before many days have passed Rice will have both his varsity and freshman crews at work on the murky bosom of the Harlem River. Although today has been officially designated as the time for the start of the season, there will be no actual rowing. The afternoon will be spent in the necessary work of transporting the shells from the Gould boathouse at 116th Street and the Hudson River to the Union boathouse on the Harlem, and before this is done no practice will be possible. There also remains much to be done in the way of repairs to the Union's quarters, which for many years have been the official home of the Columbia rowing squads. The platform leading to the float will have to be repaired and alterations will be made to the locker room to allow for more space.

Once the shells have been removed from the Hudson to the Harlem, Rice will be free to send his varsity and freshman candidates on the water for the annual Fall practices that are now an established part of the Columbia rowing curriculum. The varsity, of course, will be boated in the regulation shells, but the freshmen, still without experience, will be confined to the more stable barges until after the Winter indoor workouts. Coach Rice intends to keep the crews on the water as long as the weather permits, for he believes that these Autumnal drills are the best preparation for the later practices on the machines.

Once cold weather has forced the squad back into the gymnasium on Morningside Heights, the exercises on machine and pollywog will be taken up and will continue until the Christmas recess interrupts the academic program. When the students have finished their mid-year struggle with the examinations the indoor work will be returned to without any let-up until the Spring. As soon as possible Rice will go back to the Harlem and start on the intensive drills that precede the actual intercollegiate contests. The work on the river will end only when the shells are finally stored after the last race at Poughkeepsie in June.

The Columbia losses are three in number—Captain Lansing Van Houten, Sydney Waldecker and Paul Gallice. Of these only two were prominent figures in the crew last season, Waldecker coming to the front only when Van Houten's sudden illness left a gap that could not be filled from the regular ranks. The absence of Van Houten from No. 7 and Gallice from No. 6 will leave Stroke Frank Brodil without the solid support that was his during the early part of the season. Both will be hard to replace, and no one realizes better than Rice the difficulty of the task.

The fact that both Brodil and Ruffalo have entered law school is also not adding any joy to the situation. Probably both will be in togs before the Spring season has gone far, but the demands of the law school curriculum have proved too exacting for more than one oarsman in the past. Brodil, of course, will be too busy on the football field this Fall to do much in the way of rowing, and Rice will have to worry along without his capable stroke until probably after Christmas.

Griswold, Brown and Chrystle are the most interesting possibilities that were developed in last year's freshman eight, and Rice sees varsity material in this trio. Chrystle is not overly heavy, but has many fine qualities as an oarsman. All three will receive early consideration in the varsity struggle. Of the junior boat only Lovett looms up as a serious contender for varsity honors.

Instead of playing a lone hand this year as was the case last, Rice will probably get some assistance from former rowing stars. One of those most frequently mentioned is Al Rothwell, one of the galaxy of stars that swept to victory at Poughkeepsie in 1914. Rothwell was recently appointed a member of the Graduate Rowing Committee, and from this vantage point he will lend a hand in the rowing, possibly doing considerable with the freshmen.

The Columbia schedule is not yet complete, but it will follow the same lines as last year, beginning with a dual race and ending at Poughkeepsie. Yale, it is understood, will appear on the Harlem at the start of the season to pay a return call for the two visits that the Blue and White has made to the Housatonic. Included in the schedule will be the Childs Cup race and probably the American Henley regatta.

National Acmes Grab Title.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—The National Acmes of this city captured the Class A.A. industrial championship of the National Baseball Federation here today by defeating the Firestone Tires of Akron, 9 to 0. The Palm Olive team of Milwaukee, originally paired with the Firestones, defaulted.

PHILADELPHIA WINS AT SOCCER, 2 TO 0

Defeats Todd Shipyards for Fourth Straight Victory in American League.

By defeating Todd Shipyards by 2 goals to 0 in the presence of 3,000 soccer fans at Todd Field, the Philadelphia Football Club, after its victory over New York on Saturday, made it four straight yesterday in the championship circuit of the American Soccer League. This gave the Quakers the undisputed lead over the seven other teams. One goal was shot in each half and both times the ball was put through by Brittain, the visitors' center forward, who, in each case, was assisted by Fleming, the famous left wing.

The national champions, although at all times dangerous, were out-generaled on their own grounds. Moreover, the forward line did not function satisfactorily compelling a change in the second half.

The first goal came after twenty minutes of play, as Campbell of the Todds miscalculated and Fleming jumped in, took the ball up and sent it to Brittain. The latter saw his chance and his drive reached the home net. It was nip and tuck between the two teams until midway in the second period, when Brittain again obtained possession and drove to the left to Fleming. Upon his return Fleming recovered and had no difficulty in reaching the Todd goal for the second and last tally of the game.

The line-up:

PHILADELPHIA (2).		TODD SHIPYDS. (0).
Kerr	G.	Rensulli
Bethune	R.B.	Adams
Ferguson	L.B.	Lance
Murray	R.H.	Campbell
Porter	C.H.	Fryer
Fullerton	L.H.	Irvine
Morley	O.R.	McKelvey
Forrest	I.R.	McGuire
Brittain	C.	Potts
Campbell	I.L.	Hoole
Fleming	O.L.	Sweeney

Goals—Brittain (2).
Referee—J. E. Scholefield. Linesmen—Garside and Lorimer. Time of halves—45 minutes.

Bayside Tennis Club Wins.

The Bayside Tennis Club scored a clean sweep in a team match with the Great Neck Tennis Club on the clay courts of the former yesterday, winning four singles and three doubles matches.

CUEISTS TO START TITLE PLAY TODAY

Pro Three-Cushion Billiards Tourney for National Crown Begins at Pittsburgh.

With ten of the best players entered, the annual national three-cushion billiard tournament for the professional championship will begin in Pittsburgh tonight and continue through Oct. 19. The ten players who will compete are.

John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., the present champion; Robert L. Cannefax of New York, former champion; Alfredo De Oro of New York, another former champion; Tiff S. Denton, Kansas City; Charles S. Otis, New York; Charles Weston and August Kieckhefer, Chicago; Pierre Maupome, Milwaukee; Charles McCourt, Pittsburgh, and Hugh Heal, Toledo.

Two games will be played tonight. Layton will play Weston and McCourt will engage Maupome. On all other days two games will be played in the afternoon and two at night.

This undoubtedly is one of the strongest fields that has ever competed for the title, and there is every reason to believe that the matches in the Smoky City will not only be keenly contested, but the chances are they will be replete with surprises and upsets. To attempt to pick the probable winner is folly. Layton is playing through in defense of the title he won a year ago from Cannefax. The latter is equally keen to regain his laurels, and De Oro is keyed up to play at top speed to try to regain the heights he patrolled for so long. Denton is the player who, in last year's tournament, made a run of 17. Kieckhefer is a former champion, and reports from the Windy City during his practices there indicated that he was in excellent stroke and playing the strongest game of his career.

A great many entries were received for the tournament, but it was necessary to limit the number of contestants to ten. Seven of the players who are entered competed in last year's tournament. The following is the record they made in that event:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Layton	10	1	Otis	6	5
Kickhefer	7	4	McCourt	2	9
Maupome	7	4	Heal	2	9
De Oro	7	4			

The entries for the annual national pocket billiard championship tournament, to be held in Philadelphia, Oct. 17 to 29, inclusive, closed with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. in this city Saturday, but so many were received that it was impossible to announce the names of the ten players who will take part. This will probably be done this afternoon. Up to the closing hour no less than seventeen of the leading professionals of the country had formally expressed a desire to compete and accompanied this expression with the necessary entrance fee of $150. It was understood that more entries were on the way. The field must be limited to ten players.

BILLIARDISTS IN TIE.

Four Contestants in Class C Tourney Remain Undefeated.

Sidney Brussell and George Spear are tied for the lead in the first section of the third annual Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament for the interborough championship, which is being played at the Rational Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. Charles J. Steinbugler and Frank W. Boyd are tied in the second section. Each of these players has won three games and lost none.

Jake Schaefer and Albert Cutler will begin an 1,800-point 18.2 balkline exhibition at this academy this afternoon. The men will play matinée and evening blocks of 300 points each today, tomorrow and Wednesday.

The standing in the Class C tournament follows:

FIRST SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
S. Brussell	3	0	1000
G. Spear	3	0	1000
J. R. Johann	2	1	.667
J. Shea	1	2	.333
J. H. Clemens	0	2	.000
W. F. Reynolds	0	2	.000
R. Von Durling	0	2	.000

SECOND SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
C. J. Steinbugler	3	0	1000
F. W. Boyd	3	0	1000
J. M. Lewis Jr.	2	1	.500
E. McGill	2	2	.333
E. Crozier	2	2	.333
L. A. Servatius	1	2	.333
F. Grimes	0	3	.000

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. *Big Son 103 pounds, May Flower 105, Corsham 112, Harry Burgoyne 112, *Jacobean 103, *Winchester 103, *Tom Morris 104, *Foster Embry 107, Wise Man 112, Black Watch II. 112, West Side 108, Liberty Raid 105, Sandy Land 105, Sam Reis 107, Col. Taylor 112, Peasant 112, *Ed Garrison 107, *Twinkle Blue 100.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; for two-year-olds; maidens; fillies; five and a half furlongs. *Brass Tacks 110 pounds, Evening Stories 115, Moon Winks 115, Plaudelia 115, *Joyce Hofman 110, Beautiful Dream 115, *Marimba 110, Who Can Tell 115, Canny Lady 115, Bittern Neg 115, Bartered 115, *Tidy 110, Quality 115, Charline 115, Asia 115, Humanitarian 115, Bashful 115, *Forestall 110.

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Grace Daugherty 97 pounds, Old Faithful 100, *Countess 101, Dantzig 108, Eleanor S. 107, Dainty Lass 111, *British Liner 100, *Doyle 100, *Omer K. 103, Blarneystone 110, *Loveliness 97, *The Virginian 100, *Harp o' the North 100, *May Bodine 101, Mavehona 105, *Ace 110, Penwell 101, *Montillo 100.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,800; allowances; for three-year-olds and upward; The Black Toney Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Secret Greetings 98 pounds, Jouett 107, Bit of White 110, Adonis 108, Kinburn 109, Rangoon 118, Peace Pennant 104, Marjorie Hynes 109.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,600; allowances; The Raceland; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Marcella Boy 96 pounds, Lady Madcap 108, Bulletproof 111, Ace High 96, Westwood 111, American Ace 111, Centimeter 99, Darjeeling 111, Peter Piper 111, Marcella Boy and Ace High, Applegate and Jones entry.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $1,500; allowances; for two-year-olds; fillies; six furlongs. Winding Through 104 pounds, Pumps 104, Birdie G. 104, Martha Fallen 112, Lady Astor 104, Lina Clark 104, Precious Lula 104, Bonus 104, Omnipotent 104, College Girl 104, Pumps and Bonus, Greentree and T. P. Hayes entry.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; for three-year-olds; one mile and a half. *Rama 92 pounds, J. C. Stone 101, Gipsy Lad 111, *Homeward Bound 98, Capital City 103, *Kinmalong 111, *Kingfisher 98, *Gourland 105.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Conditions; for two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Confusion 108 pounds, Wishbone 112, Emotion 120, Mary Patricia, 120, Citation 110.

SECOND RACE—Claiming; for three-year-olde and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Frank Fogarty 106 pounds, Flypaper 100, *Burley 107, Challenger 112, Rockport 112, Favour 118, *Salute 106, *Royal Jester 107, La Kross 112, Orderly 121, Frizlet 106, *Grundy 109, Queen Blonde 111.

THIRD RACE—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Commander McMeekin 115 pounds, Vinegolos 115, Blue Brush 118, Pretty Lady 112, Hephaistos 113, My Play 115, Fitzgibbon 115, Castleton 115, Reparation 115, Finality 115.

FOURTH RACE—The Gowanus Selling Stakes, $2,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Crystal Ford 102 pounds, Neddam 101, Devastation 110, Edwina 108, Siren Maid 100, Tody 102, Raico 106, *Sedgefield 100, Thundercap 116.

FIFTH RACE—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. *Dark Hill 111 pounds, Court View 107, Sea Sinner 113, Rep 107, Crack o' Dawn 107, St. Isidore 116, Dlomedes 113, Wynnewood 116.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Oreus 100 pounds, Bon Homme 108, Sea Cove 107, Billy McLaughlin 122, Dream of the Valley 122, Rep 107, Esquire 100, Last Straw 126, Dimmesdale 116, Star Court 105.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track good.

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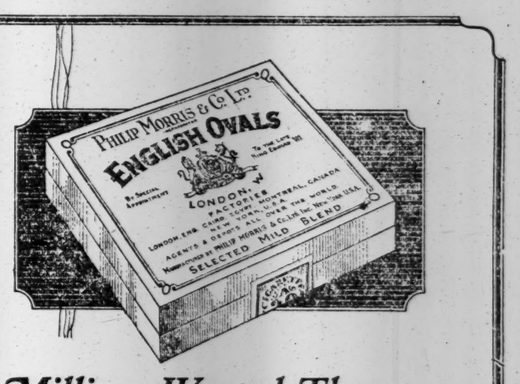

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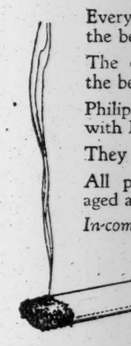

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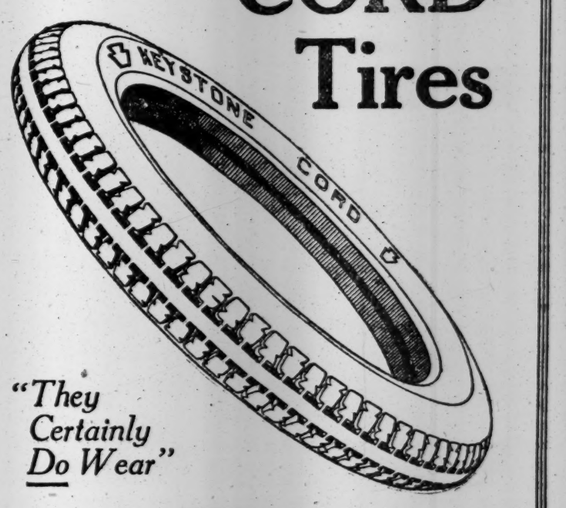

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1921.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

The New York Times

Published daily at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1921.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Adolph S. Ochs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1921.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.
[Seal] Arnold Sanchez,
Notary Public, New York Co., No. 24; New York Register's No. 2378. Commission expires March 30, 1922.

FEDERAL TAX PROSPECTS.

The interests seeking to pass a Federal tax law designed to benefit themselves rather than the Treasury are learning the difference between a parliamentary bloc and a block; and Senator PENROSE is receiving instruction in the superiority of one good tax over several small inferior taxes. "No thoroughfare" is written large all over the hybrid House bill laid on the doorstep of the Senate and adopted through political cowardice. The tax situation is as plain as a pikestaff. Only the political situation is obscure, and obscure only to those blinded by selfishness. The agricultural bloc wants the transportation tax reduced in order that farmers may have lower rates, regardless of the necessities of either the railways or the Treasury. Also, the bloc wants the excess profits taxes retained, and opposes the reduction of the surtaxes, because wealth is not yet sufficiently punished.

It would be well if railway rates could be reduced for universal benefit, but tax questions and rate questions should each be settled on their respective merits. If the transportation tax were to be repealed, the rate question would not be removed from the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is not to be conceded that rates should be reduced until the railways are able to earn a return on their investment equal to at least half the return on other property. Now the railways are earning at the lowest rate for any year since the panicky '90s, and were not allowed to lay any fat on their bones in the long interval. The railways need the repeal of the transportation tax for the good of the country's trade more than the bloc needs lower railway rates at the cost of everybody else. On this the bloc is right for wrong reasons.

The need of the Treasury is the reason why the punitive supertaxes on profits and incomes should be repealed, regardless of the move to retain them because of their alleged popularity. When incomes and profits are declining the Treasury cannot be supplied with funds by taxing them. And excess of wealth cannot be punished when hundreds of millions of tax-exempt securities are currently added to outstanding tens of billions. Senator SIMMONS argues that 13,000 millionaires will save one-third of their taxes if the surtaxes are reduced. The millionaires may save more if they wish, the rate being annulled by the exemption. The tax on millionaires is a humbug. The tax on excess profits is a mockery under present and probable immediate conditions. And yet the bloc controls the situation in defiance of both parties, through defections from both, influenced by considerations which should have nothing to do with taxation or respectable politics.

Senator SMOOT's presentation of his manufacturers' sales tax as an alternative is as refreshing as an ocean breeze on a muggy day. There is in it only such expediency and politics as come from sound finance and consideration primarily of the interests of trade and the Treasury. Here is a single substitute bringing in near a billion, many times the yield of the minor "nuisance" taxes whose repeal it makes possible, besides the repeal of the delusive wealth and burdensome transportation taxes. The agricultural bloc is exempt from it, unless individual farmers' sales exceed $6,000. The tax on sales is not cumulative, because it is levied only on sales for consumption. It does not discriminate against sales of domestic products, for there is a like tax on imports. The tax is of a nature which both relieves trade of burdens and sustains the Treasury. If the opinion of the country allows the agricultural bloc to dominate the situation, it deserves what will follow in the way of worse taxation, and less ability to meet it, through the hindrance to prosperity struggling to revive from the handicaps which the bloc wishes to retain or increase.

WHERE THE TREATY LEADS.

Mr. BOYDEN, the American "observer" with the Reparations Commission, is not a member of it. Merely, at the President's request, he is watching the proceedings, as a sort of amicus curiae. But to his friendly arbitration was left one of the vexing questions before the commission. Germany had agreed in the Versailles Treaty to reimburse France for the loans made by her to Belgium. But should she pay in what the francs were worth at the time they were lent or in their present depreciated value? Mr. BOYDEN decided that the payment should be in the gold value of the francs when loaned. This seems a sensible and just decision. It pleased the French. Probably it did not surprise the Germans. But it has greatly excited Senator BORAH. In Washington on Saturday he declared that Mr. BOYDEN's action was only a part of the deliberate "deception of the American people" practiced by the Administration.

This charge is to be understood in connection with Mr. BORAH'S speech last week against the new German treaty. In it he discerned the seeds of unnumbered evils. Particularly forcible and logical was he in arguing that the next step would infallibly be to nominate and appoint a full-fledged American member of the Reparations Commission. That body is the real executive agent of the Versailles Treaty. It has the power of life and death over Germany. Not only may it fix the German payments of indemnity, but it may virtually decree the taxes and tariffs and trade agreements of Germany. She has agreed to carry out in legislation on these matters whatever may be demanded by the Reparations Commission.

Here is your true super-State, thundered Senator BORAH. Compared with it the League of Nations is "infantile." Yet it will follow as the night the day that after ratifying the new German treaty the State Department will ask for full representation of this country on the Reparations Commission. In no other way can the United States secure those "rights and privileges" which are reserved by the new treaty. The "adroit, far-seeing and determined Secretary of State," as Senator BORAH called Mr. HUGHES, will inform the Senate that there is no other practical way by which we can obtain what we are seeking through the new treaty. And Mr. BORAH argued with great cogency that there is no other practical way. No one in the Senate was able to deny his contentions. Senator LODGE made only a fumbled reply. He had not studied the treaty with anything like the care that Senator BORAH had used in analyzing it. In this part of his argument the Idaho Senator fairly drove his opponents from the field. So he did when reasoning that if we ratified the new treaty with its clauses taken from the Versailles Treaty that unite this country with the Allies in sharing in the one sanction and guarantee of the execution of German agreements—that is, the occupation of German territory for fifteen years—we could not honorably withdraw our troops from the Rhine.

Senator BORAH is just now outidealizing the idealism of President WILSON. The Senator would renounce absolutely the use of force. He would have no compulsion at all put upon Germany. Disarm at once and trust to the goodness of human nature. Tear up the Versailles Treaty because it is cruel and oppressive to Germany. In these flights Senator BORAH is no doubt sincere, but he is not so convincing as he is in his powerful legal argument that the new treaty with Germany heads this nation straight for the Reparations Commission and for the deepest kind of entanglements with Europe.

THE MULLETT POST OFFICE.

For some ten years an eminent Ohio architect, ABRAM B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, made this earth happy and the skies envious by his perversions, inversions and subversions of the "French Renaissance" style. He larded Washington with that unforgivable curiosity, the War, State and Navy Department building. He filled the American cities with that type of bureaucratic architecture which had such an effect upon the political mind that, to the end of his days, that regretted old Republican sage, the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, couldn't conceive of a Government public building in general, and the New York Custom House in particular, "without a dome." Time and ABRAM B. have passed; but still his glorious creation, the old Post Office, forty-six years old last month, invites the wrath of even the most indulgent eye.

What that sublimity of Grantian architecture is; its interior usefulness and sweet economy of design; the judgment of successive Postmaster occupants upon its healthfulness, usefulness, adaptability—this is ancient lore. Everybody who knows it by looks abominates it. Everybody who has tried to conduct the postal business from inside of it knows that it is an antediluvian relic. It spoils the City Hall Park. It is absolutely inconvenient as a postal station. It is, in effect, only an ugly shell in which the Federal courts are housed insalubriously.

In a moment of weakness the city consented to despoil the City Hall Park and to rob itself for the momentous sum of $500,000. That was a mistake of haste. A better conception of the public interest, a more enlightened esthetic sense, has made its way, and is assisted powerfully by practical considerations of the public business. The postal authorities at Washington, various committees of public-spirited citizens here and the city magnates themselves have been pondering the problem of swapping the present excrescent and intolerable Post Office site for a new, suitable and convenient one.

A committee, consisting of the Controller, the Borough President and the Mayor, represents the Board of Estimate and the city to confer with the Citizens' Committee which Postmaster General HAYS appointed to study improvements in the postal business here. There is no longer question about the merits. The question is simply one of business and location. A site for a site, in the teeth of the fact that the city fifty years ago gave the Federal Government too much for nothing and mutilated the City Hall Park.

TRACTION POLITICS AND FINANCE

The politicians knew instantly what they thought about the proposal for unifying and solidifying the city's chaotic and crumbling traction lines. Even before they had read the plan they knew that it was a "farce comedy" and "an eight-cent-fare bill," that it was unconstitutional, and that they were against it. They had no intrinsic interest at stake, but they knew where their political interests lay by instinct. On the other hand, those who have millions at stake, and who are most skilled in the interpretation of such complex finance, reserved their opinions. They needed hours to read the bill and ponder it before they could tell what they thought of a proposal which had cost months of work by experts.

The politicians made up their minds easily for two reasons. They would rather preserve the five-cent-fare issue for politics than settle it. Instead of one candidate having a monopoly of that issue against all others, there is now a choice of candidates proposing settlements in the manner of Mayor HYLAN or Chairman MCANENY. A blind man can see in the dark which way to go on that choice. Politicians also make up their minds easily, because they think that votes settle issues. Often they do, but not issues like this, in which the adjustment will be on the accounts, and not at the polls, however the voters vote. A nickel fare reached in the manner of the City Administration would be a short-lived boon, lasting only until the companies stopped running their trains or until the taxpayers tired of bearing the deficits. A nickel fare attained in the McAneny manner has promise of permanency and possibly of reduction. The Hylan manner is to starve the companies to death and take over their property.

The difficulty is that the city has invested $230,000,000, which will be sacrificed, and that it lacks the means or ability to operate the roads as efficiently as the companies do. In the Transit Commission way the companies lose nominally a sum approaching the city's investment, but which the market has already marked off, and therefore is not a real loss due to the plan. The reduction of this paper value enables the substitute company to pay, first, operating costs; next, fixed charges, including interest on the city's bonds, which is now paid by taxes; and third, 5 per cent. on the new securities exchanged for the old. Provision also is made for possible surplus earnings, which are to be divided between the owners and the workers, with possibly something for a reserve to stabilize earnings between good and bad times.

It is easier for politicians to send lawyers into court than to understand such a plan or to admit its merits. None of them has anything to say on the merits, and no financier has anything to say on the politics of incompetency and obstruction. Financiers are controlled by accounts. Politicians are fighting for their political lives and care nothing for the accounts, or the profits or losses of the owners, or the real relief of the public.

A ONE-CITY WORLD'S SERIES.

New York has never had two contenders for the baseball championship of the world. That distinction was Chicago's some years ago. And it is a question much debated among the aficionados—Spanish for "fans"—whether the interest in the coming series will be as keen and the excitement will mount as high as if two cities were struggling for the honor of having the champion ball club. Will outsiders flock to the games as they would have done if the Indians had been in deadly grapple with the Giants or the Pirates with the Yankees? Will the outlying parts of the land suspend work while the scores are being bulletined on the fateful days?

These are doubtless queries to which even the result will not give a completely conclusive answer. Let it suffice that the New York enthusiasts of the game are numerous enough to throng the Polo Grounds and partisan enough as between the two teams—though Heaven knows why—to make of the series an earth-shaking event. New York has long had the reputation of being the "best" baseball city. This does not mean, unfortunately, much more than that it has the biggest population, and so the biggest attendance. From the receipts at the Polo Grounds outlander clubs have been in the habit of averting deficits. Hence the willingness, the desire, of baseball managers in other cities that New York should have teams strong enough to draw great crowds. Weak teams here have meant weak baseball finances elsewhere as well as here. But this year, not without the benevolent, if not wholly unselfish, aid of managers in other cities, the New York teams became so strong that both of them came out at the head of their respective leagues. Now let the best or luckiest win!

HOMELESS MEN.

With the ebb and flow of humanity, accentuated since the days of the wandering Ulysses by the improved means of mobility, there are always homeless men in New York, and not alone in times of financial stress and exceptional unemployment. It is stated on the best of authority that in normal times 80 per cent. of the unemployed in this city are non-resident and for the most part single men. There are many charitable organizations that minister to these roofless itinerants, but there is little if any co-operation among these agencies of intended beneficence. Each attends to as many individual problems as it can, disregarding what others may be doing for the same individuals. What the influence of such multiple and cumulative giving may be need not be discussed. It must be generally admitted that, except in the sense of virtue and comfort of conscience which come to the giver, harm is in many cases likely to overtake both the gift and the city, despite all the good purposes of the givers in caring for these strangers and taking them in.

So it is with the thought of being actually kind to these roofless ones that cordial support should be given to the plans under consideration for the establishment of a central registration bureau where every man who applies for assistance can be registered. This bureau might be controlled by the agencies which are now ministering to this kind of want and so make unnecessary a new organization. No harm would come to the man who applied for assistance. It would be a means of protecting sincere persons in actual need. It might also prevent some of these fortuitous wanderers from continuing a practice that would end in utter vagrancy. At any rate, it might have the value of leading to the intelligent treatment of those seriously affected by what might be called the social or industrial bacillus parasiticus.

Accurate data could be had at any time from the bureau as to the number of persons applying for relief. This information would be particularly valuable during an industrial depression such as we are now experiencing. The real needs could be more accurately anticipated and so more wisely met. The scrutiny of such a bureau need not be more offensive than that of a bank or credit agency which explores the financial condition of a business man desiring to borrow money or obtain credit.

If the directors of the various organizations of this kind of service were brought together as an executive committee in charge of the Central Registration Bureau, where opinions as to best methods of treatment could be exchanged as well as information, it is only reasonable to expect that even better methods would be developed. Some cities have gone much further than the proposal here made in bringing into co-operation all the organizational merciful effort of their people. This one step, at least, we should take at once in New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another War Book—and the Worst.

CONINGSBY DAWSON, in reviewing JOHN DOS PASSOS'S "Three Soldiers" for THE TIMES yesterday, wrote under the restraint caused by his feeling that it was not for him, who served with the Canadians in the World War, to defend from attack another army—the American—which was quite able to defend itself. He made plain, however, that the book offended him—that he regarded the sort of truth it contained as being not the truth at all, because it falsely pretended to be the whole truth, and in effect he condemned it as slanderous.

That is exactly what it is, though it is receiving fervent praise from several classes of critics. They include, first of all, the pacifists, for it takes of war exactly the view they do—regards war, that is, not in its relations, but in the abstract. Not once in the whole book does its author even hint that the World War had for any of the participating Governments any object or purpose other than that of enslaving young men, treating them with cold brutality and turning them into machines. He makes no single admission that for the Allies the alternative to war was submission to German aggression—which also would have had its "horrors" for men with a normal self-respect—and as not one of his American soldiers shows the faintest gleam of patriotism and of the will to service, he more than implies that all of them were like the drunken and debauched brutes he describes.

A second class whose members will find "Three Soldiers" delightful is that composed of Germans and pro-Germans, for it draws no line between what was done by the German Army and ours. A third group of laudators is that of readers indifferent to what is written, so long as it is well written, and there is no doubt that JOHN DOS PASSOS can write well, that his word pictures are wonderfully vivid, his dialogue always credible. From no other part of the American public except a few embittered soldiers, still feeding old grudges against their officers, will this book get praise.

It Hurt Him to Obey.

To characterize "Three Soldiers" in a single sentence, it is one long protest, sinking now to a whine and rising now to a shriek, against military discipline. Highly significant is the fact that to John Andrews, who evidently expresses the author's feelings and opinions, the salute is "a movement of servility." That it can be only to those who misunderstand it utterly and to whom it is nothing that the superior's obligation to return the courtesy is as binding as that of the inferior to offer it.

To John Andrews it is a cruel grievance that he has to obey orders that are "shouted" at him, though how else they could be given to large numbers of men at once he does not suggest.

Mr. Dos Passos presumably chose his title because it reverses the one made famous by KIPLING, and presumably he hopes to convince us all that the British author's idealization of war and soldiering was wrong. Of course he will do nothing of the kind. If he accomplishes anything except the revelation of his own inability to see what military discipline is for, and that no army could exist a day without it in the service of either a good or a bad cause, it will be the making a little harder of the present situation of our unemployed veterans. That it will do to whatever extent the American soldiers described in this book are accepted as typical—as representative of our army. To just that degree will public respect for them be chilled, the public sense of gratitude to them weakened, and the public desire to help them decreased. A truly noble achievement, that, worthy of BARBUSSE and the whole sorry crew of the now-it-can-be-tolders!

Disagreement Needs Explanation.

Two principals of New York public schools, both of whom have had prolonged experience in the application of "intelligence tests" to the children in their charge, expressed in letters printed on this page, Saturday, opinions as to the value of such tests that were, at least in seeming, direct contradictions of each other. To Mr. MARKS of P. S. 64, Manhattan, the device has proved of such assistance in the proper classification of his pupils that he is enthusiastic in his praise of it. Mr. FICHANDLER of P. S. 165, Brooklyn, is convinced that the tests have increased the difficulty of his work and been detrimental to the children of dull or slow minds by depriving them of association with, and inspiration by, those more alert and capable.

A difference of judgment as great as this probably tells more about the two principals than about the subject of their disagreement. It does not necessarily show that Mr. MARKS is right and Mr. FICHANDLER wrong, but certainly, when one man can, and another can't, do good work with a certain tool, there is reason for believing that the second lacks a degree or kind of skill possessed by the first.

But another cause for this divergence of opinion may be a divergence of purpose, an unlike estimate of relative importances. Perhaps the interest of Mr. MARKS centres in the bright pupils as those out of whom more can be made, and that of Mr. FICHANDLER in the dull ones as those in more need of help. There are arguments for justifying both of those positions, and it is indeed hard if either of the two classes must be in some measure sacrificed for the other.

It is to be noted, however, that Mr. FICHANDLER'S condemnation of the segregation resulting from the intelligence tests rests in large part on his not having enough teachers for instructing the duller children in groups sufficiently small to make possible the giving to them the amount of individual attention they need. That is criticism, not of the intelligence test system, but of the amount of money appropriated for the public schools.

At Least He Knows Boishevism.

Dr. SPALAIKOVITCH, who represents Jugoslavia in the League of Nations Assembly, may seem a "stormy petrel" to staid and cautious associates who carry heavier responsibilities than he does, but at least he was not dull, even when he had to defend the shelling of Albanian villages by the Serbians, and he was very distinctly interesting, last week, when he tried to force the passage of a resolution to the effect that to Soviet rule, not to drought, was due the present starving of the Russian millions.

That is a poor reason for refusing to help the hungry, but as a statement of fact it is quite true. The Bolsheviki are not to blame for the lack of rain, but they are to blame for the breakdown of Russia's transportation service and the consequent inability to move foodstuffs from one part of the huge empire to another. The famine district is large absolutely, but it is small relatively, and the famine problem could have been handled without much difficulty by any government not composed of madmen.

Particularly striking was Dr. SPALAIKOVITCH'S assertion that what the Bolsheviki would do if they could would be to make every other country a scene of wreck and ruin like their own. That certainly would be the result of the success to which they aspire.

Tactics and Other Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the subtle editorial in your today's issue about the "New Tammany Tactics," and I feel that perhaps your description of one of the literary braves may fit me.

On Sept. 1 I issued an open letter charging a member of the so-called Meyer committee, and its chief counsel, with engineering the passage of the Gibbs Water Power act under very extraordinary circumstances, knowingly giving away millions of dollars of undeveloped resources of the State to private corporations. Senator Brown and Speaker Machold did not deem it fitting to answer my charges, and the majority of the city newspapers passed over my disclosures with the usual caustic comment which they always accord to anything damaging to the Republican machines and the special interests behind them.

The up-State papers, however, commented strongly upon my disclosures; the up-State public opinion is beginning to be aroused; and it is significant that in the very same issue in which you treat the new Tammany tactics with sarcasm you print an interview with Governor Miller indicating a great change of heart on his part in relation to the water power policy of the State, and you quote him as not being sure now that the development of hydro-electric energy on the State Barge Canal will be left to private interests.

I wonder whether my new Tammany tactics, backed by the aroused public opinion up the State, have something to do with the change of the attitude on the part of the Governor?

F. L. HACKENBURG,
Member of the Assembly, Fourteenth A. D.
Albany, Oct. 1, 1921.

Transylvania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 19, Mr. Samuel Mann criticises a statement of mine made in your columns concerning Transylvania and Magyar-Rumanian relations. He says he has recently returned from Rumania, where "ample opportunity was offered to him to study the political and economical conditions." He utilized this opportunity for discovering that "Transylvania is no more Rumanian, in customs, in numbers of people, in political affiliations, than Korea is Japanese. Only one-third of the population is either of Rumanian descent or of Rumanian birth."

According to the Magyar governmental statistics of 1910, the number of Rumanians in Transylvania and the Banat was 2,317,871; that of the Magyars, 1,393,205. Magyar governmental statistics are notorious for their gross distortion of facts in the Magyar interest. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says: "By far the most numerous element (in Transylvania), though long excluded from power and political equality, is formed by the Rumanians."

In view of which Samuel Mann's claims are below the level of serious discussion.

ANTOINE BIBESCO,
Rumanian Minister.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1921.

American Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret that Cecelia Beaux should express herself as she did before the "delegates to the International Art Congress," by saying "American art must follow Paris." In the first place, art does not follow. Each individual is his own leader. American art today is the greatest school of modern painting. Europe did give us inspiration and ambition, but we have gone on working and studying for ourselves, which has developed a steady perfection that is commencing to give Europe a nervous, agitating disagreeableness, especially France, which is always trying to get a hysterical leadership on something and trying to make us forever in debt to her. The world owes Italy more than any country for art.

The American art is sane, intellectual, emotional work that speaks the clean, moral spirit of its people. We do not work for sensational atrocities for the sake of world publicity or propaganda to destroy the success of other nations' work.

America is not using Europe for a crutch for anything. We have great painters, and if no one knows it, it is because they do not stay at home and look.

SOPHIE MARSTON BRANNAN.
New York, Sept. 27, 1921.

THE FUGITIVE.

Who is it lurks and glares at me,
From out the crimsoning bush?
Over the road there falls a shade,
And darkness haunts the golden glade:
A shudder runs along the breeze
And "Hush!" soft sigh the shimmering leaves—
"Old Age is waiting thee!"

Old Age, thou art a fearsome thing,
Lurking just down the road,
But, strange, as I approach the hedge
Whence frowns the dark and dreaded shade,
It flies apace, and further on
Calls softly from another glade—
Old Age is waiting thee!"

Always a little further on,
Always beyond the way;
And life and love and song are sweet,
And youth with smiles and dancing feet.
Perhaps I'll never gain the hedge
Where thou dost crouch and wait for me,
But just slip by and down the road—
Into eternity.

MARY A. KIRKUP.

THE A B C'S OF DISARMAMENT AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC.

The Powers, in the Defense of Their "Vital Interests," Will Have to Choose Between Guns and Agreement.

By ARTHUR BULLARD.

This is the first article in a series of twelve by Mr. Bullard. The second will appear next Friday, Oct. 7.

I. The Defense of Vital Interests.

Men always strive to defend what seems to them precious. This instinct of private life dominates international relations, but when diplomats talk of the things which nations hold dear they call them "Vital Interests." This is an elastic phrase, but in spite of its frequent abuse it has a real meaning. The "vital interests" of a nation are the things which its citizens are determined to defend—even at the cost of war.

Civilized man is just as intent as the savage on safeguarding his precious possessions. That he more rarely resorts to brute force is not because he is less intent, but because he has found methods which are surer. Nations as well as individuals have made some halting progress toward civilization; they have invented certain methods of agreement for the protection of their interests which are cheaper and more effective than war.

All will admit that the defense of its territory from such devastation as overwhelmed Belgium is a "vital interest" for every country. The face of the world is scarred with obsolete and abandoned frontier fortresses, which illustrate the "natural" method of defencing the homeland from invasion. Humanity, from the days of the Chinese Wall to our own times, when the suburbs of Liége were disfigured by steel and concrete bastions, has spent appalling sums on such defenses. But we would not complain seriously of the expense. No price is too high for protection. The imbecility of these forts was not in their cost, but in their futility.

It was the New World which set the example in the "civilized"—as contrasted with the "natural"—method of protection from invasion. There are few frontiers in the world as long as that which separates us from Canada or Argentina from Chile. Neither is fortified. In both cases the vital interest of security from hostile raids is founded on agreement—much greater security than any founded on armament.

The agreement which guards our northern frontier is more than a formal document—although a treaty was signed at Ghent—it is really a habit of mind, a more civilized outlook on life. Back of it, giving it more vitality than the seals and signatures, is the established conviction of both peoples that war would be a shameful surrender to barbarism. We have our disputes over wood pulp and such like things, but, although very few of us have read the Treaty of Ghent, we know that we are not going to fight.

I remember my blank amazement, some years before the war, when a German officer told me that Britain would not dare to support France in a Continental war, because it would give us an opportunity to grab Canada. In the same way some German propagandists in this country tried to make us uneasy when the Canadians began concentrating forces for service in France. How did we know that they would not make a raid on Boston or Chicago? But none of us ever turned a hair over such scare stories. We trust each other. It is not only the cheaper and more civilized, but far and away the most effective, method of defense.

The Canadians, however, would not have demobilized after the war if they had suspected us of aggressive designs, and there is nothing in our history to suggest that we are less ready to defend our interests. This is the crux of the whole problem of armaments. Men and nations will defend whatever they consider their vital interests. If they can not do so by confident agreement, they will arm. If they are afraid they will spend their last cent buying guns. No serious reduction in armament can be expected unless, and until, there is a reduction in distrust and fear.

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The problem before the delegates at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments will be to extend the zone of agreement and decrease the sphere of distrust. It is a matter of bringing larger areas into a "state of civilization," the realm of voluntary accords, and the reduction of those areas still in a "state of nature," where every man's hand is against his neighbor, where confidence is unknown and death comes quickly to the weak and unarmed.

No one has seriously proposed a super-State, which could compel nations to disarm, nor is there any hope of progress in guile. The Treaty of Ghent would long ago have gone to the scrap basket if either party had suspected trickery or bad faith. Whatever results come out of this conference will be based on voluntary, open-eyed and loyal agreements.

Those who thought that the diplomats at Paris might contrive a document which would usher in—right after the war—a new era of peace and prosperity, will probably be again disappointed with the conference at Washington. It is not a matter of phraseology nor clever authorship. Treaties are worthless unless they register an existing frame of mind. Pledges to reduce armaments, no matter how bedecked with seals, are valueless, unless there is real confidence and satisfaction back of them. If the conference leaves any nation feeling sore, embittered, cheated out of its legitimate interests, it will be a waste of time to read the formal documents. It is altogether too easy for a government to subsidize a mercantile airplane service capable of bombing a neighboring capital, or to introduce into the schools a course in calisthenics suspiciously like the "goose-step." It is too easy for the private citizen to erect a still under the kitchen stairs to concoct home brew of poison gas or high explosive.

All projects for reducing armaments fall flat unless a basis is established for confidence and good will. Unless a nation is convinced that its vital interests are amply protected by agreement, unless it has been brought voluntarily into such agreement, it will arm.

First of all, we must know what each nation considers its "vital interests." Then the problem will be to find out where they conflict and how such conflicts can be accommodated. Each nation must be shown that its own interests are more surely protected by the civilized method of agreement than by the old-fashioned "natural" method of armament.

The fitting of the various interests of half a dozen nations into a coherent design will prove considerably more difficult than a jig-saw puzzle.

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However, to say that the task before the conference at Washington is difficult is not to suggest that it is impossible. There is ground for large hopes of real achievements. Much progress has already been made in the substituting of agreement for armament—and not only on this hemisphere.

Perhaps the change in the British attitude toward their navy is the most striking and hopeful illustration. A few decades ago the English relied solely on their own fleet for the defense of their large and vital interests at sea. They built a navy stronger than any possible hostile combination. They changed this policy in signing an alliance with Japan whereby their maritime interests in the Pacific were safeguarded by agreement and they could withdraw their naval forces from that sea. The effectiveness of this policy of agreement was proved in the war, when Japanese, and not British, warships convoyed the Anzac transports.

This example is of especial interest, as the Washington conference was called primarily to consider naval armaments. Great Britain, the principal sea-power, has shown the way. If agreements can be reached which will convince the British, the Japanese and the Americans that their maritime interests are secure, a general cut in naval programs will be immediately possible.

Next in importance to questions of naval rivalry, the conference will be occupied with commercial disputes. In this area of conflict, also, Britain has set the example of composing disputes by agreements. Since the days of the Norman Conquest, England and France had been hereditary enemies. The Napoleonic wars had intensified the ancient hatred. When, after Bismarck had smashed her dream of dominating the Continent, France turned her attention to colonial enterprise, the British resented what seemed like poaching on their private preserves. Frictions and jealousies developed everywhere, from the Newfoundland fisheries to the heart of Africa and the borders of Siam. The Fashoda incident brought things to the verge of war. But wiser councils at last prevailed and French and British diplomats began to discuss these colonial wrangles and traders' disputes. Obviously they were small affairs compared to the risk of war, which, whatever its outcome, would leave them both weaker in the face of the growing menace across the Rhine. Once the statesmen realized the common sense gains of a cordial understanding, it was easy to draw up the necessary documents.

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What man has done he can do again, and we generally find it possible to improve on past performances. Diplomatic history contains many cases—of which these two examples are illustrations—where nations have secured their vital interests by agreement and have by so much reduced the need of armaments. If there is sufficient will, the diplomats at Washington will find a way. That is the real problem—the question of will. Inertia, habit, all the old hostilities and distrusts will work against the hoped for accomplishments. Not much will be done unless a force is developed to override obstacles. In the two examples given above there was an obvious motive—the increasing menace of German ambitions. Will there be so strong a motive at work at Washington? There is today no hostile nation growing so boisterously in power and pretensions.

It is rather the fashion nowadays to cry down idealistic motives. We are told to rely on the "hard head" rather than the "warm heart." If we cannot reach agreements to reduce armaments for better reasons, perhaps the fear of bankruptcy will drive us to it.

The only force on which we can rely to overcome suspicions and fears is public opinion. If the people really want a reduction of armaments and can make their wishes plain—whether they are inspired by a moral repugnance to war or a thrifty dislike of taxation—they can dictate.

But the first step before any agreements can be drafted is to get clear statements of what each nation considers its "vital interests."

Russian Children in Finland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulties of raising money with which to care for Russian children who are refugees in Finland and the needs for this work are set forth in the following letter from Helsingfors expressing appreciation for a gift of $200 sent by the American Central Committee for Russian Relief to a home for Russian children:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the $200 received yesterday from you through Colonel Fenoult, for my home for Russian children. I got for them here in Helsingfors 13,600 Finnish marks.

"I am indeed grateful to you, as my home's financial side is a very heavy burden at present. It is a difficult thing, and it is getting more and more difficult, to beg money for Russian children here in Finland. Still, I will not despair, as I have many times proved that when I had not a penny in cash and when I did not know to whom to turn for help, the help arrived in a way most unexpected.

"I am glad to say that the children are well; the Summer has done them good, and now in a few days they are beginning school again. They have been studying a little the whole Summer and doing some practical work.

"Some of the children have had bad news concerning their dear ones in Russia. For instance, a dear little boy and girl, aged 11 and 9 years, have lost father, mother, sisters and brothers. Many of the children have already met much sorrow and difficulty. They have become very dear to me, and I do all that I can to keep my home from becoming just an

AUSTRALIA WARNED BY NORTHCLIFFE

Asiatics May Overrun Country, He Thinks, Unless White Immigration Is Encouraged.

SAYS PERIL MUST BE MET

The World Will Not Tolerate an Empty, Idle Continent, He Says.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An urgent appeal to Australians to keep Australia a white country, and a strong warning that unless white immigration was encouraged the country was likely to be swamped by Asiatics, whether the Australians were willing or not, was issued by Lord Northcliffe at Sydney, when he left there Saturday for the Philippines.

Remarking that Australia had never known war on her own soil, he told the Australians that they might forever prevent that experience if they acted wisely, quickly and unselfishly in promoting immigration in sufficient numbers to make themselves safe from invasion, which they certainly were not now.

"Australia's magnitude and riches and the weakness of its garrison are known to all over-crowded and ambitious nations in the near north," said the appeal. "Governments which circumstances may one day make hostile to the Commonwealth probably know more about the possibilities of this country as the home of scores of trillions of people than is known by most Australians.

"Australians seem not properly awake to the fact that they live in an age which has lately proved itself not distinguished by respect for international rights. Today moral right to territory is in itself no right at all. Moral right must be based on capacity in arms, and, judged by this standard, Australia's present position and immediate future are precarious.

"I am amazed at your indifference to events and portents in the outside world, especially in Asia. Within a fortnight's steam of your commonwealth there are thousands of millions of people, all of whom are crowded and restless, and some of them ambitious and powerful. Yet you continue your work and play as though lust for territory had not all down the centuries been the cause of war and as though the history of the world had not been the story of the overthrow of the weak by the strong.

"The commonwealth may still be saved for the Anglo-Saxon race. You must increase your garrison by the multiplication of your people. Only numbers will save you. The world will not tolerate an empty, idle Australia.

"This continent, like other continents, must carry its full quota of people, do its full share in production. Tens of millions of people will come here, whether you wish it or not. You cannot hold up a human torrent by a restriction clause in an act of Parliament. Acts of Parliaments have little international force. Ambitions and passions are alive to this question."

Lord Northcliffe urged Australians to devise immediately a broad and constructive immigration policy and assured them that British investors would support the right sort of scheme, which would attract suitable emigrants from Great Brittain.

YACHT CLUB DANCE.

Large Attendance at Season's Finale at Indian Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 2.—The final dinner dance of the season took place at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club last night with the largest gathering that has attended a social function of the club since the formal opening of the new club house in May, there being about 550 persons present, of whom 300 were served at dinner. The club closed for the season tonight.

Among those who had reservations for the dinner were A. G. Hanan, Colonel R. B. Baker, F. E. Bontecou, H. P. Boutier, Walter H. Bower, Abbott P. Brush, F. H. Colleday, S. Comly, W. S. Comly, R. B. McCook, W. J. Currie, E. R. Dalgleirch, J. G. De Reamer, F. S. Doremus, R. F. Ellis, T. R. Feller, J. H. Finch, Dr. Samuel Gant, Gordon Grand, H. R. Green, W. R. Hall, H. Horton, Robert Law Jr., F. H. McGraw, A. W. W. Marshall, H. G. Marshall, R. C. Mead, W. D. Miller, A. E. Mitchell, H. R. Montgomery, F. C. Munson, L. B. Price, J. F. Quinn, J. C. Renian, F. J. Reynolds, E. L. Rossiter, W. P. Yeager, C. R. Sherlock, D. H. Smith, Commodore Douglas Graham Smyth, W. M. Stevens, Dr. Harold Stone, H. F. Thompson, J. B. Van Riper, G. S. Wallen, Spencer Young and J. G. White.

ANNOUNCES TROTH BROKEN.

Mrs. Hendrick Says Daughter's Engagement to J. V. Converse Is Off

Mrs. David S. Hendrick of 2,118 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C., announces that the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Williston Hendrick, to James Vail Converse of New York has been broken.

The engagement was announced about a month ago. Mrs. Hendrick's New York home is 50 East Fifty-eighth Street. She is a direct descendant of Hendrik Hudson and a member of the Junior League of Washington. Mr. Converse is a son of the late Mrs. L. Grovene Converse of this city and a grandson of the late Theodore N. Vail. He was secretary of the Shipping Board under Mr. Hurley.

Miss Alden Weds Dr. Hutchins.

The marriage of Miss Priscilla Alden, daughter of Mrs. John Ferriss Alden to Dr. Don King Hutchins of Cambridge, N. Y., took place on Saturday at 4 o'clock in Christ Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by Bishop David Lincoln Ferris, assisted by the Rev. Louis Gouverneur Morris, D. D., rector of the church.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Alden, as maid of honor. Her only other attendants were a little flower girl and boy—Miss Elizabeth Alden Lane, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Selden Lane of Los Angeles, Cal., and niece of the bride, and John Alden, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Jr. of Hamilton, Ont., a nephew of the bride. Dr. Hutchins had his brother, Horace King Hutchins of New York City, as best man and the ushers were Dr. Harry Heyl, Dr. George King and Ralph W. Lester, all of New York City, and Dr. Eric Alling and Sidney Alden, both of Rochester. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, John Alden Jr.

Miss Payne to Wed Aymar Cater.

Mrs. Charles Leicester Payne of Montclair, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sarah Louisa Payne, to Aymar Cater, a son of Mrs. Arthur Aymar Cater of 43 East Fifty-eighth Street, this city, and the late Mr. Cater. Miss Payne is a granddaughter of Mrs. William H. Payne of 98 Park Avenue, and her sister married Captain Snow, U. S. A. No date has been set for the marriage, but it will probably take place next Spring.

MUSIC NOTES.

Anna Pavlowa is sailing from Liverpool today by the steamer Empress of France for Quebec, where the famous dancer will open her tour, coming Oct. 31 to New York.

Eleanor Patterson, contralto, will give an evening of song at Hunter College tomorrow, under the auspices of the Lecture Bureau of the Board of Education.

Edward G. Marquard conducts the People's Choral Union, opening its thirtieth season tomorrow night, at Public School 27, on East Forty-second Street.

Milton Aborn will present "Faust" on Friday at his Miniature Theatre by a company which starts a twenty weeks' tour on Oct. 10 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Harold Berkley is to give a violin recital on Friday evening, free to the public, in the Ninth Street auditorium of Stuyvesant Neighborhood House.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. Axel Wallenberg, the wife of the Swedish Minister, and her daughter, Miss Wallenberg, who arrived on the Aquitania, are at the St. Regis before going to Washington. The Swedish Minister came on from Washington to meet them.

Mrs. Charles Moran will remain in Newport until December. Her daughter, Miss Helen Moran, who is the guest of friends in Bernardsville, will shortly return to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, who spent the Summer abroad, chiefly in France, are expected to return to New York some time this month.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks Jr. and their two children have returned from Newport and opened their apartment, 116 East Sixty-third Street.

The Grand Cross, the highest class of the Constantinian Order of St. George, the most ancient order of knighthood in existence, has just been conferred upon Dr. Frits Helm of this city. The number of such knights is limited to fifty. The order was founded by Constantine the Great in Rome, A. D. 312.

Mrs. Alfred Anson, who has been abroad several months, is due to arrive in Cannes Oct. 5. Her brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Anson, have been at their Texas home, Head of the River Ranch, at Christoval.

Mrs. Frank Upton and her daughter, Miss Josephine Upton, of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, have returned from a two months' stay in the Yellowstone Park and California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kennedy Boone Jr. have returned from Bennington, Vt., where they spent the Summer, and are at the Astor.

Commander Halsey Powell, U. S. N., has arrived from Newport and is at the Astor, as is also Lieut. Commander Paul G. White, U. S. N., from Hampton Roads.

50 NOTED FOLK TO AID CARUSO FOUNDATION

Singers, Artists and Others Named on Committee to Meet Soon—Stella Is Chairman.

The names of about fifty singers, artists and other persons in public life who have accepted membership on the committee to create the Caruso American Memorial Foundation were announced yesterday by Dr. Antonio Stella, who is the Chairman. An office has been established in the Woolworth Building.

A meeting will be held in about two weeks to elect officers of the foundation, and it is expected that many more names will have been added to the committee then.

"Promising young Americans of both sexes, regardless of race or creed, will be the beneficiaries of the proposed fund," said the announcement. "Scholarships and prizes also will be awarded to students in instrumental and other branches of music. All awards will be made by a board of recognized authorities, to be named as soon as the fund is established."

The members of the provisional committee are:

Dr. Antonio Stella.	Mrs. Helen H. Jenkins
Richard B. Aldcroft,	F. H. LaGuardia,
John Aspegren,	Dr. S. W. Lambert,
Leopold Auer,	Richard W. Lawrenee,
Julius H. Barnes,	C. H. MacDowell,
George Gordon Battle,	William G. McAdoo,
Harold Bauer,	Osbourne McConathy,
Park Benjamin Jr.,	John McCormack,
William Butterworth,	Stefano Miele,
Calvin G. Child,	Pierre Monteux,
Paul D. Cravath,	Henry Morgenthau,
Walter Damrosch,	Ignace Jan Paderewski,
Mrs. H. P. Davison,	Thomas N. Page,
Dr. J. F. Erdmann,	Francis S. Peabody,
John H. Fahey,	Robert P. Perkins,
Dr. L. Farrand,	T. M. Pletcher,
John H. Finley,	Comm. F. Quattrone,
Harry H. Flagler,	Edward Robinson,
Duncan U. Fletcher,	Mme. E. Schumann-Heink,
John C. Freund,	Mme. M. Sembrich,
Michael Friedsam,	C. G. Sonneck,
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci,	Guy E. Tripp,
Harry A. Garfield,	Felix M. Warburg,
E. M. Gattle,	William G. Willcox,
A. H. Giannini,	Arthur Woods,
Samuel Gompers,	Bruno Zirato,
Lloyd C. Griscom,	Joseph Mayper.
William Guggenheim,	

"At the outset of our work in behalf of a permanent American memorial for Enrico Caruso," said Dr. Stella, "we were impressed with the fact that nothing would be more in keeping with the interest Caruso himself manifested in the development of promising young singers than the establishment of a foundation that will provide annual scholarships and prizes on a democratic basis and that will develop a wider appreciation of music generally.

"We are receiving assurances of cooperation from organizations of music lovers, from artists, leading representatives of the music trades, talking machine manufacturers and dealers, and from patrons and lovers of music generally. Indeed the response from all quarters augurs well for the fund."

SINN FEIN NOW WANTS ALL PRISONERS FREED

Dublin Believes It Would Help Negotiations—Irish Unionists Seek Representation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—It is expected that the Irish plenipotentiaries will leave for London on Monday.

The movement is gaining support here for an amnesty to be granted to all those at present interned under the old conditions in Ireland. These internes number about 4,000. They are all held on suspicion of active co-operation in the Sinn Fein movement, but so far no charges have been definitely made and they have not been tried. From time to time serious complaints of conditions existing at camps have been made, and this situation cannot but have a bad effect on a lrge section of Irish opinion.

There is no doubt here but that an amnesty would create an atmosphere very favorable to the coming negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet meeting, which is to be held this week as soon as Premier Lloyd George returns to London, is expected first to select representatives to the Irish conference. According to Dublin advices, the Sinn Fein delegation will be accompanied by Desmond Fitzgerald Minister of Propaganda and several of his assistants.

Incident to the conference, statements of the Sinn Fein spokesmen as published by the South of Ireland papers indicate that a demand will be made for the release of Irish prisoners in jail and internment camps.

The feeling is reported to be growing among Southern Unionists and constitutional Nationalists that they are entitled to representation. The Irish Times says:

"At least one representative of the Southern Unionists ought to have a place at the conference table. We anticipate no objection from the Republican leaders, whose meetings with the Southern Unionists were a most auspicious feature of the early negotiations. The time will come when this educated and influental minority must have policy plans of its own. If it is to play a proper part in the building of the new Ireland."

Joseph Hart Dies.

Joseph Hart, of recent years a producer of vaudeville acts, died suddenly at 1 o'clock this morning in his apartment in The Adlon, 200 West Fifty-fourth, of a stroke of apoplexy. His wife, Carrie de Mar, the actress, was with him at the end. Mr. Hart was 59 years old, and as a child played in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" at the Howard Athenaeum. He also appeared in vaudeville with Frederic Hallen and with his wife, Carrie de Mar.

DAVID BISPHAM DIES IN HIS 65TH YEAR

Gave a Lesson on Saturday—Succumbed to a Complication of Diseases.

STRICKEN AFTER TOUR

Discouraged by Artists in His Youth, He Became Leading American Baritone.

David Bispham, American baritone, long one of the foremost figures in the American opera and concert field, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his sixty-fifth year, from a complication of diseases. He first was stricken on Aug. 8, following an extended tour, but had thought his condition so improved that he gave a lesson on Saturday morning. Mr. Bispham's grand opera career was a notable one, and when he returned after an engagement in London in 1898 he was "the only American man singing upon the stage of either continent in grand opera."

David Scull Bispham was born at Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1857, of Quaker parentage, and had the disadvantage for a musician of coming of a Quaker family, for, though his father practically relinquished many of the severest tenets of the sect, his mother never did, and her opposition kept him from dramatic singing and from training for it until he was well into young manhood.

His early days after a Haverford College course were spent in the office of an uncle in Philadelphia. He was fast making up his mind that business was not for him and spent most of his time playing at amateur theatricals and taking singing lessons, though Max Heinrich, later well known as a singer of German songs, confessed to him that he did not think Bispham could ever make anything of himself as a singer. His quest for a musical career brought him to George Henschel when he was conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who adso discouraged him, telling him that his experience and capabilities were inadequate as a basis for professional work.

Ignored Friends' Advice.

Bishpam, however, was determined. He soon broke away from his business ties and went to Europe, and put himself under Vannuccini at Florence. He met Browning and sang him one of his wife's sonnets. Anida was another of his Italian acquaintances.

Making up his mind to return to London to start his career, he had the good fortune to meet in Switzerland and become acquainted with Huxley, who, unlike the others, encouraged him. Bispham at once found engagements, in one of them singing with Sims Reeves. In view of the frequency with which he disappointed his admirers it was the custom of Reeves's managers to engage an ample array of other artists in case he was indisposed. Bispham was soon called upon to join Reeves's concert company to replace a singer who had fallen ill.

This finished, Mr. Bispham returned to Italy for more study, this time with Lamperti, who considered Marcella Sembrich his greatest pupil. Bispham's stay in Italy was interrupted by a summons from London from Mlle. Janotha, the pianist whom he had promised to assist at her concert given under the auspices of the Queen. His particular task was to sing a set of songs written by Lady Tennyson to words by her husband.

Mr. Bispham's first operatic engagement came after his mother had journeyed from America to visit him, especially to warn him against the temptations of opera. He was sent for to have his voice tried at the Savoy Theatre. Nothing was heard from it for a month, when he was summoned again on a wretched, foggy day. Arriving with goloshes, dripping umbrella and mackintosh, shown to the stage lighted by one little gas jet and, being asked to sing he chose Mephistophele's serenade from "Faust," which, of course, he had never sung upon the stage.

His Debut in 1891.

"Strumming upon my wet umbrella as though it was a lute" he said in his "A Quaker Singer's Recollections," "and deporting myself as though I were indeed the Prince of Darkness in disguise I tolled out my song."

To his amazement he was then and there engaged to take a part in "The Basoche," going immediately into rehearsal and making his operatic début in 1891, for which his mother sent him a special dispensation and a withdrawal of all her earlier objections. After the run of "The Basoche" he continued to sing in concerts. One of the achievements of which he seemed proud was his introduction to English audiences of Wagner's song, "The Two Grenadiers"—also to the Wagner family at Baireuth, who, he was amazed to find, had never heard it.

After more study there came a proposal to sing Beckmésser to Jean de Reszke's Walther at Covent Garden postponed because of Jean's illness—and immediately thereafter Kurwenal.

His London activities gave him prestige when he came to America in 1896. He contracted with Grau at the Metropolitan. Mr. Bispham's first American appearances in opera are well remembered. He was engaged for a Wagner répertoire, singing also in Paderewski's "Manru," and with Mme. Gadski on the Prince Henry gala night. He was a member of the Metropolitan company for seven years—the last years under Grau.

One of the founders of the Society of American Singers producing classic and opéra comique in English, he in 1915 entered upon a dramatic career. He was a member of the Century, Players, MacDowell, Lotos, Lambs and many musical clubs. In 1914 he received the LL.D. degree from Haverford College.

He married Caroline Russell, daughter of the late General Charles S. Russell, April 28, 1885. In 1908 differences between himself and his wife were settled out of court in Philadelphia. At the time of his death they were living apart. Mr. Bispham had the custody of his son, David, a Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps, who was killed during the war.

CLEAR BERGDOLL LAWYERS.

"Jury" of Twelve Attorneys Finds No Conspiracy to Free Draft Dodger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A "jury" of twelve prominent lawyers, after reviewing the testimony taken in the cases growing out of the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll, draft evader, has found both his attorneys, E. C. Bailey and Samuel T. Ansell, innocent of any participation in the escape, the latter announced tonight. Copies of the judicial review are being sent to members of Congress.

Three questions were considered by the lawyers: Whether Ansell and Bailey were justified in accepting a retainer in the case, whether Ansell was justified in making application for Bergdoll's temporary release under military guard, and whether either member of the firm was guilty of conspiracy in connection with the escape.

Affirmative answers were returned to the first and second and a negative answer to the third, the statement said.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S BODY LANDED AT LIVERPOOL

Caronia, on Which He Died From Heart Disease, Will Bring Body Back.

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LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—The body of Peter S. Grosscup, former United States Circuit Court Judge in Chicago, was brought ashore from the Caronia when that ship docked here this morning and was turned over the friends who had been informed of his death by wireless.

Judge Grosscup had been in ill-health for some time and his trip abroad was undertaken in the hope of improving his condition. When the Caronia was two days out of New York he was stricken with a severe attack of heart disease and was confined to his stateroom under the care of the ship's surgeon.

After the first day of his illness he seemed to be improving and was permitted to receive ship's officers and a few of the passengers in his stateroom. The end came suddenly at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, just as the ship's lookout had picked up Fastnet Light on the southwest shore of Ireland, the first light the mariner sees after leaving New York.

Judge Grosscup's death cast gloom over the entire ship. The body was kept in state in his stateroom and the flag at the ship's taffrail was lowered to half mast. Sight of the flag as the ship entered the Mersey this morning was the first intimation to most of those on the pier—among them several friends of the Judge who had not received the wireless report that there had been a death on board.

A coffin was at once taken on the ship and the body landed and turned over to friends, who accompanied it to a private mortuary. It will be embalmed and sent back to the United States on the Caronia when that ship sails next Saturday.

It is expected that the civil and legal authorities of Liverpool will accompany the body when it is taken on board. It will be placed in a special stateroom draped with the American flag, and lie in state until landed on American soil at New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Details of the death of former Judge Peter S. Grosscup on the steamship Caronia on Saturday were given in cable advices received in this city today. His death was first reported in an unsigned wireless message received here last night, which merely announced that he had died (as published in a late edition of THE TIMES Sunday).

It was assumed that this message was first sent to Liverpool and thence to Judge Grosscup's son-in-law, Leslie Moon, here, and while there was no means of verifying it, Mr. and Mrs. Moon accepted it as authentic.

"I am informed that the body will be met at the pier in New York by relatives and taken direct to Ashland, Ohio, where Mr. Grosscup was born, for burial beside his wife," said Marshall Sampsell of Highland Park, associate of Judge Grosscup.

Mr. Sampsell also received a cablegram giving details of the return of the body.

"Judge Grosscup's death has been a terrific shock to me," he said. "I had not heard that he had sailed, though I knew he was intending to do so. When the first news came to me Saturday night I immediately dispatched a cablegram to friends in England. Confirmation reached me from them this afternoon."

The Caronia will reach New York probably on the morning of Oct. 16.

COL. WAGSTAFF DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

President of the S. P. C. A. Passes Away in His Babylon Home in His 78th Year.

Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, since 1906 President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for two generations a prominent figure in the life of the city, died yesterday at his estate, Tahluiah, near Babylon, L. I. He had been seriously ill for the last two months with a combination of ailments due to his age.

He was born in Manhattan in March, 1844, a son of Dr. Alfred Wagstaff who founded the Long Island home of the family. As a youth of 19 he acquired the title of Colonel when in command of the Sixteenth New York Militia Regiment that helped suppress the Brooklyn draft riots. Later he entered the Ninety-first New York Volunteers as a Lieutenant and was promoted to Major.

After the war he attended the Columbia Law School, graduating in 1866. For many years he held a partnership in the firm of North, Ward & Wagstaff. Mr. Wagstaff served in the Assembly from 1867 to 1873, and in the State Senate from 1876 to 1878. Since 1896 he had been clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Union Square, across the street from his other office in the S. P. C. A. Building. It was the alleged levy on his time by this court position that caused a vain attempt to oust him from the S. P. C. A.

Colonel Wagstaff was a man of imposing appearance, 6 feet 6 inches in height. Although a member of several metropolitan clubs he spent his leisure hours on Long Island, for he was a keen sportsman, fishing attracting him most of all. For forty years he was senior warden of Christ Church in Babylon and he had also been President of the South Side Hospital there. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary A. Barnard of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who survives, as do four sons and a daughter. Services will be held Wednesday morning at 10:30 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

WILLIAM II., EX-KING OF WURTTEMBERG, DIES

A Victim of Bronchitis—His Abdication in 1918 Was an Outcome of the War.

STUTTGART, Germany, Oct. 2.—Former King William II. of Wurttemberg is dead. King William had suffered from a severe form of bronchitis, and his death was due to that and heart complications.

King William abdicated a few days before the armistice, issuing a proclamation that he would never hinder the development of his people. He had reigned since 1981, having ascended the throne at the age of 43. His first wife, Princess Katharine of Wurttemberg, died in 1882, leaving a five-year old daughter, Princess Pauline. His second wife, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, died in 1886.

The former Duchy of Wurttemberg became, with a large increase of territory, an electorate in 1803 and was made a kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg in 1805. It was a constitutional hereditary monachy, whose Constitution bore the date 1819, but had been altered in 1906.

The Rev. Thompson F. Pershing.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The Rev. Thompson F. Pershing, retired member of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a cousin of General John J. Pershing, died today in the home of his son, Edgar J. Pershing, Penllyn, Pa. He was 70 years old.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY G. DODGE, for thirty-nine years head of the shoe firm of his name, in Waterbury, Conn., died at his home there yesterday after a brief illness, aged 56. He came of an old New England family.

Mrs. H. FRANK O. HERRING, widow of the founder and first President of the Plainfield Garden Club, died at her home in Plainfield last night, after returning from the annual dahlia show given by the club.

JOSEPH HEALY, chemist, died Saturday after a two days' illness in St. Agnes's Hospital, Philadelphia. Since his retirement two years ago, he had lived at the Hotel Rhodicott, in this city. Mr. Healy was 50 years old.

DEPEW TO STOP TALKING.

Cold Has Only Affected His Voice, Says Mrs. Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF, Oct. 2.—Because he still suffered with a cold in his vocal cords, Chauncey M. Depew today announced that he was going to stop talking for a week and canceled more speaking engagements.

Mrs. Depew said today that the cold has only affected his voice and that he is not ill.

Born.

NOVIKOFF—Dr. and Mrs. Novikoff (nee Mildred Stern) of 854 West 181st St., announce the birth of a daughter on Sept. 29 at N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Married.

BOARDMAN—PRICE—Ida Florence, daughter of Mrs. Charles W. Price, to Roger Shuman Boardman, on Oct. 1, by the Rev. David O. Irving, at East Orange, N. J.

COLEMAN—VAN COURT—At the Reformed Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 1, Marion V. Van Court, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Van Court, to William L. Coleman.

DUNN—CURRY—Mrs. Dorothy Curry announces the marriage, and future residence, of her daughter Margaret to Mr. Joseph Dunn in Chicago in September.

ESKEY—WHITE—On Saturday, Oct. 1, in the chapel of St. Savior, by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedray of St. John the Divine, Helen Argyle White to Chester Leonard Eskey of Wheeling, W. Va. Canadian and Mexico City papers please copy.

MARVIN—PIERSON—At the home of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Rudolph Jr., at Caldwell, N. J., Saturday evening, Oct. 1, by the Rev. E. I. Stearns, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pierson, to Lewis Beach Marvin Jr. of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Died.

ANDERSON—On Oct. 1, Mary E., at her residence, 128 East 29th St. Funeral private.

BALTAS—On Sept. 30, Alexander, age 29 years. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

BRIGGS—On Saturday, Oct. 1, 1921, at his residence, 59 Claremont Av., Major S. Ellis Briggs, son of the late Alanson T. Briggs and Sarah Mead Briggs. Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

BROWN—At Mount Kisco, on Friday, Sept. 30, 1921, Lucy B., beloved wife of Charles S. Brown and daughter of the late Henry W. and Mary C. Barnes. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, on Monday morning, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with deep regret the death on Sept. 30, 1921, of Mrs. Charles Stelle Brown, a member of the society.
ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
PHEBE K. THORNE, Rec. Secretary.

BENT—On Sunday, Oct. 2, 1921, Sarah J. Wyckoff Bent, in her 77th year. Services will be held at her late residence, 1,773 Washington Av., Bronx, Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BISPHAM—In this city, on Oct. 2, 1921, David Bispham, in the 65th year of his age. Interment in the family plot at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa. Announcement of funeral service later. Remains reposing at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

BRANDON—David V., beloved brother of Thomas Brandon and Ella Firns and Juanita M. Sentner, Sept. 30. Funeral from Everard's Funeral Parlor, 347 East 55th St., 1:30 Monday.

ELY—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with deep regret the death on Sept. 30, 1921, of Mrs. Horace Selden Ely, a member of the society.
ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
PHEBE K. THORNE, Rec. Secretary.

FORMAN—On Saturday, Oct. 1, 1921, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Anne Hollinshead and William Poole Forman. Funeral services will be held at her late home, the residence of Mr. William J. Hays, Millbrook, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M. Interment at New Brunswick, N. J.

GERMOND—Sunday, Oct. 2, 1921, at her residence, Hyde Park on Hudson, N. Y., Minnie Bush, widow of William Germond.

GOLDMAN—Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend Masonic funeral services as a last tribute of respect to our late brother, Theodore F. Goldman, at 145 Magazine St., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock.
ADOLPH HANSEN, Master.
GEORGE F. MALBY, Secretary.

GRIEBEL—Clifford H. On Oct. 2, at St. Luke's Hospital, Clifford H. Griebel, D. D. S. Funeral private.

HALLIDAY—On Oct. 2, Attwill Halliday, beloved husband of May E. Halliday. Funeral services at his late home, 540 East 183d St., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

HART—Joseph Hart, aged 60, husband of Carrie, at his home, 200 West 54th St., Monday morning, at 1 o'clock. Funeral notice later.

HEALY—At St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, on Oct. 1, 1921, Joseph, dearly beloved husband of Mary Frances Burns Healy and devoted father of Cathline Ann Healy and son of the late James and Mary A. Healy. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends may call at the Oliver H. Baer Bldg., 1,820 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

HEILBRUNN—On Sunday, Oct. 2, in his 72d year, Herman Heilbrunn, beloved father of Mrs. A. E. Kohn, Mrs. Samuel Radnitz and Carl Heilbrunn. Funeral from the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Kohn, Neptune Av., Sea Gate, Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

HERRING—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1921, Henrietta Booth, wife of the late Frank O. Herring. Funeral services at her late residence, 811 3d Place, Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

HILL—At her home in Montclair, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 1, 1921, Charlotte Slade, wife of the late Charles Lyman Hill, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral private. Interment at Ansonia, Conn., Tuesday. Torrington and New Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

IHRIE—Laura B., suddenly. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., Trenton, N. J.

KINCAID—Gerry T. Kincaid, City Attorney, Corry, Pa., and brother of Mayor Elmer L. Kincaid of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Oct. 2 from typhoid fever, aged 45 years. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 4, from late residence, Corry, Pa.

LAW—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 2, 1921, Sarah F. Law, widow of Adams Law, in her 92d year. Service at her late home, 322 Claremont Av., Montclair, Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

LEDERER—Hannah (nee Wachenheimer), widow of late Jacob and devoted mother of Lillie Lederer Bluhm, Martha Lederer Franklin, Norman, Mahlon and Alvin. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,190 University Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 1:30 P. M.

LEDERER—Sisters of Henrietta Verein are requested to attend funeral of our late sister, Hannah Lederer, at her late residence, 2,190 University Av., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1 P. M. ROSE FREUND, President.
HELENE LIEBMAN, Secretary.

McCORD—On Sunday, Oct. 2, 1921, Edward M. McCord, beloved husband of Edna Isaacs and son of William McCord. Funeral services at his late residence, 602 West 190th St., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MANNE—Dora, on Oct. 1, beloved wife of the late Manne, and dear mother of Jacob and Samuel. Funeral from her late residence, 231 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

MARTIN—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1921, Lelia Randolph, daughter of the late William C. and Rachael M. Martin. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

MARTIN—Charlotte, beloved wife of Joseph Martin. Funeral service Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,072 Intervale Av. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, Tuesday, 10 A. M.

MEADERTHAL—Edward J., on Oct. 2, beloved husband of Ida, dear father of Norma and Miriam, brother of Martha Freundlich, Harry, Mark and Samuel Neaderthal. Services at Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

O'BRIEN—On Oct. 2, 1921, Thomas, beloved husband of Josephine O'Brien. Funeral from his late residence, 236 West 70th St., on Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

OPPENHEIMER—On Oct. 1, in her 83d year, Bertha, beloved wife of Jacob and devoted mother of Moe, Edward and Henrietta Magnus. Funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 159 West 120th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

REES—Isabella, On Oct. 1, Funeral services The Funeral Church, B'way, 66th St., Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 1 P. M.

RIDGWAY—On Oct. 1, at his late residence, 518 Madison St., Brooklyn, George Arthur, son of the late Joseph S. and Margaret Ridgway, in his 62d year. Services Monday, Oct. 3, at 8:30 o'clock.

ROCKWOOD—Oct. 1, Emma Robbins Rockwood, daughter of the late Elihu and Ellen Rockwood and beloved sister of Martha Rockwood Mussen and Warren A. Rockwood. Funeral services at Chapel of the Intercession, 155th St. and Broadway, Oct. 4, at 8 P. M.

RYAN—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 1, Timothy Joseph Ryan, aged 88 years. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend his funeral Tuesday, Oct. 4, from the residence of his son-in-law, Bernard M. Shanley Jr., 998 Broad St., at 9 A. M. Mass of requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 A. M. Complying with decedent's wishes, it is earnestly requested that flowers be omitted.

RYAN—On Oct. 2, Catherine E. (nee Conroy), widow of John Ryan and mother of Mrs. William Boozang, Mrs. Joseph F. Flannery and Mrs. Joseph B. Allen, formerly of 9th Ward, Manhattan. Funeral from her late residence, 3,163 Hull Av. (East 206th St.) to Church of St. Brendan, 207th St. and Perry Av., Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

SCHEFFEY—Suddenly, Oct. 1, Anne Elizabeth, infant daughter of Merl and Marian Wilson Scheffey; aged 6 months. Services 2 o'clock Monday, Oct. 3, 29 High St., Glen Ridge, N. J. Funeral private.

SCHNUCK—Of Scarsdale, N. Y., suddenly, Oct. 2, 1921, Edward F. Schnuck, in his 52d year. Funeral services will be held at the Greenville Reformed Church on Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

SLOMAN—L. M. Sloman, Sunday, Oct. 2, beloved husband of Maude Sloman. Services will be held Tuesday evening, 7:45, at the Boyertown Funeral Chapel, 43d St. and 8th Av.

TAUSSIG—Henry, died Oct. 1, the husband of Hannah. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral, which takes place Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, funeral parlor of Samuel Weisenberg, 1,653 Lexington Av., near 104th St. Masonic services will be held Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS—Suzanne S., at Interlaken, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1921, wife of Charles H. Thomas. Interment private, at Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday, Oct. 4. Albany papers please co...

THURNAUER—Adeline Wegleln, widow of the late Charles Thurnauer and beloved mother of J. C. (Lou), passed away Sunday, Oct. 2, in her 80th year. Funeral services in the chapel at Mount Neboh Cemetery, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Cincinnati and Baltimore papers please copy. Please omit flowers.

TISCHNER—Charles Frederick, suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 1, beloved husband of Irene Howley. Services on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M., at his mother's home, 397 4th St., Brooklyn. Lynn (Mass.) and Jackson (Mich.) papers please copy.

WAGSTAFF—Alfred. On Sunday, Oct. 2, 1921, at Tahluiah, West Islip, L. I., Alfred Wagstaff, son of the late Dr. Alfred W

How Much is Your 1915 Ten Dollars Worth Now?

The twenty-one Colgate Soaps and toilet articles THAT ARE CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED have made a low price-level record. An assortment of Colgate articles costing $10 wholesale in 1915 now costs only $12.50. Contrast that six year war-time record with the big increase in prices on other every-day necessities.

1915 - $10.00 worth

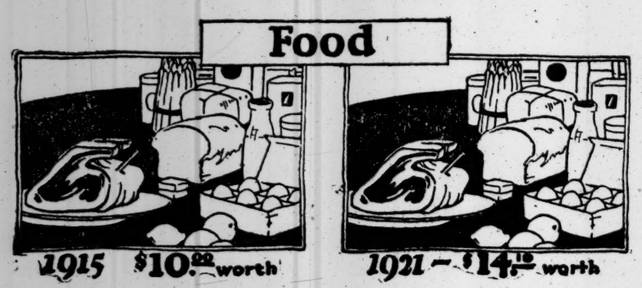
The pictures tell the story. For example, clothing that a ten dollar bill would buy six years ago cost, this year, eighteen dollars. Ten dollars in food stuffs has increased to $14.10. Likewise other commodities shot up as shown by illustrations below.

1921 Same goods now cost $12.50

Fighting Down Rising Costs

During the war, as raw materials advanced, Colgate & Co. started a policy contrary to most industries. Instead of increasing prices they aimed at reducing costs. A study was made of how and where to cut costs, with the result that real economies were effected and prices kept down. Many old methods were discarded and new ones introduced. The manufacturing department speeded up machines. The packers used one pasteboard box for a dozen cakes of soap, where before three-cake boxes were used. The traffic men found out where a horse and wagon made deliveries cheaper than a motor truck. Customers co-operated with sales representatives by ordering standard assortments. Big efforts, searching efforts to accomplish volume kept down prices. And this *without any sacrifice of standard Colgate quality!*

1915 $10.00 worth *1921 - $19.22 worth*



1915 $10.22 worth *1921 - $14.10 worth*

This announcement is made in the belief that the American public should know what has been done during the last six years to hold down the cost of living by this American House, established 115 years ago. Colgate & Co. *New York.*

The length of these lines show how five classes of every-day necessities have increased in price since 1915, as outlined on chart at the bottom of the page

(Figures taken from last available Department of Labor reports)

Colgate's 25% - - - - -

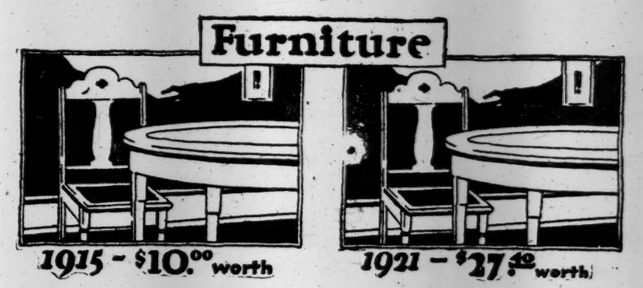
Food Products 41% - - -

Clothing 86% - - - - - -

Fuel and Light 99% - -

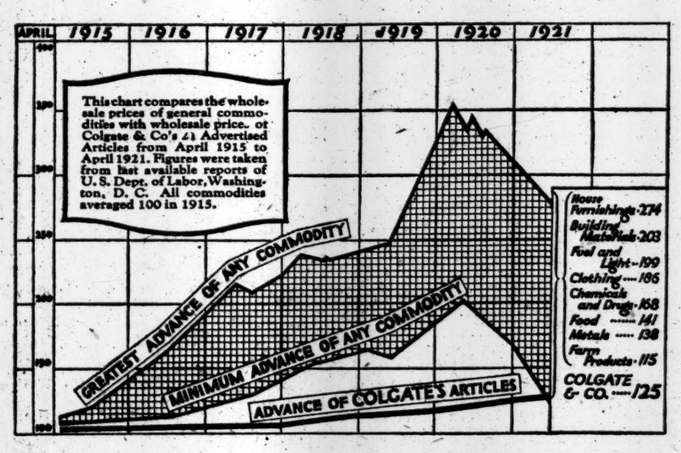
House Furnishings 174%

1915 - $10.00 worth *1921 - $18.00 worth*



1915 - $10.00 worth *1921 - $27.42 worth*

COLGATE'S Low-Price Record


APRIL 1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
This chart compares the wholesale prices of general commodities with wholesale price. of Colgate & Co's 21 Advertised Articles from April 1915 to April 1921. Figures were taken from last available reports of U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. All commodities averaged 100 in 1915.
GREATEST ADVANCE OF ANY COMMODITY
MINIMUM ADVANCE OF ANY COMMODITY
ADVANCE OF COLGATE'S ARTICLES
House Furnishings 274
Building Materials 203
Fuel and Light 199
Clothing 186
Chemicals and Drugs 158
Food 141
Metals 138
Farm Products 115
COLGATE & CO. 125

The shaded area shows the up and down path of commodity prices from 1915 to 1921. In April, 1915 (see lower left hand corner of chart) consider all prices as averaging 100 cents. You can see the rise in prices above the 100 by following the shaded area on the chart. Note the even level of Colgate prices throughout these six years.

The figures at the extreme right show the 1921 prices of major commodities. Note for example, that an assortment of the 21 advertised Colgate articles costing $1 in 1915 cost only $1.25 in 1921, whereas, House Furnishings costing $1 in 1915 cost $2.74 in 1921.

She who directs the family budget will best understand the Colgate values emphasized by this chart. The 21 advertised items include such everyday necessities as Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, Cashmere Bouquet Soap, Talc Powders, Cold Creams, and Shaving Preparations.

Save this unusual page-message to talk over in your family. On request, extra copies will be supplied FREE for inspiring discussions in class rooms, women's clubs, classes in economics, etc., as an example of how modern American methods meet and master an economic crisis. Dealers in Colgate articles may have copies for display. Please address Data Department, Colgate & Co., New York.

URGES WAR AGAINST REALTY VALUATIONS

Stewart Browne Says Association Will Lead Owners in Fight for Reductions.

HARDSHIPS FOR TENANTS

Assessments Excessive and the City Must Get Back to Normal, He Declares.

EXTRAVAGANCE IS CHARGED

Meyer Committee to Investigate Department of Taxes and Assessments, Realty Man Asserts.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, said yesterday that the new assessment list on real estate was excessive and abnormal and that he would urge property owners to fight for the reduction of overassessed valuations under the leadership of the association. The assessment list on which the tax rate for 1922 will be levied, when opened to public inspection on Saturday, showed the real estate assessment to be $9,947,323,092 and the personal property assessment to be $667,480,950—a total assessment for real and personal property in the city of $10,614,804,042.

Mr. Browne announced that the Meyer committee, now investigating the municipal Government, would make an inquiry into the Department of Taxes and Assessments. He made public a resolution of the association protesting against the administration's "extravagances." According to Mr. Browne, the principal responsibility for overassessed valuations lies with the increased pay for city employes, who, he said, should have received bonuses that could be discontinued rather than permanent increases. He demanded that the city, like private business and industry, liquidate and get back to normal.

Saying that "property values are up so that people cannot afford to pay the rent," Mr. Browne forecast dangerous social conditions in New York—overcrowding and immorality, due to the housing shortage.

Preparing a "Don't" List.

Bela D. Eisler, lawyer, of 30 Pine Street, an expert on taxation, analyzed the blanks provided by the Board of Taxes and Assessment for exemption of dwellings erected since April 1, 1920, so that owners of such buildings would know their rights. Mr. Eisler is preparing a series of "don'ts" for his clients with regard to the new assessment rolls. He pointed out that last year's valuations of real property have been practically rewritten. Most of the decreases of valuaton are in Manhattan. The other decreases are in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond show increases.

Mr. Browne said: "In considering the assessment list just announced, one must go back to the list made last year. The assessed valuations made in 1920 were greatly excessive in almost every instance. First, assessed valuations of office and loft buildings and apartment houses were made on the assumption that the increases in rentals obtained in 1919 and 1920 were fixed for all futurity. Second, the buildings owned for individual occupancy, such as industrial and mercantile buildings and private residences, were increased in value on the basis of the increased cost of reproducing the buildings. Third, the land values of obsolete buildings were increased on the assumption that they had an increased potentiality of value. This has been the case with the obsolete tenement houses and dwellings, and the increased taxes in these cases have increased the rents for the tenants.

"The necessity for these overassessed valuations was brought about entirely by the increased compensation paid to city employes and the increased number of city employes. In order to get back to normal and reduce the tax rate, the city has got to do the same thing as the banks and railroads and industries—they have got to clean house, they have got to liquidate.

Says Bonus Should Have Been Given.

"But it's going to be much harder to liquidate in the municipal government than elsewhere, especially when you're short of housing, as we are now. Instead of giving increased pay to city employes they should have given them a bonus during the period of the high cost of living. If that had been done the bonuses could be discontinued now, but there has been no effort on the part of the city administration to get these abnormal increases back to where they belong.

"Last year, not over 5 per cent. of the assessed valuations were appealed against, as realty owners have heretofore been under the impression that when they received their tax bills they had the right to appeal against the assessed valuations on which such tax bills were based. If the realty owners are alive to their own interests, all of them who were overassessed last year ought to appeal against the assessed valuations that have been made this year, which have not been reduced from 1920—and few, if any, of them have been reduced.

"The United Real Estate Owners' Association advises every real estate owner without exception to go to the respective borough Tax Departments and find out the assessed valuations that were made on land and building the year before last, and then get the assessed valuation on land and buildings made in the list just announced. Then, if they will send the figures for these two years to the office of the United Real Estate Owners' Association at 280 Broadway, they will be advised of the best method of getting the new assessed valuation reduced.

"Unless the real estate owners get busy and appeal against them, these abnormal assessed valuations are going to stick.

Tax Exempt Houses.

"As to the tax exemption houses, the Legislature gave municipalities the power to exempt new dwellings from taxation for ten years, and an exemption ordinance was passed in this city. But instead of automatically exempting such buildings from taxation, they were only made exemptable, so that their owners must make application each year to have them stricken off the assessment roll. The man who does not apply in any one year will not get exemption in that year. He must apply in forty-five days from Oct. 1 or he will be knocked out. This, of course, is an absurdity. It was never the intention of the Legislature or of the ordinance."

In this connection, Mr. Browne recalled that Senator Meyer, Chairman of the Meyer investigating committee, at Mr. Browne's request, had agreed to make an investigation into the Department of Taxes and Assessments and its methods and practices. The request for an investigation was made after the United Real Estate Owners' Association, in a meeting at the Hotel Astor on Sept. 12, passed a resolution saying that the assessed valuation books are not open to the public until Oct. 1; that notices of appeals are receivable only from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, and that the times of hearings is so limited that it is impossible to hold proper hearings.

"The present Administration gave instructions to increase all individual realty assessments, as the city needed money (for its extravagances), but the real estate of corporations has not been increased correspondingly and in the aggregate is assessed for about only 50 per cent. of its true value," the resolution said.

Personal Property Valuations.

Commenting on the assessment of personal property valuations at three times what they probably will be after they are sworn off, Mr. Browne said that in his opinion this was done in order that the city could borrow money and thereby save the tax rate and debt limit.

Mr. Browne painted a dismal picture of social conditions to come in New York, partly as a result of the high tax rate. "The situation is serious from the people's standpoint," he said. "They've got property values in this city up to such a point that people cannot afford to pay the rent, and something has simply got to give. I don't know what, but something must give. The pressure will be greater the further down the scale you get. There will be a tremendous demand for cheap apartments, for cold-water flats and railroad tenements, two and three families doubling up. Then will come the complete demoralization of the people—overcrowding, immorality and all that sort of thing.

"There isn't a building in New York whose owner cannot present logical, economical reasons why the assessed valuation should not be reduced. The rents to be received in 1922 on office and loft buildings will be at least one-third less than the rents received in 1920, upon which last year's increased assessed valuations were based. The rents to be received in 1921-22 on high-grade apartments, renting from $2,500 upward, will be anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in 1919-20."

Hardships On Tenants.

According to Mr. Browne, the high cost of apartments, together with business depression, has forced many families occupying high-priced apartments, especially on the west side, to rent one or two rooms to roomers in order to be able to pay the rent. This has been followed by distress among the professional rooming house keepers, many rooming houses on the west side being vacant. Another sign of the times, he said, was that whereas eighteen months ago furnished apartments were bringing up to two and one-half times the cost of the apartments unfurnished, now they can hardly be rented for the unfurnished cost.

"All these things have a bearing on the assessed valuations," he said.

"Another factor is the situation among the hotels. There is not a big hotel in New York that is making money today. Eighteen months ago, when their rooms were 100 per cent. full, they said they had not been damaged by prohibition. Today, with half their rooms empty, they are talking about the harm prohibition has done. Their income is reduced, and they can't reduce their overhead. It is the same with the apartment hotels. Eighteen months ago they could get $4 a day for any kind of a room with bath, but today they are half-filled at $2.50 or $3 a day.

"I don't know what can be done," he added. "It is a conundrum. We are faced with a serious situation, which is worse because no real start has been made on new building. Plans filed don't mean buildings erected, and the report of the Tenement House Department for the last six months is pitiful in its revelation of how few apartments have been put up ready for occupancy."

Mr. Browne said that he did not wish his remarks to be interpreted as criticism of Mayor Hylan or of the present Administration, but to be directed at the system of Government under which New York is ruled.

OFFER ISLAM OR DEATH TO HINDUS AT GRAVE

Mohammedan Rebels in India Declare Home Rule and Seize Crops.

CALICUT, India, Oct. 2.—The situation in Melattur is becoming very serious. The rebels are offering Hindus the alternative of death or Islam. If the Indians hesitate to choose, they are ordered to dig their own graves. If they refuse to embrace Islam they then are shot and dropped into their graves.

Complete home rule has been declared. Crops belonging to the Hindus have been confiscated. The Hindus are fleeing.

In the fighting at Nyalla last week, when tribesmen under fanatical leader Abdullah-el-Soghayer attacked the town, 600 of the tribesmen were killed. The British had fifty-one casualties.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A situation of the utmost gravity is developing in India, says a dispatch to The Daily Herald, the labor organ, in consequence of the declaration of Mahatma Gandhi, the Nationalist leader: "We must repeat the formulae of the Ali brothers and invite imprisonment. We must declare from a thousand platforms that it is sinful for any Mussulman or Hindu to serve the existing Government, whether as a soldier or in any capacity whatsoever."

In response to his, says The Herald, meetings are being held throughout India. Ten thousand persons at a demonstration at Cawnpore repeated after it had been introduced by Hasrat Mohani, the chairman's wife, a resolution affirming that it was unlawful for Mussulmans to remain in the British Army.

COUNT RAIL STRIKE VOTE.

Brotherhoods Announce Result Will Not Be Known Until Oct. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Railway unions will take no action on the strike question before Oct. 10, and probably not for some time after that date. This announcement, contradicting earlier reports, was made today at a meeting in the Great Northern Hotel of executives of the sixteen railroad labor organizations. B. N. Jewell, head of the railroad employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, who presided at the meeting, said:

"Representatives of the four brotherhoods whose strike ballots are yet to be counted reported that the tabulation will not be completed before the tenth of the month. Until this result is known, such unions as have already voted for a walkout will 'mark time.'"

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with 180,000 members, and the Federated Shop Crafts, having about 400,000 members, have voted strongly for a strike.

Singer Starts Trust Fund To Aid Disabled Soldiers

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—A trust fund of $100,000 for disabled and sick soldiers has been created by Ethel Lee Buxton, soprano, a granddaughter of General Robert E. Lee.

The fund will be made from the proceeds of the sales of phonograph records made by Miss Buxton. In France she sang and assisted in hospital work on the active front for more than eighteen months.

The William T. Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion, of which she is a member, has been made trustee of the fund.

FREAK WEATHER LAID TO EARTHLY MUMPS

"Old Spheroid" Convalescing, Say Diagnosticians, But Fever Clings With Abnormal Heat.

NEW RECORD FOR 50 YEARS

Many Disasters of Recent Months Ascribed to High Temperatures and Lack of Moisture.

By The Associated Press.

The old spheroid known as the earth is emerging from what some human diagnosticians might call a severe attack of meteorological mumps. It has been accompanied by an intermittent fever, manifested in a world-wide heat wave of unusual length and intensity. In spite of crises and relapses—earthquakes, tidal waves, cloudbursts, typhoons, waterspouts, hailstorms, floods and hurricanes in many widely separated parts, from Kamchatka to Cape Horn and from Guam to Guadaloupe—doctors are confident the patient will recover.

Meanwhile, the United States for the last year has been suffering chiefly from an excess to high temperature and a deficiency of moisture, a condition unprecedented in the fifty years' history of the Weather Bureau. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 22 last the temperature of New York City, which is typical of the country, has shown an aggregate excess of warmth of 960 degrees above normal, while there has been a shortage of 6.71 inches in rainfall. The greatest amount of September precipitation was in 1882, when more than 14½ inches fell, and the least for that month occurred two years later, with only fifteen-hundredths of an inch.

Freak Weather Begins in 1920.

The persistent higher temperatures, for which a number of speculative explanations have been given, began in August, 1920, and for the succeeding twelve months there was an average monthly excess above normal of 3.4 degrees. March, 1921, an unusual warm Spring month, had an excess average of 10.8 degrees. The first slight break in the record occurred last August, which was slightly below normal.

Some time before the present phenomenon, the nine months' period beginning in October, 1918, and ending in July, 1919, the average monthly temperature was 2.71 degrees above normal, and this was a record until sun spots, sea bottom upheavals or other hypothetical causes sent the mercury still higher. The highest average temperature ever recorded in this country for the month of March, weather officials say, was 48.3 in 1921.

The average temperature for April, 1921—55 degrees—was the warmest for that month in half a century. May and June were not unusual, but July broke all records for the preceding eleven years. A curious freak of the weather in America on the week ending Sept. 22 was that, while every section of the country from Bismarck, N. D., to Halifax, and from Phoenix, Ariz., to Miami, Fla., was suffering from abnormally high temperatures, large areas in Wyoming, Montana, Oregon and Nevada were having freezing nights.

Weather Officials Cautious.

Weather Bureau officials here declined to discuss the possible connection between the present high temperatures and disasters of nature in many parts of the world. It was recalled, however, that when the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, a small island in the Malay Archipelago in the Sunda Strait, between Sumatra and Java, occurred in the Summer of 1883, the most vfolent of its kind in modern times, two-thirds of the island was blown away, 20,000 persons perished and a tidal wave propelled itself as far as the English Channel. On this occasion, dust from the volcanic ashes was carried around the world and for days, in many parts, cool temperatures prevailed owing to the obstruction of the sun's rays. Some of the dust from Krakatoa was suspended in layers in the upper atmosphere for years.

Now, whether the worldwide heat wave is due to some terrible paroxysm of nature, such as volcanic action in some remote region of the earth or seismic upheaval in the depths of some unknown sea, or whether it is due to sun-spots or some other cause, is entirely problematical.

It is only as recently as last Dec. 16 that scientists were cudgeling their brains to solve the mystery of an earthquake estimated to have been "2,800 miles from Washington." A few days later news came of an earthquake in far-off Kan-su Province, China, 2,000 times that distance, in which 2,000 persons perished. The explanation given was that there probably had occurred two distinct shocks, each widely separated, and from that day to this seismologists speak of the "lost" earthquake. The present temperature may be due to it.

Subjected to Rough Usage.

It is a fact, however, that, whatever the cause, this terrestrial ball has been subjected of late to rough usage, notwithstanding that the war is over. A glance back at some of the recent disasters and natural phenomena shows the following:

Two million Koreans starving in Manchuria, owing to drought-ruined crops.

Three hundred buildings wrecked and many killed by hailstorm and waterspout at Baez, Cuba.

Three volcanos, Villarica, Llaima and Lanin, spout flames more than 1,000 feet from craters.

Drought kills fish in River Seine, and France suffers most severe drought in forty-seven years.

Rhine and Moselle Rivers do great damage in highest flood in 136 years.

Cloudburst and hailstorm damage Rome, Italy.

Mount Vesuvius shows activity, and earthquake shock is felt from Leghorn to Lake Lugano.

Italian destroyers carry inhabitants to safety as volcano Stromboli resumes activity.

Damage of several million drachmas done in Greece by severe hailstorms.

Earthslide blocks Corinth Canal.

Cyclone devastates three towns in Haiti.

Volcano Kilauea, in Hawaii, spouts immense fountains of lava.

Activity of Popocatepetl in Mexico increasing.

Earthquake shakes Vera Cruz and four other cities.

Lightning strikes oil wells, causing millions of dollars damage in Tampico and other districts.

Mexicans pray to "water goddess" to end drought.

Volcano Colima in Jalisco is in eruption.

Many lives lost in waterspout which destroyed part of Tangier, Morocco.

Volcano Masaya in Nicaragua in eruption.

Typhoon and floods in Philippines, and especially on Island of Luson, do great damage.

Six new craters opened in Mt. Izalco, Salvador.

Waterspout in Maia-Doura province of Spain damages crops and villages.

Heat in the Alps causes glaciers to melt and nine mountain climbers are killed.

Seventy-five dead in tornadoes which sweep Southern United States.

Flood inundates Pueblo, causing $10,000,000 property loss.

Forty-seven perish in San Antonio Tex., flood.

One consolation of the freak weather, however, is the prospect of an "open winter."

Rapid Rise of Mark Would Be Catastrophe, Says Kloeckner, German Industrialist

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The fall of the mark is causing many Germans to talk catastrophe; but that the rapid rise of the mark would be even worse and would spell certain disaster is the novel theory expounded by Privy Councilor Kloeckner., one of Germany's most powerful captains of industry, and, through his alliance with the mighty Thyssen interests, the most formidable rival of Hugo Stinnes.

"The present boom," he told a stockholders' meeting, "stands or falls with the movement of the mark. The rapid rise of the mark would entail a catastrophe of unprecedented magnitude and scope. But we are still far from that point of time. So long as the London ultimatum is not revoked and Germany is not freed from the huge occupation burden, the mark is bound to remain bad. The only way to improve conditions is more work. Adherence to the eight-hour day must be abandoned. An appeal must be made to the German people, not to fulfill their reparation obligations, but to do more work for the purpose of fulfillment."

Unlike most Germans, Herr Kloeckner takes an optimistic view of the present industrial situation, not only in Germany, but in the world at large.

"Unlike many of my fellow-industrialists," he says, "I am of the opinion that the present movement is not a quickly passing pseudo boom. Gradually the international wave of mounting economic life is affecting production as well. Reports from France and Belgium sound more hopeful. From neutral countries, particularly South America, Germany's industries are receiving as large orders as before the war. Between England and Germany, too, important exchange trade deals could now be negotiated."

BOOTLEGGERS BUSY IN SOVIET MOSCOW

And Wood Alcohol Is Said to Claim Victims There Just as in New York.

MONEY-CHANGERS FLOURISH

Girls in Uniforms a Feature of the Streets—Studious Housemaids in Government Hotels.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (By courier via Riga, Oct. 2).—Bootleggers here resemble their prototypes across the Atlantic. Indeed, prohibition seems to produce much the same results in Russia as in the United States with the difference that here there is an absence of rich men with big stocks accumulated before the order went into effect.

But the familiar game of buying superproof alcohol at the drug store and mixing it according to taste with non-alcoholic wine is played here as in New York and there is the same confidential passing around of the best receipts for producing "a drop of the real stuff" from a mixture of raisins, sugar, yeast and warm water.

The bootleggers are the same shifty individuals with the same backstair method of passing goods through a series of intermediaries—each of whom gets a rake-off—the same insistence on the high quality of their goods, the same reluctance to allow sampling before the money is paid, followed by the same disappointment and even the same headache.

While it is reported that a good deal of vodka is still manufactured in the country, prohibition seems pretty effective in the cities and one never sees drunken men in Moscow, although there are rumors that wood alcohol sometimes claims victims here as at home.

The money changers are as shifty and surreptitious as the bootleggers, for by law all dealing in foreign exchange is in the hands of the State. But the value of the Soviet ruble fluctuates considerably by the demand for foreign money and inevitably brings forth people ready to risk imprisonment to get it or profit by the fluctuations. When the official rate is 40,000 for one dollar and upward of 60,000 can be obtained on the illegal "curb," there are bound to be individuals with fat, greasy pocketbooks and furtive eyes ready to defy the law in obscure corners.

The new issue of bills of the big denominations of 100,000, 50,000 and 25,000 rubles has greatly facilitated their operations, for the necessity of carrying around a suitcase full of 500 or 1,000 ruble bills for one $20 transaction increased the risks enormously. One used to see the same proceeding two years ago in the Baltic States, whose Governments tried to regulate exchange. Despite penalties, it was only eliminated there by official agreement to allow the State and other banks to pay the full business rate barred by the ordinary law of supply and demand.

Young girls and women in smart blue or khaki uniforms, with the badge of the flying corps, artillery or some civil service on their arms, are a feature of the Moscow streets. Those that have not bobbed hair wear it close cropped, like a boy's, the latter fashion being a service chevron, as it really always means that they contracted typhus during the Polish war.

One such told me she was a regular member of her husband's bombing squadron. She was not allowed to fly—officially—but had a recognized job in the comissariat department, where she supervised kitchens and billeting and organized entertainments when the squadron was en repos. She declared the boys agreed that their food and quarters were 100 per cent. better since she replaced the Quartermaster Sergeant on the job, adding proudly:

"And we gave one of Lunarcharsky's plays that was so successful that we were asked to make a tour of the whole army."

The help in the Government hotels is rather typical of Moscow conditions today. Theoretically every one is equal and page or housemaid addresses the guest as "Comrade," but one and all are eager to run, wash or scrub if the guest proposes sugar, cocoa or a can of milk or beans as a reward. For money they seem to care little, but payment in food makes a solid appeal.

But the new spirit that is destined to resurrect Russia is strong among them. Thus a neat housemaid who came to request a cake of soap to wash the laundry explained that she spent her evenings studying law, another foreign languages and a third medicine.

DEATH OF SEARLES TO BE INVESTIGATED

District Attorney Will Act on Anonymous Letter Hinting at Poisoning.

DOCTOR DISCUSSES CASE

Says Symptoms Might Be Those of Arsenic Poisoning—May Order the Body Exhumed.

Special to The New York Times.

METHUEN, Mass., Oct. 2.—District Attorney S. Howard Donnell, of Essex County, has decided to investigate the exact cause of he death of Edward F. Searles, as a result of the receipt of a letter from an anonymous friend of the late millionaire asserting that the latter met his death as a result of arsenic poisoning.

This view was materially strengthened today when Dr. Victor A. Reed, Assistant Medical Examiner, who was one of the physicians attending Mr. Searles, stated that "certain symptoms" were compatible with arsenical poisoning. The investigation will begin tomorrow morning, it is understood.

The District Attorney declared he would confer with Dr. Reed at once, and if the latter thought it would give any light he would order that the body be exhumed.

District Attorney Donnell received on Friday an anonymous letter from a man who described himself as a friend of the late millionaire, which asserted that there were mysterious circumstances surrounding Mr. Searles' death.

Dr. Reed, who attended Mr. Searles during his last illness, made a statement, in which he said:

"I was called to treat Mr. Searles early in May and continued attending him, sometimes making daily calls, until late in July. My first impression of his condition, which afterward seemed to be borne out by regular attendance, was that he was soon to die, apparently from old age. I made a careful examination and determined that about half his heart was paralyzed and that the other half was irregular.

"Early in July I went away with my family. I was absent about ten days.

"Previous to my going away a Dr. McCarthy—his first name I don't recall—was called in from New York. He suggested that we have nurses come in to regularly attend Mr. Searles, and I agreed. Thereupon three nurses were engaged, all from New York. Two were women and one a male nurse named Blanchard.

"While I was away Dr. Henry Dearborn of Lawrence took my place. During my absence I was kept informed of Mr. Searles's condition. I was apprised of the fact that for a number of days he did not respond to the ordinary treatment for his condition.

"I think Mr. Searles died a natural death and that heart disease was the cause, but it is nevertheless true that some of the symptoms tallied with the standard symptoms of arsenic poisoning. Arsenical poisoning would mean a slow death, and for physicians can very often be fooled by the moderate use of arsenic."

Dr. Dearborn, when asked for a statement in regard to the case, declined to make any comment.

ALEXANDER IN COLLISION.

King of Jugoslavias Car Is Wrecked in Paris—His Condition a Mystery.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Mystery continues to surround the condition of the health of King Alexander of Jugoslavia. He was recently reported to have suffered a relapse, following an operation, and it was said he was unable to return to Belgrade for his coronation. It was officially announced at the Jugoslav Legation that he had "merely taken a cold."

On Friday night, it is declared by the Journal, King Alexander was riding along the Champs Elyses in his automobile when the machine collided with a car owned by Count Bonin-Longare, Italian Ambassador to France. The King's motor was so badly damaged that he was forced to return to Versailles, where he is staying, in a taxicab.

The Italian Ambassador was not in his car when the collision occurred.

LA GUARDIA IN HOSPITAL.

Will Undergo Operation Today for Abscess at Base of Spine.

F. H. LaGuardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, walked into the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday and asked for an examination of an ailment that had troubled him for some time. It was diagnosed as an abscess at the base of the spine and an immediate operation was advised. This will be made at 10 o'clock this morning.

He has since remained in bed in a ward at the hospital, not on account of any serious change in his condition, but to prepare him for the surgical treatment. At the hospital last night it was said his condition had improved.

Off For The South Pole

Next Sunday the Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times will reproduce photographs of the start of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic. One picture shows the "Quest," the craft in which the cruise will be made, passing down the Thames, under Tower Bridge, London, and another Sir Ernest Shackleton and the entire group of adventurers.

The New York Times
Rotogravure-Picture Section

NEXT SUNDAY

Ask your newsdealer to reserve a copy.

TELLS OF ESPIONAGE IN BIG STEEL PLANTS

Interchurch World Report Describes in Detail Work of "Under Cover" Men.

PART OF ANTI-UNION POLICY

Story of Interview With E. H. Gary in Strike Mediation Effort Given for First Time.

Wide-spread systems of espionage are an integral part of the anti-union policy of great industrial corporations, according to the supplementary report on the steel strike of 1919, half of which was made public yesterday by the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement. The second half of the report will be released in a few days.

The most important of the supplementary reports deals with the employment of spies, known as "under-cover men," by the steel corporations and the findings are backed up by hundreds of original documents. The reports given out yesterday are "Undercover Men," by Robert Littell; "Immigrant Communities," by D. J. Saposs; the "Steel Report and Public Opinion," and the "Mediation Effort," by Secretary H. Blankenhorn.

The story of the interview of the commission with E. H. Gary, Chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, when an informal plan for mediation in the strike was made, is told for the first time. The commission recommends Federal investigation of labor detective agencies looking to their regulation or abolition.

The spy hired by the steel companies, says the report, worked like a workman, talked like a workman, whispered depressing rumors, stirred up racial strife and argued failure to the strikers and "even in his daily mailed spy reports he advises not so much 'sluggers' as 'influence' by municipal authorities to close up public meeting places."

Not an Exceptional Instance.

"It is impossible to criticise the present report on under-cover men in the steel strike as 'an exceptional instance,'" says the foreword. "Instead, it is a typical spadeful out of the subsoil of 'business enterprise.' Industrial espionage is confined to America; what espionage there is in Europe is a government monopoly; no other civilized country tolerates large-scale, privately owned, labor spying."

The reports cover the work of the labor spies in the town of Monessen, Pa., during the steel strike. The spies designated by code numbers such as "Z-16," "X-190," "No. 203," mixed with the strikers or held jobs inside the plant dressed as workers.

The Corporations Auxiliary Company professed to have had 500 "operatives" at work in the steel strike, and the concern's Pittsburgh manager told the investigator, the report says, that many of these men were inside the unions, frequently as officers.

S. S. Dewson, resident manager at Pittsburgh of the Corporations Auxiliary Company, is said to have declared that "the Corporations Auxiliary had men who were officers of international unions"; that "a member of the steel strike national committee was their man," adding: "Take Akron, Ohio, for example; we control the situation there. There is no trouble in Akron. When the A. F. of L. organizer comes to Akron he reports to our man."

Quotes Instructions to Operatives.

The report quotes instructions by the spy organizations to its operatives. The "under cover" men were told to "try to hold as many and as high offices (in the union) as you can," and to "try to get as popular as you possibly can."

The Sherman Service, Inc., of Chicago, according to the report, sent an operative instructions to "stir up as much bad feeling as you possibly can between the Serbians and the Italians." This was at the time when the Fiume controversy was exceedingly hot. "The Italians are going back to work," the instructions continued. "Call up every question you can in reference to racial hatred between these two nationalities."

The report traces the alleged practice of industrial espionage against the commission and the Interchurch Movement from November, 1919, to the Summer of 1920. The report of an unnamed "under cover" man who pursued the commission's investigators in Pittsburgh and inspected the Interchurch offices in New York, designated as Document A, is given in full. It was sent to the United States Steel Corporation's offices, it is stated, and was dated two days after the commission's first interview with Mr. Gary. The report called the investigators "members of the I. W. W. and Reds."

Two other "spy reports" are made public. One, described as Document B, was said to have been mailed by Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation on March 29, 1920, with a covering letter requesting that the clergymen reported in it "be kicked out of their positions."

Mr. Easley's letter gave as his reason for sending the report on men in the "Interchurch World Movement, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Y. M. C. A." the fact that "at this time they are proposing to raise hundreds of millions of dollars for this work." The commission says that "none of the men spied on by his agent had anything to do with the Interchurch steel report."

Failure of Financial Drive.

A third document, circulated in the Spring of 1920, the report says, has been described by business men as the "thing responsible for the failure of the Interchurch financial drive in Pittsburgh."

Extracts from the reports of "under cover" men were quoted at length to show the "general unreliability and worthlessness" of their records. The investigation of the spy system, says the report, "was extended to other towns in the Pittsburgh region and then to the Chicago-Gary district; ramifications leading to Ohio, Washington, and New York were followed and data collected including original documents from the spy-strikebreaking companies, interviews with the managers of two spy firms, affidavits and court documents."

In the addendum is described the Commission's mediation effort in the strike and an interview its committee had on December 5, 1919, with Judge Gary. "The Commission did not present in detail its plan of mediation inasmuch as Mr. Gary immediately and persistently refused to hear any such plan," the report states. "He explained at length his general philosophy of the control of industry, and insisted that the aims of this strike were 'the closed shop, movieta and the forcible distribution of property.'"

Report of Talk With Gary.

A report of the conference was dictated by Bishop F. J. McConnell, with the assistance of Dr. D. A. Poling, immediately after leaving Mr. Gary. According to the dictated report, Mr. Gary asserted positively, "We fed the families of strikers."

Dr. McDowell is said to have asked Mr. Gary, "In your mind, then, Judge Gary, you consider that for you and the Steel Corporation there is no issue to be discussed?" to which Judge Gary is said to have replied, "There is absolutely no issue."

Following the interview no statement was made to the press by the commission, but it sent Judge Gary a letter demanding that he indicate to whom to apply in order to get details of the steel companies feeding the families of strikers. The commission also asked for evidence as to Judge Gary's statements that the men leading the strike were radicals and that the strike was "a movement of radicals."

"This letter was not answered by Mr. Gary nor by anyone representing the Steel Corporation; later letters on other subjects were answered," the report added.

Latin-American Federation Discussed in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—The presence of a number of Latin-American diplomats in Mexico City throughout September revived rumors of a move for a formal Latin-American federation embracing the Republics of South and Central America and Mexico.

It was reported that such a union was the subject of frequent discussion among the foreign representatives during their stay here. So far as can be learned, however, nothing has been done to bring this about.

A union of the Central American Republics with Mexico, as suggested on Thursday by the new Costa Rican Consul in Mexico City, Rafael Cardona Jiminez, has elicited only humorous comment here. Mexico, it is pointed out, is decreasing her obligations rather than expanding them.

INQUIRY TO BEGIN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Subcommittee of Conference Will Seek a Permanent Prevention Policy.

TO SUBMIT REPORT OCT. 10

Suggestions Prepared by Advisory Experts Cover Entire Economic Problem.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Study of the economic factors responsible for recurring business depression, with consequent variation in the number of workers, is to be undertaken this week by the subcommittees of the National Conference on Unemployment in an effort to arrive at a permanent policy for the prevention of involuntary idleness.

The full conference is to convene Oct. 10 to receive reports of its committees' deliberations and to frame the general program for permanent economic and employment stabilization. As a starting point for their investigations the committees have before them a comprehensive set of suggestions prepared by the Economic Advisory Committee of the conference, composed of expert economists from different sections of the country.

Permanent preventive measures against unemployment suggested by the Advisory Committee include, in broad terms, compilation of essential information, long range planning of public works, mitigation of seasonal irregularities of employment, permanent betterment of cyclical unemployment, and unemployent and depression insurance.

Under these heads the suggestions cover practically the entire economic problem of the nation, considering the various factors of prices, freight rates, foreign trade, production and consumption and the position of the Federal Government during recurrent depressions. Volume of employment, according to the economic experts, follows seasonal fluctuations of business, and a policy is sought for regularizing employment, both at the bottom of the down curve and the top of the upswing.

"It is just where the screws must be put upon inflation that citizen education on cycles will do its best service," the Advisory Committee report said. "Congress will be tempted to inflationist measures. Bankers will need even more real courage at that point than during the discouragement of depression. We must cease the meaningless use of the word 'pessimist' and certainly cease to be afraid of being called one.

"The present surplus of gold, whose corrective interest flow is checked for some years to come, offers a peculiar temptation to a false boom which would set us back in International trade and bring on a quick and deadly depression.

"The effect of distribution of labor more in accord with the need for it and to gain first-hand information as to employment conditions, a Federal coordination of State labor exchanges is essential."

ENGLISH IDLE 20,000 FEWER.

Total Decrease In Unemployed Since June Put at 500,000.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Statistics on unemployment showed a drop of 20,000 in persons out of work last week, making a total decrease of more than 500,000 in those unemployed since the end of June. The figures do not include miners who resumed work.

Arthur Henderson, member of Parliament, and the Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union were barred from a hearing today at a laborite conference, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Henderson, in the few words he was able to utter, made it clear that it was his intention to place the blame on the Government for the present distress.

JOB PRINTERS AGREE TO ARBITRATION PLAN

"Big Six" Empowers Wage Scale Committee to Proceed With Arrangements.

"Big Six" Typographical Union agreed yesterday to arbitration of a new job and book printing wage scale with the New York Employing Printers' Association. A resolution was adopted at a mass meeting of 1,500 compositors in the Yorkville Casino, East Eighty-sixth Street, empowering the Wage Scale Committee and officers to arrange for the arbitration. This action was taken only after Leon H. Rouse, President of the union, who had stood out against what he termed "unfair" arbitration, assured the members that there was nothing for them to do but accept the mandate of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

John McParland, President of the International Typographical Union, said the Wage Scale Committee of "Big Six" had made a mistake in insisting on an irreducible minimum as part of an agreement for arbitration. This was resented by Mr. Rouse, who said he was opposed to "arbitration downward," but favored "arbitration upward." The employing printers had proposed a reduction of $10 a week, while the union had insisted on an increase of $5.

Mr. Rouse stated that the Executive Council had said that but for the financial condition of the international union they would have entered a fight with the employers. Later Mr. McParland told the meeting that the financial condition of the union and the unemployment situation throughout the country were deciding factors against a strike.

Pending the arbitration, the present scale of $50 a week will continue in effect until Dec. 1. The award of arbitrators is to go into effect on that date and to hold for one year.

SAY LONGSHOREMEN WILL RETURN TODAY

Ryan, of International Association, and Shipping Officials Declare Strike Is Over.

MEN VEXED, BUT WILL WORK

Are Dissatisfied With Wage Agreement and Checkers Object to Way Time Is Reckoned.

WALKOUT HAS NOT SPREAD

Steamship Officials Make No Concessions—See Labor Plentiful—Estimate 1,500 Walked Out.

Without organized leadership and with a great shortage of work in the harbor, the unauthorized and unexpected strike of longshoremen at the Chelsea piers in Hoboken on Saturday morning in protest against the new wage agreement will be but a memory when the whistles blow for the resumption of activities on the waterfronts this morning, Joseph T. Ryan, First Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Association, declared last night. He added that if a few hundred of the men who refused to go to work on Saturday still remained away there would be others to take their places.

Danger of the strike spreading in the port Mr. Ryan considered very remote indeed. His information, he said, from dissatisfied groups in other parts of Manhattan and in Brooklyn and Staten Island, was to the effect that all the men expected to continue at work, although feeling that the new agreement worked a great hardship on them. There has been no let-up in the work in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Some of the striking longshoremen took the view yesterday that they are not on strike, but simply had refused to work on Saturday afternoon on the new straight-time pay basis. These men, it was said, declared their intention to return to work today. Complaint was made by some of the men that there had been misrepresentations of their grievances. They said that their principal objection was to the fact that under the new agreement they would receive only straight time—65 cents an hour—after 12 o'clock on Saturday, whereas formerly they received overtime for the afternoon, or 80 cents an hour. The men declared that the steamship companies speed up the work to get the steamers out as soon as possible, but give no extra pay.

Object to Computation Methods.

Striking checkers, it was said, object to the methods used in computing their time. They assert that they are expected to report each morning and if they are accepted they receive one-half day's pay, but must report anew at 1 o'clock. If they work only a portion of the afternoon they receive only proportionate pay.

Business agents of the different locals were sent out yesterday to advise strikers to return to work today as they could not hope to gain anything by remaining away. Some of the business agents expressed confidence that a large number of the workers would be back.

Except at the waterfronts in Brooklyn and State Island very little work is now done in this port on Sunday. Mr. Ryan said that word came from these two points yesterday that the usual amount of Sunday work was being done.

No Sunday work has been done on the Chelsea piers for a considerable time, therefore no real indication of the present attitude of the men can be obtained until this morning. However, it was said at the pier offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company, in reply to a question as to the expectations for today: "Certainly we expect to have plenty of men at work tomorrow. There is no strike. A handful of men quit, but there will be others to take their places. We haven't worked here any on Sunday for some time. We will work the Adriatic and Manchuria tomorrow and anticipate no trouble in getting all the men that will be required."

Separate agreements are being negotiated at other ports along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Mr. Ryan said, and so far there has been no suggestion of trouble at any of these ports. Heretofore one agreement has covered all the ports, including New York. The agreement for the Port of New York continues to be the basis for negotiations in the other ports, he said. President Chlopek is in the South now negotiating new agreements. Mr. Ryan

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—Three $1,000 refunding bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, for 4½ per cent, series A, Nos. 34,884, 34,885 and 34,886, redeemable Jan. 1, 2014; probably lost or stolen from 30 Broad St., New York City; appropriate reward. If found please notify Edmund J. Donegan, 16 Liberty St., New York City.

LOST—Black wallet, between Wednesday night and Friday in a taxicab, a Mark Cross wallet, containing a picture of two children, a Masonic card and other items of no value to any one; $15 reward. Return to Eli Goodman, 1 East 33d St. Phone Murray Hill 8251.

LOST—Brown leather suitcase marked C. W. R., between Cunard pier and Vanderbilt Hotel; $200 reward for return of same with contents intact. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Beaded bag, sum of money and identification papers, on State of Maine express arriving Grand Central 7:30 A. M., Saturday; reward. Phone Flushing 356.

LOST—Traveling bag marked "M. G. J." in taxi from Long Island Depot to 9 East 60th St., Sunday evening; liberal reward. 9 East 60th St.

LOST—Kodak, left in taxi, between Cunard Line pier and Woodstock Hotel. Please return to Woodstock Hotel and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Wallet, Thursday evening, subway station, 125th St. and Lexington Av. Reward. Return to Zeitlin, 95 Broad St., City.

LOST or mislaid, 10 Mutual policies No. 58, 3312; finder please return Dr. R. G. Snyder, 15 East 48th St.

LOST—Tan brief case, in Black and White taxi, Saturday evening. Room 503, 334 5th Av. Reward.

LOST—Gold-handled umbrella. Initials R. N. L.; reward. Telephone Prospect 8261, Bellows.

Jewelry.

LOST between 42d St., Harris Theatre, and entrance Metropolitan Club, 5th Av. and 60th St. or in Brown and White taxi en route, a very small black silk bag containing gold powder box and gold lip stick case and diamond lorgnette on long black ribbon; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Room 908, 220 West 42d.

LOST—Lady's diamond necklace, 3 stones, platinum setting and platinum chain, between Dorville Baths on boardwalk, through Jackson Boulevard, Park St. and National St. to Hotel Nassau, Long Beach; liberal reward. Mr. Fix, 12 East 22d. Gramercy 1472, or Nassau Hotel.

LOST—Waltham watch, gold case, gray suede wrist strap, initials M. A. M., Friday evening, top of 5th Av. bus, from 45th to 168th St. and return, or on West 45th St. Liberal reward for return to Hotel Schuyler.

LOST—Liberal reward for return lady's diamond horseshoe pin, between Broadway 145th St. and New York Av., Brooklyn, via 7th Avenue subway. Apt. 2E, 565 West 144th. Audubon 3165.

LOST—Friday, Sept. 23, between 57th and 58th Sts. or in stores, fancy diamond pin, with large centre stones and two drops. Liberal reward if returned to L. F. Bassett, 157 West 57th St.

LOST—Shriner's pin, platinum and diamonds, Sept. 25, New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad or subway; reward. Mrs. Turitz, Woodlawn 1143.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring, Sept. 29, in or vicinity of Prince George Hotel or Grand Central Station. Prince George Hotel cashier. Reward.

LOST—Bar pin, diamond, 8th Av. car, between 70th, 48th Sts., or Ritz Theatre, afternoon Oct. 1; reward. 40 West 70th. Columbus 9787.

LOST—Stone, diamond, seven-eighths carat, between Childs, 42d St., and Loew's State Theatre; liberal reward. D 244 Times.

LOST—Saturday, Oct. 1, gold bar pin, with opal and diamond; reward. Phone Lenox 7712.

LOST—Abalone shell pin, round, between 56th and 7th Av.; reward. M 303 Times.

LOST—Gold bar pin, circles inlaid pearls, Saturday, 125th St. Morningside 8391.

LOST—Wrist watch, initials M. V. H., Thursday. Reward. Phone 7135 Bryant.

$1,000 REWARD
for return of platinum ring containing large rectangular shaped emerald with 10 small diamonds in setting; lost Sept. 29 between 86th and 91st Sts. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$50 REWARD — Gold mesh bag, lost Far Rockaway train or trolley, Sunday, Sept. 25. Tel. Flushing 703.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—On New York Central train for White Plains, Saturday morning, package containing black silk dress; reward. Scarsdale 443-W.

LOST—Two-animal Stone Marten scarf, Sunday, 4 o'clock, near 86th St., Columbus Av.; suitable reward. Phone 5663 Broad.

LOST—Friday morning, sable neckpiece, on 5th Av. bus or 5th Av.; reward. May Thompson, 162 West 54th.

LOST—Hudson sable scarf on Brighton Beach "L," Lexington Av. subway or 42d St.; liberal reward. Call Flatbush 8135.

LOST—Hudson Bay neckpiece, single skin, Friday, Sept. 30; $25 reward. Return to Devon Hotel, 70 West 55th St.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—At 10 A. M., Sunday, near 11th St. and Greenwich Av., male smooth brown terrier with collar; no license tag; 8 months old; reward. 211 West 11th. Telephone Watkins 2138.

LOST—Saturday, Brooklyn, yellow dog, name Dickie, green collar, possibly Connecticut license attached; reward. Prospect 8587.

LOST—Police dog, black nose, gray body, curled tail; name Bob; without collar or muzzle; reward. 34 East 63d.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RIDGEWOOD NATIONAL BANK located at Cypress and Myrtle Avenues, in the Borough of Queens, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated, September 1st, 1921.
HENRY A. BOHLEN, Cashier.

The above notice in regard to The Ridgewood National Bank is the legal notice required by law for every national bank going into liquidation or consolidating with another company. We are pleased to advise that The Ridgewood National Bank is now a branch of the MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, which has resources of approximately $50,000,000, and capital and surplus of $5,000,000. The MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY has two other offices in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan and is in a splendid position to serve its customers to the fullest extent.

NATHAN S. JONAS, President.

SALESMAN WITNESSING ACCIDENT and death of small boy on Main St., Port Washington, L. I., N. Y., March 14, 1921, would oblige by communicating with Mr. Walter Hewett, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y., or Tel. Port Washington 58.

IOANOWICI, DIMITRI—WILL ANY PERson knowing the address of Dimitri Ioanowici, who when last heard from was a waiter in Waldorf-Astoria, please communicate with S. Stephenson, Attorney, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARDWARE STORE SOLD BY L. FINKEL to J. Grossman, 181 16th Av., Newark, N. J. Creditors call until Oct. 5th.

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THE SCREEN

"One Arabian Night," another German motion picture, at the Strand this week, has come to this country to give added evidence, not that German motion pictures are invariably better than American, but that Ernst Lubitsch, a certain German director, is the superior of most directors anywhere, and that Pola Negri, a Polish-German actress, is one of the few real players of the screen who can make a character live and be something other than an actress playing a part. Mr. Lubitsch now has "Passion," "Deception," "Gypsy Blood" and "One Arabian Night" to his credit, so far as his work has been recorded in this country, and Miss Negri has Mme. DuBarry, Carmen and "The Dancer" of the present production in her favor. Can any other director or actor count as much?

The photoplay also brings Mr. Lubitsch as an actor as well as a director, for in it he has the rôle of a hunchback in a traveling company of players, and it is not too soon to single out his acting for special mention. To the tragic figure of the hunchback he gives that personal definiteness which so many screen figures lack, and the intensity of his acting seems to represent the real feeling of his overwrought character rather than the frantic effort of a so-called actor to act. Another player in the cast whom it is the spectator's delight to accept as what he is supposed to be is Paul Wegener, who, for many good weeks now, has been playing impressively the title rôle in "The Golem," at the Criterion. This time he is a sheik of Bagdad, and those who have never been able to get a very clear idea of what a sheik is like will receive the impression they lack from Mr. Wegener's performance in "One Arabian Night," or so it would seem to one who knows nothing about sheiks except what he has read in stories of the East.

Several others in the cast are decidedly worthy of mention, but as they are not named on the program they can only be referred to as an old hag; Zuleika, the favorite of the sheik's harem; Haidee, the leading spirit of the harem; Nour-Ed-Din, a merchant of Bagdad; Achmet, a slave dealer, and the chief eunuch of the sheik's palace. All are vivid in their different parts, but whether a physiognomist would also find them verisimilar as residents of ancient Bagdad is another question. It must be confessed that a number of them do look as if they lived in Berlin.

From all of which, as well as from the title of the photoplay, the reader who does not already know it may gather that "One Arabian Night" is a fiery story of Eastern adventure, intrigue and sensuality. As a matter of fact it is an adaptation of the pantomime, "Sumurun," which had something of a vogue some years ago, and through this medium has been taken from the "One Thousand and One Nights" sufficiently described as "Arabian." But though the story on the screen has the erotic nature of its original, and in places is as broadly humorous as any old tale, it does not seem that it will prove offensive to liberal good taste, or pleasing to pruriency, in any scene. It's just that kind of story, and as such has been skilfully done.

So the picture is rich entertainment for those who like these highly colored romances. In acting, in direction, in setting it is an exceptional production. But it is far from perfection. Compared with Mr. Lubitsch's other works and with the best things that have been done in this country, it has serious shortcomings, in the opinion of the present reviewer. Its photography is conspicuously inferior to that of the leading American pictures, and this is especially regrettable because the sets and costumes are magnificent and need fine photography to give them their full value on the screen. Also, although Mr. Lubitsch is an accomplished director in many ways, he does not always succeed in composing his large scenes effectively, and he seems to have a weakness for letting his characters make their exits by walking into the camera, with the effect of throwing their scenes badly out of balance. The story, too, often moves jerkily and sometimes obscurely, though this may be due to the cutting of the film for the American edition.

When all this is said, however, "One Arabian Night" remains one of the year's best pictures. It suffers only by comparison with the few that are better than it is.

Rupert Hughes has become lightly satirical, and at the same time sympathetically human again, in "Dangerous Curve Ahead," which came into the Capitol yesterday. At least he has done so far the first four-fifths of the picture. This part is a delightful, semi-serious treatment of young married life, adroitly done in pictures directed by E. Mason Hopper and enlivened by Mr. Hughes's own subtitles, which, being rather running comments on the story than narrative or conversational substitutes for pictures, do not make the pictures seem incomplete. And the acting of the two principal characters, and the only ones who count much, is bright and to the point. Helene Chadwick, as Phoebe Mabee, who marries wisely but not too well, and Richard Dix, as Harley Jones, the kind of man whom a wise girl marries when she feels the need of marrying, are satisfactory in all their scenes, aned brightly eloquent in some. The married life of these two shallow beings is the matter of the story. Always in it there is a dangerous curve ahead, and, without sermonizing, as so many authors and directors do when they come to treat matrimony on the screen, Mr. Hughes, with the essential aid of his associates, now and again touches common human experience in such a way as to make the spectator smile as he reflects on his or her reflection. Some times the story becomes theatrical, as, for example, in the person of M. B. Flynn, who is patterned too much after the conventional villain, and once in a while its exaggerations are a little more than plausible. But in the main the first four-fifths of it are genuine comedy, satirical, but with sympathy under the satire, and true without being trite.

But then comes the jolt. As a concession to what is supposed to be popular taste, or for some other reason, Mr. Hughes suddenly turns his story into a piece of theatrical claptrap. There is the selfish mother who leaves her sick child to go to a party, the agony of the father as he hears the child cry: "I want my mamma!" the tempestuous return of the mother, and the heavily emotional reunion of the parents while the child pats their joined hands paternally. It's all such old stuff and done without any revivifying touch. And it's so out of harmony with the rest of the story. Why did Mr. Hughes do it? He didn't do it in "Scratch My Back."

Other pictures at the Cappitol are an interesting Chester scenic, entitled "The Last Hops," which might have been much more interesting if the caption writer had not tried to be funny, and an entertaining study of birds and pottery called "A Little Love Nest," in Primza colors.

"Footlights," with Elsie Ferguson, is at the Rivoli; "After the Show," Charles Ogle, Lila Lee and Jack Holt, is at the Rialto, and "Sure Fire," with Hoot Gibson, is at the Central.

$2 Seats at Park Theatre.

John Cort will restore the $2 theatre ticket at the Park Theatre on Oct. 17, when that playhouse will be reopened with "a Bachelor's Night," a farce by Wilson Collison. The $2 figure will be maintained for the entire lower floor, on Saturday nights as well as week nights.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Lilies of the Field" will open at the Klaw Theatre tomorrow night instead of tonight. Tonight's openings will be "Like a King," at the Thirty-ninth Street; "Thank You," at the Longacre; "The O'Brien Girl," at the Liberty; "Beware of Dogs," at the Broadhurst; "The Fan," at the Punch and Judy, and "One of the Many," in Yiddish, at the Irving Place.

A musical version of Louis N. Parker's "Pomander Walk" will be produced by Russel Janney in the near future. Catherine Chisholm Cushing will adapt the book, and the music and lyrics will be by Hugo Felix and Brian Hooker, respectively.

Charles Ellis, who played the soldier in "Diff'rent," has been engaged for "Ambush," which opens at the Garrick next week.

"The Intimate Strangers" will be the name of the Tarkington comedy in which Billie Burke will begin rehearsing today. Alfred Lunt and Glenn Hunter will head the supporting cast, which will also include Charles Abbe, Ada Curry, Adora Andrews, Frank J. Kirk and Nell Barnes.

"The Spring," contrary to an earlier announcement, did not close at the Princess Theatre last week. It will be continued there indefinitely.

"Irish Dew," which William Harris tried out in the Spring, will be produced in New York under the title of "The Topshelf."

Frank Sheridan has been engaged for "Everyday," by Rachel Crothers.

Bessie McCoy Davis will become a Shubert vaudeville star in the near future.

A. E. Matthews will arrive here from England on Oct. 22, to play the leading role in "Bull-Dog Drummond," which Charles B. Dillingham will produce.

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SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 9
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PUBLIC SALE BEGINS TO-DAY
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TONIGHT "CAVALERIA RUSTICANA." Sarova, Klinova, Boscacci, Dalle Molle; Cond. Papalardo. "PAGLIACCI." Charlebois, Tommasini, Viviano, D'Amico; Cond., Peroni. TOM'W, "TOSCA." Fitziu (Guest), Corallo, Royer; Cond. Peroni. WED. MAT., 8, "HANSEL AND GRETEL." De Philippe, Mario, French, De Hierapolis, Tell and Children's Ballet; Cond. Hadley. WED. EVE., "LA GIOCONDA." Amaden, Frascani, Paggi, Tommasini, Royer, De Biasi, Tell and Corps de Ballet; Cond. Peroni. THURSDAY, "LA TRAVIATA." Lucchese, Frascona, Viviano, Tell and Corps de Ballet; Cond. Peroni. FRIDAY, "LOHENGRIN." Fitziu (Guest), de Cisneros (Guest), Boscacci, Mars, Scotti; Cond. Hadley. SAT. MAT., "TALES OF HOFFMANN." Lucchese, Charlebois, Keltie, Paggi, Boscacci, Becker; Cond. Papalardo. SAT EVE., "AIDA." Rappold (Guest), Frascani, Tommasini, Viviano, Cervi, Tell and Corps de Ballet; Cond. Peroni.
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A debate of unparalleled interest.
Resolved: That Ireland Should Be a Republic
Affirmative: Judge John Jerome Rooney, Negative: S. S. McClure.
This debate will be of historic importance. Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

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BOOTH West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS
MOTION PICTURE
In the House of the Silver Cobwebs the Empress met her lover. "Theodora" at the Astor Theatre next week.
A Goldwyn Picture

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IF YOU WANT REAL ENTERTAINMENT, LAUGHS, THRILLS, SUSPENSE WITHOUT A DULL MOMENT TO-NIGHT, SEE THE
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CRITICS UNANIMOUS IN CALLING IT THE FIRST BIG HIT OF THE SEASON
"Laughter and thrills, joy and mystery in 'The Nightcap.'"—World.
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"Delightfully funny."—Alan Dale, American.
"Highly amusing."—Eve. World.
MOTION PICTURE
Gorgia can make the dumb to talk with those devil things of his. "Theodora" at the Astor Theatre next week.
A Goldwyn Picture

ELTINGE Theatre, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Helen MacKellar "BACK PAY"
A New Play by FANNIE HURST.
FULTON 46TH STREET, W. OF B'WAY. MATS. WED. & SAT.
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BLOSSOM TIME
Greatest Musical Hit of all time!
"Nothing better musically has been heard in ages."—Alan Dale, Amer.
AMBASSADOR THEA., 49th St., Just W. of B'way.
Ph. Circle 8752. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

CASINO Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $2.50.
A CARLTON SUCCESS.
JULIA SANDERSON TANGERINE
MOTION PICTURE
From turbulent childhood, she emerged into fascinating womanhood. "Theodora" at the Astor Theatre next week.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in "THE SILVER FOX" with Lawrence Grossmith-Violet Kemble Cooper, others

NORA BAYES THEA., 44th, W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The NEWLY-WED FARCE JUST MARRIED
With VIVIAN MARTIN—LYNNE OVERMAN.
MOTION PICTURE
If you don't see "Theodora" next week at the Astor Theatre, you might as well stop going to see motion pictures.

SELWYN Theatre, W. 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:30.
SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S COMEDY
"THE CIRCLE"
With the Best Cast in America.
John Drew, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Estelle Winwood, Ernest Lawford, John Halliday, Robert Rendel
AT THE TIMES SQ. THEATRE. LAST WEEK
Wm. Courtenay and Lola Fisher, Roi Cooper Megrue's Best Play
"Honors Are Even"
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
—2ND YEAR—
THE BAT
Souvenir World Series Score Cards FREE! Can Be Had at the Box Office.
MOROSCO THEATRE.

PRINCESS 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS Present "THE SPRING"

BROADHURST Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
WILLIAM HODGE
in a Satirical Tale in 3 Wags
BEWARE OF DOGS
FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY.

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St. — The 1st Year — Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
The Survival of the Fittest!
6TH BIG MONTH OF THE MUSICAL TRIUMPH
The LAST WALTZ with ELEANOR PAINTER
"Veritable feast of music, comedy, grace, beauty, color, charm and artistry."—Alan Dale in N. Y. American.
POPULAR MAT. WEDNESDAY 50c TO $2.

COMEDY West 41st. Evenings. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
"A FEAST IN A SEASON OF FAMINE."—Herald
POT LUCK
"AN ALLURING HIT."—Journal

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES, 1921
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA 97th & Broadway Mts. Thurs. & Sat.
LADIES' NIGHT in a Turkish Bath.

GREENWICH VILLAGE Th., 7 Av. Evs. & 4th St. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. LAUNCELOT & ELAINE
With PEDRO de CORDOBA.
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES.

RITZ TH., W. 43 ST. EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.
INA CLAIRE
IN THE FAMOUS FRENCH FARCE
BLUEBEARD'S 8TH WIFE
MOTION PICTURE
The history of the world has been written in love stories. Theodora sacrificed a throne because of love. Astor Theatre next week.

PLYMOUTH West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Arthur Hopkins Presents MARJORIE Rambeau
in "Daddy's Gone A-Hunting"
By Zoe Akins, Author of "Declassee."

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
VIOLET HEMING AND OTTO KRUGER
IN SONYA
THE ROMANTIC HIT OF THE SEASON

GABEL'S 116TH ST. At 5th Ave.
MAX GABEL'S LATEST SUCCESS
"LOVE'S TROUBLES"
With Max Gabel and Jennie Goldstein.
SUPPORTED BY AN ALL-STAR CAST.
Mats. Today & Tom'w. Nights: Tonight & Tom'w.

MOTION PICTURES.
Theatres Under Direction of Hugo Riesenfeld
RIVOLI Broadway At 49th St. Continuous Noon to 11:30 P. M.
A TRIUMPH
Elsie Ferguson
IN
"FOOTLIGHTS"

A Paramount Picture.
Presented by Adolph Zukor.
Rivoli Concert Orchestra
Frederick Stahlberg and Emanuel Baer Conducting

RIALTO TIMES SQUARE "After the Show" A Paramount Picture. Famous Rialto Orch.
CRITERION TIMES SQUARE The Golem
Eli-Eli Prologue—BUSTER KEATON.

Capitol
Broadway at 51st St.
ASK ANYONE * * * anyone of the great army that stormed the Capitol yesterday * * * they'll tell you how Dangerous Curve Ahead went over * * * Rupert Hughes scored again as the greatest of all screen authors * * * How does he do it? * * * Simple * * * he just tells the truth * * * he doesn't gild the lily * * * His humor is real * * * his drama is from life * * * The result * * * tense interest * * * gales of laughter * * * ringing rounds of handclapping * * * Goldwyn produced it * * * Helene Chadwick and Richard Dix featured it * * * and The Capitol certainly gave it a fitting presentation * * * Dangerous Curve Ahead an event in motion pictures * * * Take part in the event * * * To-day.
Dangerous Curve Ahead!

TOWN HALL 43D St., NR. BROADWAY. OPENS TODAY AT 3:30 P. M.
AMERICAN LEGION PRESENTS
ARNOLD DALY in "THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"
EVES. 8:30. DAILY MATS. 3:30. POPULAR PRICES, 50c AND $1.

SPRINGER'S 77TH ST. THEATRE B'way & 77th St.
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
THE AFFAIRS OF ANATOL ★ ALL BIG STAR CAST ★
OVER THE HILL
ALL THIS WEEK
PLAZA Mad. Av. at 59th St. APOLLO 125th St.-7th Ave.

CENTRAL THEA., B'way at 47th St. Cont. Noon to 11:30 P. M. POPULAR PRICES.
HOOT GIBSON in "SURE FIRE"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

APOLLO THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30. SUNDAY MATINEES at 3.
MARY PICKFORD
in Her Most Endearing Film Play, "LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
From the Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

STRAND MARK BROADWAY AT 47th St.
POLA NEGRI in "ONE ARABIAN NIGHT."
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE PASADENA
APARTMENT HOTEL
Broadway at 61st Street
Beautifully Furnished all light Suites
2 Rooms & Bath...$125 to $200 per mo.
4 Rooms & 2 Baths..$350 to $400 per mo.
Maid and valet service, cuisine, a la carte. Service in rooms without additional charge.
Unfurnished 4 rooms and bath
Doctor's or Dentist's Office
Very large rooms, all light.
Connections made.

Luchow's Famous Restaurant
14th St., Near Fourth Ave.

RESORTS

NEW YORK—Long Island.
SILVER BIRCHES
In the Pines
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Named by the Indians "Healing Waters." 1½ hrs. from N. Y. C. end of Motor Parkway. Ideal All Year 'Round Resort. Marvelous Spring Water. Tennis, Saddle Horses, Boating. Tel. Ronkonkoma 112-W. B. B. Mosher, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
THE NASSAU, LONG BEACH
Exceptionally reasonable rates during Fall and Winter. Special arrangement for permanent guests.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL & COTTAGES
on the Beach. Cap. 600
CONVENIENT TO ALL AMUSEMENTS
Sea Baths DIET KITCHEN Orchestra
Family Patronage Invited
REDUCED RATES NOW IN EFFECT
C. I. HANSTEIN, President. LYMAN J. MATROUS, Sec'y & Mgr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
HOSPITABLE-HOMELIKE

The Breakers
Greatly Reduced Present Season Rates
NEW GOLF CLUB PRIVILEGES
NEW ENGLAND.
Equinox House
MANCHESTER
In the Mountains
VERMONT
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
WED MAT.. BEST SEATS $2
OTIS SKINNER in Tom Cushing's New Play BLOOD and SAND
Founded on the Novel by BLASCO IBANEZ.

LIBERTY WEST 42 ST. TO-NIGHT at 8:15 Sharp.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
LAST PRODUCTION.
'THE O'BRIEN GIRL'
MATINEES WED. and SAT., 2:15.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49 St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat.
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
HILDA SPONG In The Parisian Comedy Success. "THE FAN"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:15. Last 4 Weeks. Mts. Thrs. & Sat. 2:15
"A NOTABLE ADDITION TO THE THEATRE OF THIS COUNTRY."—Lawrence Reamer, Herald.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
FRANCES STARR
in "THE EASIEST WAY"
Eugene Walter's American Masterpiece.

BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thrs. & Sat. 2 WEEKS MORE.
"NEVER HAS MR. WARFIELD BEEN SO FINE."—Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
DAVID WARFIELD in "THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM"

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:25. POP. MAT. WED., 50c to $2. | LAST 3 WEEKS
HENRY W. SAVAGE'S NEW PRODUCTION OF
The MERRY WIDOW
International Singing Cast Includes: LYDIA LIPKOWSKA, DOROTHY FRANCIS, JEFFERSON de ANGELIS, REGINALD PASCH, FRANK WEBSTER and MARIE WELLS.

HUDSON THEATRE WEST 44TH STREET. EVENINGS 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30
A GREAT PLAY—A GREAT CAST
THE MAN IN THE MAKING
A PLAY EVERY AMERICAN BOY SHOULD SEE
There is, of course, one answer to the wholesome endorsement this play has had from press and public—in that it takes you two hours and a half of breathless-vivid entertainment through problems that are close to home and does engagingly.
A Genuinely American Romance
with
DONALD GALLAHER
Kathleen Comegys, Paul Everson, Raymond Hackett, Edwin Walter, Francis Byrne, Leah Winslow, Frazer Coulter, Joseph Guthrie, Justin Lees and Billie Bergh, William B. Mack, Susanne Willis, Duncan Harris, Robert Fiske

SAM H. HARRIS' ATTRACTIONS
"DELIGHTFUL, WORTH A DOZEN THRILLERS."—Eve. Post
"ONLY 38" with MARY RYAN
Burns Mantle has published in The Evening Mail a list of seven of the season's plays that he wants to see a second time. "THE HERO" with Richard Bennett at the Belmont Theatre HEADS THE LIST!

CORT W. 48 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
BELMONT West 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
MUSIC BOX West 45 St. Tel. Bryant 1470. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
IRVING BERLIN'S "MUSIC BOX REVUE"
WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST: Sam Bernard, William Collier, Florence Moore, Wilda Bennett, Joseph Santley, Ivy Sawyer, Irving Berlin and many others. Staged by Hassard Short.
"WORLD'S PRETTIEST CHORUS."
"A HUGE SUCCESS"
"SIX CYLINDER LOVE" With ERNEST TRUEX.

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Bet B'y & C.P.W. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Phone Col.

BRICK TOUCHES $16; LUMBER HIGHER, TOO

Dow Service Warns Against Repetition of 1920 Price Levels.

Week by week, the general construction market reveals its returning strength—first by more active inquiry, then by price stiffening here and there, and, finally, by actual price advance.

Confirming the opinion expressed in the building material trade in the first part of August that the awakening of the construction industry would mark the low price level for 1921, the foremost among the basic building materials, common brick, turned finally toward a higher level last week when the market was definitely recorded at $15-$16, wholesale, to which for delivered prices must be added the cost of handling, hauling and 10 per cent.

While this lead was taken by Hudson river brick, Raritan brick followed suit at the week-end, having also felt the pressure against limited supply.

The trade finds some significance in this turn in brick prices on the ground that practically none of the great quantity of brick coming into New York in August-September went into dealer reserves. Had it been so, the demand would have been quickly detected as artificial or speculative. But since practically every brick coming into New York is going right into actual building construction operation, mostly in Brooklyn, Queens and Bronx boroughs, and dealer reserves have yet to be laid in for the Winter, the price turn upward is justified by manufacturers upon the law of supply and demand. The fast approaching close of the brick-making season for many producers and the unexpected change in the Autumn-Winter building outlook, with no official count yet made of the 1921-22 brick reserve up the Hudson, have had a stiffening effect upon brick in particular and in all clay products in general.

The prospective investor who further defers his construction plans in the hope of finding building costs lower is wooing futile fancies, says the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports. The low point in building material prices in the aggregate has been reached. The turn dates from the middle of August. There is no reason, taking the market as a whole, for building material prices to drop. Here and there a sag may be reported, like that in linseed oil, after its recent rise, but offsetting this is a series of price advances in lumber. Metals are likely headed upward.

In the yellow pine flooring department, for example, it was only a few weeks ago when the wholesale list was $85.50 base. Today that department is strong at $58.50 and material is scarce even to important dealers. In the middle of August the wholesalers were in the market with a $42.50 list and were perfectly willing to cut it to $40. Today the mills are quoting $63 to $65 a thousand and sell more on a cash-or-leave-it basis. Oak is firmer by $5. In fact, maple flooring is about the weakest factor in the lumber market just now. It is selling down to comb grain yellow pine flooring prices.

Building analysts do not look for lower lumber prices when the national lumber associations report for the four weeks in August-September closing Sept. 17, a national lumber cut of 657,906,711 feet as against shipments of 667,422,463 feet, with orders on hand of 725,677,667 feet.

Economists cannot foresee price cuts in cement when mill capacity is almost taxed, if indeed, in some instances, it is not actually exceeded by shipments, and with dealer stocks still without reserve stocks. The brick manufacturers are sending out brick from the cooling kilns instead of from storage sheds. The glass mills have just started up with jobbers' stocks everywhere depleted.

These conditions prevail with Manhattan, by far the heaviest consumer of basic building materials in normal times, still the laggard borough. The railroads are not yet bu ing with free hand, and the pressure of public opinion to give the unemployed occupation this Winter by proceeding with municipal improvements is a factor of building material requirements that, of course, cannot now be calculated upon.

The gratifying feature about this upturn in building construction activity is that it was accompanied by increasing building activity. For nine months building stagnated while material prices went down. As soon as it stopped descending and began to show a definite course upward, building construction activity increased until the demand for building materials in boroughs outside of Manhattan actually exceeded the volume required for this time of the year in the normal year of 1914. The building investing public, apparently, was waiting for material prices and construction cost stability more than for a return of 1914 normal condition.

The only spectre upon an otherwise brilliant horizon in the building trades is the danger of building material prices and construction costs once more getting out of conservative bounds. Another building blight is surely due if material prices even approximate 1920 levels.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: C. J. Bevan, coats; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; J. Beattie, notions, art goods, jewelry; Grand.
ANDERSON, S. C.—Sullivan Hardware Co.; W. W. Sullivan, hardware; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Miss I. Goldstein, infants' wear; 352 4th Av. (Kirby-Block-Fischer, Inc.).
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.: Mr. McGaugherty, bargain annex, men's shoes; 225 5th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mitchell-Smith Co.: S. W. Mitchell, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Sq.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, clothing, furn. goods; 43 Leonard, Room 467.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The W. Hengerer Co.; J. Hamilton, linens, domestics, white goods; 16 W. 39th.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. F. Tuttle, domestics; 43 White, 24 floor.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Ward, muslin underwear; C. B. Nash, dinnerware, china; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn's; S. Goldberg, furs; 912 B'way, 11th floor.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Jacobson, hats, caps; 44 E. 23d, 3d floor.
CINCINNATI—Brandt & Lear; J. Brandt, mfrs. waists, skirts, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; F. Von Wahde, ready-to-wear; 350 B'way, Room 404.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; C. H. Mooty, laces, waists, notions, men's furn. goods; 377 B'way, Room 610.
DALLAS, Texas—R. B. Smith Millinery Co.; R. B. Smith, millinery; 368 5th Av., Room 1405.
DAVENPORT, Ia.—Harned & Von Maur, Inc.; C. C. Cessna, dining room candy; Miss M. Murray, ready-to-wear, waists; R. H. Wain, carpets, rugs, draperies; 6 W. 32d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. C. Wagner, furniture; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ellis, Stone & Co.; J. H. Stone, women's garments; Martinique.
HARRISBURG—J. Goldsmith; M. L. Goldsmith, carpets; Pennsylvania.
HOUSTON, Texas—Grand Leader Co.; J. Wolfenstein, women's garments; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington Co.; R. E. Kennington, representing; 120 W. 32d (A. Phillips).
LITTLE ROCK—Beal Burrow D. G. Co.; R. K. Beal, dress goods; 72 Leonard, Room 605.
LONG BEACH, Cal.—Buffum's; H. Buffum, coats, suits, furs, dresses, waists; Pennsylvania.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros. Inc.; P. Epstein, ready to wear; Pennsylvania.
NEWPORT—Towle-Powers-Mercantile Co.; O. T. Balliron, leather goods, jewelry, stationery, fi. ood, carpets, upholstery goods; 16 W. 39th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Twin City Neckwear Co.; J. C. Kitten, sweaters, bathing suits; Pennsylvania.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. B. Wachter, art needlework; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; T. Flynn, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—S. Kugelman Co.; D. Kugelman, dry goods, notions; 337 B'way; Pennsylvania.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Dixon, Hinckle & Co. Inc.; W. S. Dixon, notions, men's furn. goods; 377 B'way, Room 610.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Miller, Fall dresses, dress goods; 1,256 B'way, Room 316.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenbaum Bros. & Co.; M. Greenbaum, waist, dress materials; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Sterling, Rothstein & Co.; J. Rothstein, dress silks, serges; 1,182 B'way, Room 1501.
PHILADELPHIA—J. G. Darlington Co.; A. Thompson, dress s; Lafayette.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; W. L. Herman, silks, dress goods; 212 5th Av.
PORT HURON, Mich.—Higgins; Miss M. Bedell, woman's suits, coats, dresses, Bloomingdale's.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; H. Marx, shoes; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss & Co.; S. E. Daily, dress s, children's wear; 377 B'way, 7th floor.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. Meteer, C. L. Smith, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; L. Topfer, men's furnishings; 37 West 26th (E. M. Sortman).
ST. LOUIS—FAMOUS & BARR CO.; J. Levy, beds, rugs, curtains, draperies; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.
ST. LOUIS—L. Hergos & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. L. Swilman, spring hosiery, underwear; 878 B'way, Room 701.
ST. PAUL—Lindsay, Warner & Sons; G. G. Schulze, silks; 350 B'way, Room 503.
UTICA, N. Y.—D. Price & Co.; J. J. Fineberg, ready to wear; Pennsylvania.
WICHITA, Kan.—G. Innes D. G. Co.; W. P. Innes, mdse. mgr.; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins). Atkins.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Forecasts for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair and cooler.

Florida—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably scattered thunder showers.

Extreme Northwest Florida and Alabama—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair and cooler.

Mississippi—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair, cooler in southeast.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair.

Ohio—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair, continued cool.

Indiana—Generally fair in north, probably showers in south and central Monday; cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Monday, probably showers in east; Tuesday, fair.

Upper Michigan—Fair and slightly cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature.

East Texas—Monday, partly cloudy, showers in the interior; cooler in the interior; Tuesday, fair.

West Texas—Monday, fair, cooler; Tuesday, fair.

Illinois and Wisconsin—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Tuesday, and northwest Monday.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature.

Iowa—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Tuesday and north and west Monday.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature.

Kansas—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Tuesday and north Monday.

Montana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Monday.

Wyoming—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Monday in east.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The disturbance that was central over the Southern Rocky Mountain region Saturday night moved directly eastward to Arkansas and a wide belt of low pressure extended northeastward to Ontario Sunday night. This disturbance has been attended by showers during the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the great central valleys, the East Gulf States and the Southern Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere generally fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature was somewhat higher Sunday in the upper Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States and it was lower in the Plains States and the upper Missouri Valley.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Station.	Temperature, High.	Low.	Barom-eter.	Rain-fall.	Weather.
Abilene	92	82	29.78	..	Clear
Albany	74	52	29.88	..	Clear
Atlantic City	62	58	..	..	..
Baltimore	76	52	29.90	..	Clear
Bismarck	58	52	30.14	..	Cloudy
Boston	78	54	29.94	..	Clear
Buffalo	66	56	29.82	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	76	68	29.86	..	Rain
Charleston	82	78	29.94	..	Cloudy
Chicago	64	56	29.84	.06	Rain
Cleveland	68	52	29.84	..	Cloudy
Denver	68	..	30.02	..	Clear
Detroit	60	54	29.84	.06	Rain
Galveston	86	62	29.84	..	Clear
Helena	66	..	30.10	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Jacksonville	88	76	29.94	..	Clear
Kansas City	62	60	29.94	..	Clear
Los Angeles	72	66	30.00	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Milwaukee	58	50	..	.01	Cloudy
New Orleans	88	80	29.84	..	Clear
Oklahoma	80	64	29.88	..	Clear
Philadelphia	76	52	29.96	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	74	66	29.84	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	74	48	29.94	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	78	58	30.00	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Salt Lake City	68	64	30.08	..	Clear
San Antonio	90	84	29.78	..	Clear
San Diego	66	66	29.96	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	68	62	29.98	..	Clear
Seattle	66	62	30.08	..	Clear
St. Louis	62	58	29.84	.58	Cloudy
Washington	74	66	29.94	..	Clear

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Showers Monday night, probably followed by clearing and cooler Tuesday.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Monday afternoon or night. Tuesday clearing and cooler.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Monday and Monday night. Tuesday fair and cooler.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Monday afternoon or night. Tuesday fair and cooler.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair, continued cool.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS.

Official Temperatures—Average, 64.

3 AM	60	12 M	72	6 PM	68
6 AM	60	1 PM	72	7 PM	66
8 AM	59	2 PM	73	8 PM	65
9 AM	62	3 PM	74	9 PM	64
10 AM	66	4 PM	75	10 PM	64
11 AM	69	5 PM	74	11 PM	63

1920—High, 60; low, 46; average, 54.

Average same date last 33 years, 61.

Barometer, 30.05 at 8 A. M.; 29.95 at 8 P. M.

Humidity, 67 at 8 A. M.; 70 at 8 P. M.

Winds at 8 A. M., southwest; velocity, 8 miles; at 8 P. M., south; velocity, 28 miles.

Weather, cloudy at 8 A. M.; clear at 8 P. M.

Precipitation, none.

Fire Record.

A.M			Loss.
12:15–840	Forest Av.;	Herman Gold.	Not given
12:35–2,127	1 Av.;	J. Prino	Slight
12:45–210	E. 11 St. (text);	Joseph Lipstein	Not given
2:40–507 W.	173 St.;		Not given
6:07–1,853	2 Av.;	John Newman	Not given
8:08–227	E. 126 St.;	Edward Gerard	Not given
10:20–1	St & Park Av. (auto);	Louis Petti	Slight
P.M.			
12:05–29	Bond St.;	M. Glasti	Not given
12:15–222	Riverside Drive;	Joseph Martis	Slight
1:15–92	E. 103 St.;	Sarah Feinstein	Slight
1:15–205	E. 4 St.;	Glass & Hackmeyer	Not given
2:25–164	Allen St.;	Sam Warman	Slight
3:40–1,429	Bryant Av.;	Harry Kaplek	slight
4:55–139	Thompson St.;	Rocco Voleno	Not given
4:55–Front of 290	Lenox Av. (auto);	Andrew Delore	Not given
5:45–232	E. 77 St.;	Mary Schwartz	Not given
7:00–2153	7 St.;	Abe Zersmowsky	Not given
7:25–4,585	Park Av.;	H. Dale	Not given
7:45–357	E. 45 St.		Not given
8:27–437 W.	51 St. (auto);	J. F. Reilly	Slight
10:20–116	Cannon St.;	W. Klein	Slight

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Juilliard, 110, Marquis, all colors. Watkins 8133.

SUITS Wanted—Young men's; must be cheap. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

TWEEDS Wanted—Stevens's 1090, DBW, CGN, all colors. Watkins 8154.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

APRONS—Close out lots, the better kind, lock stitched, $2.75 up. Dean's, 45 East 17th St.

COATS—Ladies', children's; closing out cheap. Weinstein Cloak Co., 110 West 27th. Watkins 8231.

DRESSES to be sold at contractor's cost; also individual sales. T. M. F. Dress Co., 134 West 31st. Chelsea 4743.

HOSIERY—Loss on women's fibre stockings at $3 dozen, and thread silk at $8.75. Simon-Kahn, 911, Broadway.

HOUSE DRESSES—Assorted lots of house dresses to close out very cheap. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

ROSHANARA CREPE here advertised by me Aug. 17 was not the genuine Maillnson product; apologizing, I agree hereafter to respect H. R. Mallinson & Co., Inc.'s, exclusive right in the trade mark "Roshanara." Phillip Lippman Co., Inc., 33 East 29th St.

SILKS—Peau de cygne, radium, messalines, charmeuse, georgettes, crepe satins, dyed and greige. Elson, 11 West 25th.

Allied Industries.

HAIR NETS—The Century, real hair, cap shape, perfect condition; have 150 gross; sell reasonable. Call, Clara M. Rise, 140 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apt. 86.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR Wanted—On the finest kind of ladies' suits and cotton shirts; to one who can effectively handle big business and is thoroughly reliable, a big proposition is open. V 649 Times Downtown.

SHIRT CONTRACTOR—One who is capable of branching into the manufacture of ladies' shirts can have a big proposition. Apply at once, Box V 645 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for New York State or New England States, to carry well known line of Axminster, velvet and tapestry rugs; also linoleums; must be able to finance himself for short period; no objection to side line; liberal commission. X 2302 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to call on the drug trade and sell toilet brushes on commission basis for a well known house; must be acquainted with drug trade; none need apply without good references. Room 401, 874 Broadway.

SALESMEN—Experienced cereal beverage salesmen; write, stating past experience, age and salary. W 105 Times.

TROUSER SALESMAN

Experienced salesman to sell Keystone Trousers in Connecticut, New Jersey and adjoining territory; reference will be given to man who has covered this territory; give reference, previous employers and experience in application letter; commission. Cleveland & Whitehall, Newburgh, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN—An opportunity is offered by a large manufacturing house of South Brooklyn to a young man who can use his head; must be able to figure accurately, handle details and be capable of using good judgment; must have some executive ability with enough experience in office routine to check and correct the work of other people in figuring, billing and filing; must be absolutely reliable, capable of assuming more and more responsibility as he learns the business; he will start at $25 weekly; his future will be limited only by himself; in replying state age, experience and religion. X 2149 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT—Firms without bookkeepers; audits, taxes, investigations; reasonable. Felber, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 5147.

SALESMAN desires connection with tea-apron, pillow-slip, carriage-cover manufacturer; commission; have trade with Philadelphia jobbers and stores. Altman, 1,213 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION MINING COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 21

233 Broadway, New York, September 30, 1921.

The Board of Directors of the United Verde Extension Mining Company has this day declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock, payable November 1st, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10th, 1921. Stock transfer books do not close. C. F. SANDS, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 89

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1921.

C. B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONFIRMATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE RECEIVER OF

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
New York Municipal Railway Corporation
AND
New York Consolidated Railroad Company

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Lindley M. Garrison as Receiver of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, New York Municipal Railway Corporation and New York Consolidated Railroad Company for the nineteen months' period from January 1, 1920, to July 31, 1921, inclusive, are on file with E. Henry Lacombe, Special Master, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and that a hearing upon the confirmation of said accounts will be held before said Special Master on the 14th day of October, 1921, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time all persons interested and desiring to oppose the confirmation of said accounts may appear and be heard.

Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 1, 1921.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Receiver,
85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of The Lake Superior Corporation will be held on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1921, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 14th day of September, 1921, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, until the 6th day of October, 1921, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Toronto, Canada, August 22nd, 1921.

ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 20, 1921.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., September 30, 1921.

Checks in payment thereof will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished the Transfer Agent. G. C. HAND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TERRA COTTA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on September 30th, 1921, a dividend of one per cent on the Preferred stock was declared, payable October 15th, 1921, to stockholders of record at close of business October 5th, 1921.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1921. Present: Hon. Francis Martin, Justice.

In the matter of the application of W. E. Townsend Company, Inc., a corporation, for voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Lemuel C. Bigl ow and James M. Pratt, a majority of the directors of W. E. Townsend Company, Inc., a corporation created under the laws of this State and having its principal office located in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 23d day of August, 1921, from which petition it appears that the case is one of those specified in section 1786 of the General Corporation Law; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court from the said petition that the said corporation is insolvent; and on reading and filing the notice of this application, dated the 24th of August, 1921, with due proof of service thereof and of said petition and schedule and a copy of this order on the Attorney General.

And after hearing Robert D. Elder, Jr., of counsel for the petitioners, and representing the Attorney General:

Now, on motion of Robert D. Elder, Jr., attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Warren A. Schenck, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1921, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three (3) weeks immediately preceding said 24th day of October, 1921, in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, newspapers published in the County of New York; and it is

Further ordered that Joseph V. Mitchell, Esq., of 233 Broadway, New York City, be, and he hereby is, appointed temporary receiver of all of the property of W. E. Townsend Company, Inc., with power to collect and receive the debts, demands and other property of the corporation; to preserve the property and the proceeds of the debts and demands collected; to sell or otherwise dispose of the property, as directed by the court; to collect, receive and preserve the proceeds thereof; to maintain any action or special proceeding for either of those purposes, and to employ such attorney or counsel as may be necessary for the administration of this trust and for the protection of the assets of the said corporation and the defense of actions or proceedings.

It is further ordered that all creditors of said corporation be, and they hereby are, restrained from beginning any action against the said corporation for the recovery of a sum of money or from taking any further proceedings in any actions against said corporation heretofore commenced.

It is further ordered that the said receiver, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, execute and acknowledge in the usual form and file with the Clerk of the County of New York a bond to the People of the State of New York in the penal sum of twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars, with sufficient surety to be approved by the justice of this court conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such receiver; and

It is further ordered that said receiver deposit all funds of the corporation not needed for immediate disbursement in The National Bank of Commerce.

Enter, F. M., J. S. C.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FIRST NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Carson City, Nevada, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1921, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 7th day of October, 1921, and reopened upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

New York, Sept. 30th, 1921.

WILLIAM A. KERR, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SUGAR IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

A special meeting of the stockholders of Sugar Improvement Corporation has been called by the Board of Directors to be held at the office of the corporation, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of October, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated, New York, September 28, 1921.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, President.
WALTER E. WICKS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, O., September 26, 1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Room 407, 517 West Third Street, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1921, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1921, and be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 27th, 1921.

EDWARD F. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

UPCICO CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Upcico Corporation will be held in accordance with the By-Laws, at the Rooms of the Uptown Club, 17 East 42d Street, on Monday, October 10, 1921, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

JOHN G. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. PALEY and MAX W. PALEY and RARNEY RUBIN, individually and as copartners, trading as PALEY & RUBIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, October 13, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 718 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, men's finished and unfinished suits, merchandise, office furniture, fixtures, safe.

BENJAMIN F. STEINBERG, Receiver.

ROBERT P. LEWIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A. M.	P. M.	Governors Island. A. M.	P. M.	Hell Gate. A. M.	P. M.
High water	8:42	9:08	9:16	9:42	11:04	11:36
Low water	2:33	3:06	3:08	3:42	5:11	5:48

THE SUN.

Rises.	Sets.
A. M.	P. M.
5:54	5:36

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Centennial State	London	Sept. 22
Calamares	Havana	Sept. 29
Cortona	Rotterdam	Sept. 20
Commewijne	Curacao	Sept. 24
Quebec City	Oran	Sept. 17
Clasy	Vera Cruz	Sept. 23
Tungus	Macoris	Sept. 22
M. S. Dollar	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Elka III.	Trinidad	Sept. 13
Chicago City	Bristol City	Sept. 17
Helenus	Boston	Sept. 30
Tordalsfjord	Bergen	Sept. 15

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Wheaton	Antwerp	Sept. 20
Calabria	Gibraltar	Sept. 14
King City	Shields	Sept. 19
Mauplace	Tampico	Sept. 26
Pennsylvanian	Boston	Oct. 1
Columbia	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 27
Monterey	Havana	Sept. 28

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
America	Naples	Sept. 19
Roussillon	Havre	Sept. 22
Iroquois	Turks Island	Sept. 27
San Lorenzo	San Juan	Sept. 28
San Pablo	Port Limon	Sept. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Chicago	Havre	Sept. 25
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Sept. 24
Drottningholm	Gothenburg	Sept. 24
American	Colon	Sept. 26
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Carmania	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Bradford City	Shields	Sept. 22
Virgilia	Tyne	Sept. 23
Mount Clinton	Hamburg	Sept. 28
Hog Island	Bizerta	Sept. 20
Mesaba	London	Sept. 24
Munamar	Antilla	Sept. 30

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TOMORROW.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Aquitania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, &c.
George Washington, Bremen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia. (Latvia and Esthonia if specially addressed).
Guglielmo Pierce, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy.
Turrialba, S'ta Marta	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Colombia.
Quillota, Guayaquil	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Cauca, Dept. of Colombia, and Equador. (Canal Zone, Panama and other parts of Colombia must be specially adressed).
Guiana, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, &c.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	United Kingdom, Northern Europe, Germany, Persia, South Africa. (Other countries specially addressed.)
Paris, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Eastern Europe, India, Straits Settlements. (Other countries specially addressed.)
Taormina, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy. (Specially addressed.)
Braga, Piraeus	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Portugal. (Greece specially addressed.)
Estonia, Libau	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia.
Santa Elisa, Valparaiso	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Canal Zone, Panama, Ecuador, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Exeter City, Bristol	Oct. 3	12:00 M.
V. Emmanuele III., Hamburg	Oct. 3	11:00 A.M.
Margus, Reval	Oct. 5	12:00 M.
Juliana, Cadiz	Oct. 8	12:00 M.
Michigan, Liverpool	Oct. 5	10:00 A.M.
Caledonier, Antwerp	Oct. 5	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	Oct. 8	10:00 A.M.
East Cape, Hamburg	Oct. 8	11:00 A.M.
Novisian, Liverpool	Oct. 8	12:00 M.
Algic, Bombay	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
Syria, Marseilles	Oct. 10	10:00 A.M.
Milwaukee Bridge, Riga	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
Chicago City, Bristol	Oct. 10	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Dawn, Antwerp	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
Pioneer, Havre	Oct. 15	10:00 A.M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 6 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Makura	Oct. 3
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Hoosier State	Oct. 7
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Manoa	Oct. 7
Japan, Korea and Netherlands East Indies (specially addressed only), via San Francisco	Simaloer	Oct. 7
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Empress of Asia	Oct. 8
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra), via Seattle	Wenatchee	Oct. 10
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, Sumatra and specially addressed mail for French Indo-China, British India and Ceylon, via San Francisco	Wolverine State	Oct. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco	Tahiti	Oct. 23

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**Manufacturers! Jobb

A Guaranteed Stock

Whose Dividends Rank Ahead of Bond Interest of 14 Prominent Railroads.

This is the position of the Preferred Stock of a Company whose property is of vital importance to fourteen railroads controlling more than 25% of the total railway mileage of the country.

Write for Circular No. 1361

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

Our October List

of investment suggestions contains 150 issues of high-grade bonds carefully selected to meet the individual requirements of conservative investors and institutions

Yielding 4.55% to over 8.00%

Ask for Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine St., Cor. William
NEW YORK

Fisk Rubber Company

First Mortgage 8% Gold Bonds

Due September 1, 1941

This Company is one of the five largest manufacturers of pneumatic and solid tires for automobiles and trucks in the United States. These bonds will be secured by a direct first mortgage lien on the entire fixed assets of the Company.

Price 99 & Interest

Descriptive circular on request

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. New York — 15 State St. Boston
Hartford Providence — New Bedford Springfield

City of Ottawa

6% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1926-51

Principal and interest payable in New York.

Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion of Canada and an important financial and industrial center.

Serial, non-callable issue with annual maturities at prices to yield

6.65% to 6%

Write for Circular T-103

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Toronto London, Eng. Montreal Winnipeg

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Signs of Improvement Multiply —Attention Is Not Focused on European Situation.

Events as they have shaped themselves for a number of weeks past have undoubtedly carried a conviction to the minds of the majority of persons that a distinct degree of betterment has taken place in the banking and industrial structure of the country. Easier money, a quickening of demand for goods in the primary and secondary markets, increased operations of manufacturing plants, a release of the so-called frozen credits and developments of similar nature have, in the aggregate, succeeded in restoring confidence which was sadly shattered during the process of readjustment. In conjunction with the improvement in financial and business affairs there has lately been evidence of a happier outlook for the railroads of the country which through rigid economies are turning deficits into surpluses, and establishing themselves so that they will be able to play their part if there is to be return of business to normal proportions.

But while the signs point to a recovery there cannot help but be some degree of speculation, even doubt, as to just how far the improvement will lead. Possibly the advancement which has taken place may be simply a demonstration deriving its impetus from seasonal demands which, when they have been satisfied, will leave business in the same prostrate condition as during earlier months of the year. However, assuming that this will not be the case, there is still the foreign situation to be considered. The period of the war saw such an increase of capacity along many avenues of industrial pursuit that for anything approximating full operations there must be a demand of wide proportions in this country and a market of substantial size for the receipt of goods abroad. The latest figures on our foreign trade indicated an improvement after a sharp drop, but whether foreign markets are in a position to be heavy purchasers here may be open to grave doubts.

The depreciated currencies of Europe, particularly those of the mid-Continental countries, stand in the way of a normal resumption of trade with the United States, and under the circumstances purchases here, of other than the necessities, entail too great a burden to be carried for long. Even in the case of raw materials, urgently needed for manufacturing, commitments are limited to the smallest proportions.

It has been expected all along that the depreciation of exchange would, in the long run, begin to correct itself. This was not to take place rapidly but slowly. However, that which is coming to pass is not recovery in European moneys, but a continued display of weakness which is perplexing and disturbing. The outstanding factor has been the fall in marks which has pulled down with it other mid-Continental exchanges.

What this fall in Berlin exchange portends is difficult to forecast accurately at this time. For one thing it is certain that the accumulation of balances here by German nationals, through the sale of marks, implies that the German people are losing that degree of confidence which made the internal value of the mark greater than its purchasing power in international trade. Furthermore, the necessity which has compelled Germany to ask extensions on payments due here presupposes financial difficulties of a serious nature. Of course, this may be simply a demonstration made with the idea of ultimately obtaining some degree of abatement in the terms of the indemnity. But should the situation be real and not artificial, then the outlook for France to obtain gold payment in the next reparations settlement may be a bit dubious.

How much France depends on this payment is of course a matter of conjecture, but at all events France has been putting her house in order, as is shown in the earnest endeavor to reduce note circulation. At best, however, the monetary situation in Europe as a whole is not developing that degree of improvement which would presuppose ability to make extensive purchases here. On the other hand, history may repeat itself and duplicate the situation which obtained following the Franco-Prussian war when grave concern was felt as to the financial situation in France only to have the betterment come about in a twinkling and at a time when least expected by the neighboring nations. One thing is certain, that from now on business men and bankers in this country will watch not only the signs of improvement as they may develop here, but will cast their eyes toward Europe to follow events there in an endeavor to obtain some idea of how far we may expect improvement to go in the United States, since our industrial future is not bound up within ourselves but is a world problem.

Encouraging factors in the domestic situation during the past week have not been lacking. For one thing the railroads, through the exercise of strict economy, have been able to make returns for August that are substantially better than those of July and far above those for August of last year. It appears now that the carriers, in the aggregate returns as net income for August, will be able to show a figure that will mount well up toward the proportion of earnings necessary to yield the 6 per cent. return on railroad valuation as contemplated under the Transportation act. Also it is predicted that September earnings will show still further improvement; probably as much in excess of those for August as the earnings of August exceed those of July.

The cotton crop in the South presents a curious anomaly, almost without precedent. Ordinarily a poor crop is a misfortune, but at the moment the short cotton crop is working out as a blessing to the South. The realization of the actual condition has, through the price advance which has taken place, lifted the cotton planters from a condition of debt to one of comparative financial comfort. The Government report on cotton will be made today, and it is predicted that a lower estimate will be shown than a month ago. By this token the South should have cause once more to congratulate itself, at least temporarily. Of course, from an economic point of view there is a real loss in a poor crop, but at the moment it would be difficult to convince the planters of this.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 1, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,497,496	125,876,659
Same period a year ago.	5,059,069	165,770,477½

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	65.87	64.13	73.13	58.35
Same period a year ago.	82.86	79.93	94.07	75.45

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	26½	5,300	ADAMS EXPR...	50	46	50	+ 5
19¾	11	100	Advance Rumely.	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¾
40	30	300	Air Reduction (4)	38⅞	37	38⅞	+ 5⅛
39½	17	3,900	Ajax Rubber	24½	22⅝	24	..
1½	⅝	800	Alaska Gold M...	⅝	½	½	..
1⅜	⅞	7,800	Alaska Juneau ...	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
105⅞	100	100	All Am Cable (7).	103	103	103	+ ½
55½	34	13,300	Al Ch & Dye (4).	47¾	44⅝	46¼	— ⅝
93⅝	83	850	Do pf (7).....	90¼	89¾	89⅞	— ⅛
39¼	28½	6,300	Allis-Chalmers (4)	34	32⅜	33⅝	+ ⅝
83	67½	100	Do pf (7).....	74½	74¼	74¼	— ¾
65½	26½	1,700	Am Agri Chem..	35⅞	35	35½	+ ¼
84	51	700	Do pf	63	60⅞	63	+ 1¼
54	46½	50	Am Bk Note (4).	51	51	51	..
51	25¾	1,900	Am Beet Sugar...	28¾	27⅛	27½	— ½
65½	29½	900	Am Bosch Magn.	38½	35½	38¼	+ 4¾
32¾	23½	2,700	Am Can	27⅞	27	27¾	— ⅛
88	73¾	400	Do pf (7).....	80	79	79¾	+ ¾
153	113¼	2,500	Am C & Fy (12)..	120¼	127½	129	+ 1
29	8⅞	200	Am Chicle	9	9	9	..
23½	13⅞	400	Am Cotton Oil...	19⅞	19	19	— ½
67	35½	200	Do pf	44½	43¾	44½	— ⅝
8¾	4¼	708	Am Drug Synd....	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ¼
135	113	800	Am Express (8)..	123½	116	123½	+ 8
13⅜	8	300	Am Hide & Leath	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
57⅜	40½	700	Do pf	51½	51	51	— ½
60½	42	4,900	Am Ice (6)	60½	57	60½	+ 4½
65	57	1,200	Do pf (6).....	65	63½	65	+ 1½
53⅜	21¼	28,400	Am International.	34⅝	32⅜	34¼	+ 1¼
11⅜	7⅞	100	Am La F E (1).	9	9	9	..
62½	17¼	100	Am Linseed.....	23	23	23	..
93	39⅞	100	Do pf (7).....	47¾	47¾	47¾	— 2¼
93½	73½	5,800	Am Loco (6).....	91¼	88¼	90	..
107½	98¼	100	Do pf (7).....	106	106	106	+ 1½
13	11⅝	400	Am Malt & Grain	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+ 1⅛
75½	66⅜	300	Am Radiator (4).	68	68	68	— ⅛
10	3½	6,500	Am Safety Razor.	4¾	4	4⅜	+ ⅝
14	4¾	1,900	Am Ship & Com..	6⅞	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	29⅜	9,150	Am Smelt & Ref.	39½	38¾	39⅝	+ 2⅛
83	63¼	100	Do pf (7).....	73	73	73	+ 1
112½	95	450	Am Snuff (12)....	105	101	105	+ 3
84⅞	77	100	Do pf New (6)..	78	78	78	— 6⅞
31⅜	18	5,000	Am Steel F (3)....	25½	24⅞	x25	+ ¾
96	58⅜	25,400	Am Sugar Ref....	62	58¾	60	— 2
107¼	85¼	1,300	Do pf (7).....	88	85½	85½	— 2¾
88	37¼	17,200	Am Sum Tob (8).	42¼	39⅝	41¼	+ ⅝
54	48	50	Am Tel & Cab (5)	50	50	50	..
108½	95⅜	14,900	Am Tel & Tel (9).	108	107⅜	108	+ ⅝
129⅜	111½	1,800	Am Tobacco (12).	125⅞	123½	124⅜	— 1¼
127¾	110	400	Do Class B (12).	124	122	122	— 2⅞
94	86	200	Do pf (6).....	91	90½	91	+ ¼
6	4	500	Am W Wks & El.	6	5⅞	5¾	+ ⅛
54⅜	48	400	Do 7% pf	54⅜	53	54⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	8½	800	Do partic. pf...	13⅜	11	13¾	+ 4¼
82¼	57	11,800	Am Woolen (7)..	76⅛	74	75½	+ ¼
98	93	100	Do pf (7).....	96¾	96⅜	96¾	— ¼
39½	20½	100	Am Writ Pap pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
10⅝	6¾	3,500	Am Zinc L & S..	10⅝	8½	10½	+ 2⅛
33	22⅞	2,900	Do pf	31	28¾	31	+ 4⅛
43½	31¾	27,500	Anaconda Copper.	41⅝	37⅛	41¾	+ 3
12⅝	8	100	Ann Arbor	11	11	11	— ⅛
25	20	200	Do pf	23	23	23	— 1⅝
15	15	200	Art Metal Constr.	15	15	15	..
3½	1	200	Assets Realization	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
35½	24	1,400	Asso Dry G (4)....	32	31	31¾	+ ¾
65	55¾	200	Do 1st pf (6)....	65	65	65	..
55¾	45	100	Do 2d pf (7).....	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
107½	91	400	Asso Oil (6).....	92½	91	92	— ½
87¼	76¼	5,100	A, T & S F (6)..	87	86	86½	— ¼
81⅝	73½	500	Do pf (5).....	81	80¾	81	+ ⅛
7½	2	1,100	Atl Birm & Atl..	2⅞	2	2⅞	+ ⅛
89¼	77	200	Atl Coast Line (7)	88	87	88	+ ¼
9	1⅝	3,500	Atl Fruit	3	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
76	18	15,300	Atl, Gulf & W Ind	28¾	26⅞	28½	+ ⅝
44½	15¾	1,600	Do pf	23	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	10	2,200	Atl Pete (2½).....	16½	13½	16½	+ 2½
110½	103⅜	100	Atl Ref pf (7)....	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
94¼	62¼	108,500	BALD LOCO (7).	89⅛	85¼	87⅞	— ⅝
102¼	95	300	Do pf (7).....	97	96	96	— 1½
42⅝	30⅜	13,400	Balt & Ohio.....	39¾	38	38¾	— 1⅛
54	47	1,700	Do pf (4).....	52¼	51½	51¾	..
35	14¾	400	Barnsdall Class B	19	17½	19	..
1	½	500	Batopilas Mining.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
62½	39½	200	Beth Steel (5)....	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅝
65	41½	16,700	Do Class B (5)..	56¾	53⅞	56	+ ½
93¼	87	200	Do 7% pf (7)....	90½	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
107½	93¾	400	Do 8% pf (8)....	98½	98	98	— ⅛
6	3	400	Booth Fisheries...	3⅞	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	6,400	Brooklyn Rap Tr.	9⅜	6¾	7⅝	— 1⅝
10	3½	3,700	Do cfs of dep...	6½	3½	4½	— 2
72½	51	100	Brooklyn Un Gas.	66½	66½	66½	— 1¾
112	81¼	16,800	Burns Bros (10)..	112	99¾	107½	+ 8½
115	105	110	Do pf (7).....	110	110	110	— 1½
6	3¾	1,400	Butte Cop & Zinc.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	10¼	6,900	Butte & Superior.	15	14	15	+ 1
19⅝	7⅜	1,400	CAD CENT O&R.	11⅛	10½	11	+ ¾
67⅝	53⅝	3,600	Cal Packing (6)..	67⅜	65½	67	+ 1¾
49⅝	25	4,000	Cal Pete	39⅜	36½	39¼	+ 2¾
79	68½	100	Do pf (7).....	73¾	73¾	73¾	— 1¼
7½	3¾	3,900	Callahan Zinc Ld.	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
53	41½	200	Calum & Ariz (2).	48¾	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
119¾	101	5,500	Can Pac (10).....	114	112⅜	113¾	..
10¾	3	100	Case (J I) Plow..	4½	4½	4½	— ½
43¾	22⅛	5,500	Cent Leather	29½	27⅝	29¼	+ ¾
96	57⅞	600	Do pf	65¾	64⅝	65¾	+ ¾
209	188	325	C R R N J (8)....	200	200	200	..
32½	23	11,700	Cerro de Pas Cop.	30⅛	26½	30⅛	+ 3⅝
44	22	100	Certain-Td Pr (4)	23	23	23	+ 1
86	33¾	4,600	Chandler Mot (6).	44½	41½	43¾	..
65½	46	5,000	Ches & Ohio.....	57¼	55⅝	56½	— ⅛
6¾	⅛	100	Chi & E Ill Eq Tr	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7½	⅛	400	Do pf Eq Tr....	2	1½	2	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	900	Do pf 1st asst pd	7½	6¼	7½	+ 1½
9⅝	6⅝	600	Chi, Gt Westn....	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
20⅞	14	1,200	Do pf	17	16½	17	..
31	22	5,000	Chi, Mil & St P..	26⅞	25¼	26	— ⅝
46½	32	8,500	Do pf	40⅞	39	40⅜	+ ⅝
71	60⅛	14,600	Chi & Northw (5)	70⅝	67½	70	+ 1⅝
110	95	200	Do pf (7).....	102½	102¼	102½	— ½
70¼	47	200	Chi, Pneu Tool (4)	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	11,800	Chi, R I & Pac..	34⅞	33½	34	— ⅝
80	68⅜	1,600	Do pf (7).....	80	78¾	79⅞	+ 1⅛
68	56½	2,400	Do pf (6).....	68	66⅞	67¾	..
80	70	100	C,St P,M&O pf(7)	80	80	80	+ 11½
12¾	9	14,000	Chile Copper	12⅜	10⅞	12⅜	+ 1⅜
27¼	19½	15,100	Chino Copper	26	23½	26	+ 2⅜
48	32	500	C, C, C & St L....	40	39¼	39¼	— ¾
67	60	200	Do pf (5).....	67	67	67	+ 3
62½	36¼	500	Cluett, Peabody..	39¼	38⅜	38⅜	— 1¼
37⅝	19	10,100	Coca Cola	37⅝	34⅜	37¼	+ 1⅝
32⅜	27	200	Col Fuel & Iron..	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¾
39¼	27¼	200	Col Southern	37½	37	37	..
53⅛	49	200	Do 1st pf (4)...	53⅛	53	53½	+ 1⅛
63	52	9,200	Colum G & El (6).	61	58⅝	60	..
12⅝	2⅜	12,600	Colum Grapho....	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
62¼	9¼	200	Do pf	18¾	18	18¼	+ 1¼
12	1½	500	Cons Distrib	1¼	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
91⅜	77½	1,900	Cons Gas (7).....	89¾	88¾	89¼	+ ½
21⅞	12¾	9,500	Cons Textile	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ 1
66	34⅜	1,100	Cont Can (7).....	45	43	44	+ 1⅝
5	½	1,500	Cont Candy	¾	¾	¾	..
79	59	32,625	Corn Pr Ref (16).	79	76½	79	+ 2¼
107⅛	96	600	Do pf (7).....	107¼	105	106¾	+ 2¼
44⅞	22½	22,900	Cosden Co (2½)..	27⅞	25⅝	27¾	+ 2⅝
107½	49	26,900	Crucible Steel (4).	65	62¾	64	..
91	77	200	Do pf (7).....	82½	82¼	82½	+ 1½
33¼	12¼	2,600	Cuban Am Sugar.	13¼	12⅞	13	— ¼
26	6⅜	12,300	Cuba Cane Sugar.	8½	6⅜	6⅞	— 1⅝
67⅞	16¼	11,700	Do pf	19¾	16¼	16½	— 2⅜
44	23	1,600	DAVISON CH (4)	40½	37	40½	+ 3½
104⅛	90	300	Del & Hudson (9).	102½	101⅛	101½	+ 1⅛
249	93	9,900	D, L & W (6)....	109	104¾	108¾	+ ¾
21⅝	10⅛	4,300	Dome Mines (1)..	19¾	18½	x19	— ¾
690	615	2	E KODAK (†45)..	615	615	615	..
104	102½	4	Do pf (6).....	104	104	104	..
25⅜	16	1,600	Elk Horn Coal....	19¼	18	18½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	300	Emr Brantingham	4	4	4	— ⅛
40	24½	300	Do pf	25	24½	24½	— ½
69¼	52	5,600	Endicott-John (5)	65⅝	64	64¾	+ ⅝
100½	87	100	Do pf (7).....	98¼	98½	98½	— 1½
15¼	11⅝	3,500	Erie	13⅜	13	13¼	— ⅛
22⅝	16½	2,900	Do 1st pf.....	19⅞	18⅜	19	— ⅞
15⅞	11½	200	Do 2d pf	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
82½	44⅝	25,600	FAM PLAY L (8)	56⅜	53⅝	55	+ 1
90	74¾	800	Do pf (8).....	79	75½	79	+ 3
29½	21	300	Fed M & S pf (4)	22⅞	21½	22⅞	+ ⅝
90	75	100	Fisher Body (10).	84	84	84	..
100	95	100	Do pf (7).....	98	98	98	..
63	57	600	Do Ohio pf (8)..	63	60¼	62½	+ 5½
19⅜	8⅝	11,500	Fisk Rubber	13	10⅝	12¾	+ 1¾
20½	9½	400	Freeport-Texas ..	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
5⅜	⅝	700	GAST W & WIG..	⅞	⅜	⅞	+ ⅛
53	40½	100	Gen Am Tank Car	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
78⅜	39½	109,900	Gen Asphalt	54⅝	50¾	53⅝	+ 2⅝
117½	77	200	Do pf (5).....	88	87¾	88	+ 3
62½	54	700	Gen Cigar (6)....	60	58½	58½	— ½
90	80¼	100	Do Deb pf (7)...	90	90	x90	+ 4¼
138½	109½	7,220	Gen Elec (12)....	124¼	122¼	124½	+ ¾
16¾	9⅝	31,100	Gen Motors (1)...	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	..
71⅝	63	200	Do pf (6).....	66	66	66	+ 1
82	69	700	Do Deb (7).....	75	74	75	+ 1
70⅜	60	700	Do Deb (6).....	65½	65	65½	+ ½
44⅞	26⅝	700	Goodrich (B F)...	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
85	62½	200	Do pf (7).....	76	74⅜	74⅝	— 4¼
25	15	400	Granby Consol....	20¼	17	20⅛	+ 3½
16⅜	9½	1,200	Gray & Davis....	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ 2⅝
79½	60	8,300	Grt Northn pf (7)	75½	74	75	..
32½	25⅝	700	Do cts O Prp (4)	28½	28	28	..
25¼	18¼	1,700	Greene Can Cop..	24⅜	21	24	+ 2¼
10⅝	7¼	200	Guantanamo Sug.	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
48½	25	1,100	Gulf States Steel.	41	39½	39½	— ½
61⅜	50½	600	HASK BARK (4).	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+ ⅜
25½	13	200	Hendee Mfg	18	18	18	— ⅛
61	49¼	200	Homestake M (3).	58	57¼	57¼	..
86	40¼	6,700	Houston Oil	57⅞	51½	57⅝	+ 5⅝
16¾	10½	1,400	Hupp Motor C (1)	11¼	11	11	— ¼
98	86½	1,400	ILL CENT (7).....	98	96½	98	+ ½
7¼	2	4,500	Indiah Ref (100c).	3½	2⅝	3¼	+ ½
15⅝	7¼	900	Indian Refining..	7½	7½	7½	..
37⅝	29⅝	10,900	Inspiration Cop...	36½	33¾	36	+ 1⅝
5⅞	1½	12,300	Interboro Cons ...	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16	5⅜	8,100	Do pf	6¾	5⅝	5¾	— 2
13⅜	6	300	Int Agricultural..	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
57	33⅜	700	Do pf	39⅞	38½	39⅞	+ ⅛
100½	67⅝	8,400	Int Harv, new (5)	78	75	77	— 2½
110	99¼	400	Do pf, new (7).	102	101	101½	+ ½
17¼	7⅞	3,500	Int Mer Marine ..	11¾	10	10½	+ 1
63⅜	36	15,800	Int M Mar pf (6)	48¾	46⅝	48	+ 3
42	27	400	Int Motor Truck..	31¼	30	30	+ 2
76	60¾	100	Do 1st pf (7).....	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅝
17	11⅝	11,420	Int Nickel	14½	13¼	14½	+ ⅝
85	75	100	Do pf (6).....	80	80	80	..
73⅜	38⅜	9,200	Int Paper	51	48¼	49⅜	— ⅝
75	67	300	Do pf stamp (6)	69	69	69	..
26	5½	9,900	Invincible Oil	10¼	8¼	10¼	+ 2⅛
40	22½	200	Iron Products	25	25	25	..
4¾	2	25,900	Island Oil & Trans	2¼	2	2	— ¼
11⅝	4	5,400	JEWEL TEA	11	10	10¼	..
41	34½	2,000	Do pf	41	35	39¼	+ 4¾
25½	14½	500	Jones Bros Tea....	22¼	21¼	21¾	+ 1¼
61¾	60	100	KC, FS&M pf (4).	60	60	60	+ ¾
28⅞	18½	3,500	Kansas City So..	26¾	25½	26	— ¼
52	45½	1,200	Do pf (4).....	52	51	x51	+ 1
79¼	68	200	Kayser (Jul) (8)..	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ 1¼
54⅞	32½	21,650	Kelly Sp Tire (*3)	43⅞	40⅝	43⅝	+ 1⅞
94	70¾	300	Do pf (8).....	84½	83½	84½	+ ⅞
80	70	100	Do pf (6).....	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
62	35	300	Kelsey Wheel	57	56⅝	56⅝	— 1½
90	75	100	Do pf (7).....	90	90	90	..
22⅝	16	15,000	Kennecott Copper	22¼	20	22¼	+ 2
17⅞	8¼	5,800	Keystone T & R.	11⅝	10⅛	10⅞	— ¾
150	130	1,200	Kresge (S S) (6).	159	145	157½	+ 16½
103½	97⅞	100	Do pf (7).....	101½	101½	101½	+ 5¼
58½	32	3,000	LACKA STEEL..	42½	41	41⅞	+ ⅝
57½	40	400	Laclede Gas	48½	47	48	+ 1
14¾	10	100	Lake Erie & Wn.	10⅝	10⅜	10¾	+ ½
29⅞	17½	1,300	Lee Rub & T (2).	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+ ½
59¼	47⅞	44,100	Lehigh Val (3½).	59¼	53⅞	59	+ 4¾
162¼	138¾	200	Lig & Myers (12).	160½	157	157	— 3⅝
105½	97⅝	100	Do pf (7)	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
79⅝	64	800	Lima Loco (7)....	78½	77½	78	+ 1
21½	10	9,500	Loew Inc	14½	13½	13½	— ⅝
12¾	7¾	1,250	Loft Inc (1).....	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
42	30	400	Loose-Wiles Bisc.	33	32⅝	33	+ 1½
164½	136	600	Lorillard (P)(12)	147½	146	147½	+ ⅜
118	97	700	Lou & Nash (7)..	110¼	109½	109¾	— ¼
67	46½	100	MALL'SON pf (7)	60	60	60	— 2½
89½	24	200	Manati Sugar	28	26½	26⅝	— 1⅛
58½	35¼	1,800	Manhat Elev (7).	41	39¼	41	+ ½
26½	18	300	Manh Shirt (1¾).	25	24	25	— 1½
7	3	100	Market St Ry....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
45½	27	400	Do prior pf....	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅞
21⅝	12⅛	700	Marland Oil & R.	17¼	16	16	+ 1
21	13	300	Martin-Parry (2).	14	13½	14	+ 1
15½	8	100	Maxw'l M Class B	8½	8½	8½	— ½
93¼	65½	2,600	May Dept St (8)..	83⅜	80½	82	+ ½
167¼	84½	259,200	Mex Pete (12)....	103	97½	100⅛	— 1¾
24	15⅝	2,800	Miami Copper (2)	22	21	22	+ ⅜
15⅝	10	14,900	Middle St O (1.20)	12	11½	12	+ ½
33½	22	5,500	Midvale Steel	26⅝	25⅝	26⅜	+ ½
14⅜	9	1,200	Minn & St L new	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
73¼	63	700	M, St P & SSM(7)	71	70⅝	71	..
59¼	53	200	Do leased ins (4)	56	56	56	+ 3
3	⅞	700	Mo, Kan & Tex..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	2¼	500	Do pf	3¼	3	3⅛

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MARK SITUATION WORRYING LONDON

Opinion Is Growing There That Only International Action Can Avert Collapse.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS DARK

Labor Disputes Threaten England and the Continent Buys Only to Meet Home Requirements.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—There is much perplexity and anxiety here concerning the slump in the German mark—perplexity because of the difficulty of getting at the real source of the trouble, and anxiety because of its probable climax.

Close examination shows that the depreciation of the German mark is due to several causes within Germany itself. Ideas on the subject, however, appear very vague, despite the excitement the decline has brought. A string of circumstances is presented to account for the collapse.

In the first place there can be little doubt that the fall has been hastened by the evidence, recently forthcoming, that very little influential American opposition would be offered to the ratification of the plan for America's peace treaty with Germany. The technical state of war with Germany prevents the attainment of that full state of peace which is necessary before any serious attempts can be made to lift Germany out of the debilitated condition into which she is sinking.

In the second place, German industrialists are credited with excessive buying of foreign raw materials, in order to take advantage of very favorable prices procurable in foreign markets in consequence of the low value of the mark.

Thirdly, the German Government is always more or less under the necessity of buying foreign currencies for reparation purposes, and to these factors the heavy speculation in marks is largely due, in the belief that they must fall further.

The continual outpouring of paper money in Germany and the very patent fact that Germany must import very largely if her people are to live in any degree of comfort forms a chain of circumstances which are more than sufficient to explain the collapse of the mark.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to read the future. Matters cannot definitely remain as they are, and the opinion is gaining ground that some international action is called for to prevent complete collapse. Any such action would doubtless bring about a reaction in the mark, which must otherwise depend for support upon the speculative position. This is likely to keep the mark fluctuating violently for some time. It is a continual source of danger.

With exchanges in a state bordering on pandemonium, with unemployment a serious menace to industrial peace, and with new capital creations rapidly multiplying, it was not surprising that the Bank of England decided to maintain its discount rate at 5½ per cent. Trade undoubtedly needs the stimulus which cheaper money might give, but authorities take the view that what good might be done in this direction by the lower bank rate might easily be counteracted by undesirable financial activities in other spheres. Such a view does not find general endorsement, but it is upheld in responsible quarters, and it will prevail until conditions become more settled.

Opinion in financial London on the coming Washington conference is difficult to get in crystallized form. Bankers hesitate to encroach upon a field they feel to be almost purely political. Disarmament in itself is a factor which would very considerably influence the finances of nations, but there is little hope here that the conference will be made the opportunity of reviewing the world's economic condition. Rightly or wrongly, it is felt that for America, at all events, the conference will resolve itself into a consideration of disarmament as it affects the political status of the Pacific Ocean. An agreement on disarmament should, however, form a contribution to a solution of the world's economic difficulties, but it is very unlikely that it will be the cornerstone upon which rehabilitation will be based. The extremely unstable condition into which the exchanges again have fallen is casting a shadow over business prospects, which, both here and on the Continent, were brightening a short time ago. Europe is buying what is absolutely necessary to meet her internal requirements, and any activity over and above that is merely in anticipation of improving demand later.

There is nothing like the usual Autumn activity, either here or on the Continent. Labor disputes are again threatening England, despite the unemployment crisis. Wage reductions are meeting with opposition. Prices are still wrong in this connection. The unemployment crisis, however, may be productive of good, inasmuch as the Government has been forced to inquire into the abnormal and unjustifiable difference between retail and wholesale prices. Much of the home trade stagnation is due to the fact that the public does not get the full benefit of the fall in wholesale prices. According to the latest advices from France, the general economic position is undergoing improvement. Trade shows some signs of revival. The creation of new bills and a lessening demand for renewals are indications of the effective delivery of merchandise.

Returns just issued by the British Treasury discloses a deficit of £41,830,689 for the first half of the fiscal year, against a surplus of £77,027,968 in the corresponding period last year. The heavy drop in revenues is chiefly due to the falling off of receipts from the excess profits tax and realization on war stores. The customs, which are the true index of the state of trade, have fallen heavily, and unless expenditures are drastically cut down during the next six months a serious budget deficit must be faced.

Currency notes outstanding at the end of last week were £312,501,173, as compared with £314,016,082 a week ago, £367,626,000 at the end of last December and £350,500,000 a year ago.

NO. DAKOTA SELLS LAST OF ITS BONDS

Balance of Issue Is Taken by Bond House for Resale to the Public.

WILL BE OFFERED AT 101

Part of the Securities Had Been Marketed by the State After a Long Delay.

The hitherto unsold balance of an issue of bonds of the State of North Dakota has been sold by the State to Spitzer, Rorick & Co., and associates, according to an announcement yesterday. The bonds will be offered for public subscription in the usual way, at 101 and accrued interest.

The history of the bond issue has been remarkable in that, after the bonds had met a cool reception in the financial district, the State opened its own office and attempted to market the bonds. Some were sold. The exact sales have never been made public. The rest have been taken over by the bond houses.

A representative of the Bank of North Dakota said:

"The bonds were authorized by the North Dakota Legislature early in 1919, and the entire issue was promptly sold in the usual way to Halsey, Stuart & Co. and W. R. Compton at Chicago on a 5 per cent. basis. Before the formal approval of the purchaser's counsel could be obtained, the political opponents of the Non-partisan League brought a taxpayers' action to block the sale. The ostensible purpose of this suit was to test the constitutionality of all the important laws embodying the North Dakota program. The action was fought through to the United States Supreme Court and the laws were sustained in every court, including the State Supreme Court and the Court of the United States.

"Naturally, however, these lawsuits took considerable time, and it was not until June, 1920, that the final decision was rendered. Meanwhile the financial market had entirely changed and interest rates had jumped 2 or 3 per cent. It was impossible to hold the original purchasers to their bargains or to market the bonds on a 5 per cent. basis. Accordingly, they had to be reissued on their present basis of 5¾ per cent.

"The consequence was that when they were offered to some of the big banking houses in Wall Street, they met with a cool reception. The bankers simply were not interested. The State authorities at that time in charge of selling the bonds inferred somewhat hastily that this was a continuation of the campaign of opposition they had encountered for many years, emanating from the milling, speculative and transportation interests at Minneapolis, and expressed their disappointment in somewhat personal and bitter terms. This led to counter-statements by the banking interests which were themselves as far-fetched and unsupported in fact as the charges they were intended to refute.

"The Bank of North Dakota finally adopted the policy of opening an office of its own in the City of New York and undertaking to sell its bonds strictly on the basis of their investment value."

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation

$60,000,000
10-20 Year
Federal Land Bank 5% Bonds

Dated May 1, 1921 **Due May 1, 1941**

Not redeemable before May 1, 1931

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 at any Federal Land Bank or Federal Reserve Bank. Principal payable at the Bank of Issue. Coupon and registered bonds (interchangeable) in denominations of $10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100 and $40. Redeemable at par and interest at any time after ten years from date of issue.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held, (a) that these Banks were legally created as part of the banking system of the United States, and (b) that the Bonds issued by the Banks are instrumentalities of the United States Government and are exempt from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation.

Issues of outstanding bonds dated prior to May, 1921, are redeemable five years from the date of issue. In order to meet the demand for longer term securities, Congress enacted a statute authorizing the redemption period on new issues to begin in the eleventh year from date of issue instead of in the sixth as heretofore. **The Bonds now offered are issued under this authority.**

Special attention is directed to the following Statement of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon:

"In view of the very satisfactory financial condition of the Banks themselves, of the exemption of the bonds issued by these Banks from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation everywhere in the United States, and of the very adequate security back of these Bonds, they should prove an attractive security to investors large and small throughout the country."

Acceptable by Treasury: These Bonds are acceptable by the United States Treasury as security for Government deposits, including Postal Savings Funds.

Legal for Trust Funds: They are lawful investments for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the United States Government. They are eligible under the laws of many of the States for investment of all public and private funds, and have been officially held eligible for investment by savings banks in the following States:

Alabama	Idaho	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Utah
Arkansas	Indiana	Missouri	Oregon	Vermont
California	Kentucky	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Virginia
Colorado	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Washington
Delaware	Maine	New Jersey	South Carolina	West Virginia
Florida	Maryland	North Carolina	South Dakota	Wisconsin
Georgia	Minnesota	Ohio	Tennessee	Wyoming
	Massachusetts		Texas	

The United States Government owns over $6,500,000 of the capital stock of the Banks and the United States Treasury has purchased over $183,000,000 Federal Land Bank Bonds. The Banks themselves are under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a Bureau of the Treasury Department of the United States Government.

At the request of the Federal Farm Loan Board in co-operation with and on behalf of the Federal Land Banks, we offer these bonds at:

Price 100 and accrued interest, yielding 5%

Alex. Brown & Sons — **Harris, Forbes & Co.**
Brown Brothers & Co. — **Lee, Higginson & Co.**
The National City Company — **Guaranty Company of New York**

The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

Subscriptions for these bonds in excess of the amount offered having been received, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

$18,000,000
Aluminum Company of America
Twelve-Year 7% Sinking Fund Debenture Gold Bonds

To be dated October 1, 1921 **To mature October 1, 1933**

Authorized and to be issued $18,000,000. Coupon bonds in $1,000 denomination. Principal and interest payable at the Bankers Trust Company, New York, Trustee. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%.
Redeemable for the Sinking Fund as below, and redeemable at the option of the Company as a whole on any interest date, on or after April 1, 1927, upon four weeks' notice at 105 and accrued interest.
Sinking Fund of $1,000,000 per annum, commencing on August 1, 1924, and each August 1 thereafter, to and including August 1, 1932, to be used to purchase bonds upon tenders to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh during each August at less than 105 and accrued interest. To the extent that this fund is not exhaused by tenders, bonds shall be called by lot by Bankers Trust Company, New York, Trustee, at 105 and accrued interest.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

FREE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOUR MILL TAX

From a letter of Mr. Arthur V. Davis, President of the Company, we summarize as follows:

Business

The business conducted by the Company—and by Company is meant Aluminum Company of America, together with subsidiaries, all of whose stock it owns, except director's qualifying shares—was established in 1888 and consists of the mining of the ore of aluminum, smelting of aluminum therefrom and its fabrication.

The Company owns large fabricating plants in which aluminum sheet, wire, tubes and other fabricated forms are made, also large water power plants for production of electricity required by its smelters. The principal plants of the Company are located at East St. Louis, Illinois; Niagara Falls, New York; Massena, New York; Edgewater, New Jersey; New Kensington, Pennsylvania; Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; Badin, North Carolina; and Maryville, Tennessee.

Purpose of Issue

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in part to provide funds for the retirement of $8,000,000 of the Company's Serial 6% Notes, of which $4,000,000 mature, respectively, March 1, 1922 and March 1, 1923; and to retire current indebtedness heretofore incurred for capital expenditures.

Provisions of Issue

The bonds will be direct obligations of the Aluminum Company of America and will be issued under a Trust Indenture which will provide substantially, among other things, that so long as any of the bonds are outstanding and unpaid, Aluminum Company of America shall not create, or permit to exist, any secured indebtedness upon or against its properties (including the properties of subsidiary companies but excepting the present funded debt of subsidiaries amounting to $648,988.95), but, this provision shall not apply to or prevent future purchase by the Company, or any subsidiary, of property subject to mortgage, or the creation of purchase money mortgages upon property hereafter purchased by the Company or any subsidiary; also that current assets of Aluminum Company of America and its subsidiaries shall, at all times, be maintained in an amount at least equal to the aggregate amount of their indebtedness, including the amount of these bonds then outstanding.

Earnings

For the ten years ended December 31, 1920, the net earnings of the Company, after interest, taxes, depletion, depreciation, etc., have averaged in excess of $10,000,000 per annum. The lowest of such earnings occurred in the year ended December 31, 1912, and were $4,462,956.60.

For the seven months of 1921 ended July 31, net earnings available for interest before depreciation but after payment of 1920 income taxes (charged when paid against 1921 profits) were $2,648,698.64.

General

Aluminum Company of America has outstanding $18,729,600, par value, capital stock which, at present quoted prices, indicates an equity of about $75,000,000 behind these bonds.

The active executives of the Company, its directors and many of its employes have been associated with the properties for many years, and their financial interest in the Company is large through ownership of its capital stock.

We are receiving Subscriptions, subject to allotment, for these bonds at

99½ and interest, yielding over 7%

When, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel. It is expected that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery about Tuesday, October 11. All legal details pertaining to this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Gordon & Smith, of Pittsburgh.

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh
Guaranty Company of New York — **Bankers Trust Company, New York**
Lee Higginson & Company — **Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh**

We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable.

William R. Compton Company — Bonds as Safe as Our Cities

Suggestions for October Investment

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$140,000

City of Topeka, Kansas
5¼% Water & Light Bonds

Dated September 1, 1921 Due September 1, 1941

Net Debt About 2% of the Assessed Valuation

*Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut and other Eastern States.

THESE BONDS, authorized at an election, constitute a direct obligation of the entire city and are payable from an unlimited ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property therein.

Price to Yield 5.10%

	MATURITY	PRICE OR YIELD
*State of West Va., Hwy. Gold 5s	1927-1943	Price 98 & Int.
*City & Co. of San Francisco 4½s	1945-1961	5.35%
*State of South Dakota Bonus 6s	1941	5.60%
Cleveland, O., Sch. Dist. 6s	1925-1938	5.50%-5.30%
Joint Stock Land Bank 5½s	1951opt.31	Price 101 & Int
Lima, Ohio, 6s	1925	5.80%
Franklin Co., Miss., 5¼s	1934-1938	6.00%
Val Verde Co., Texas, 5½s	1924-1950	6.50%-6.00%
Hidalgo Co., Texas, Wat. Dist. 6s	1931-1950	6.50%

Write for complete circular on any of the above bonds and a copy of our "Selected Municipal Bond List."

William R. Compton Company
Investment Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Chicago
Cincinnati New Orleans

$230,500
Sussex County
Delaware
4½% Highway Improvement Bonds

Dated July 1, 1919 Due Serially Interest January 1 and July 1

Coupon Bonds, $500 each, with provision for Registration of Principal

Subject to Redemption by the Levy Court of Sussex County on July 1, 1929, or subsequent interest periods, at a Premium not to exceed 5%.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America, at the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, Delaware.

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

No Certificate of Ownership in Collecting Interest Required

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(As officially furnished)

Total Assessed Valuation (1921).....$29,039,978
Total Debt (including this issue)..... 1,061,000
Ratio of Total Debt to Assessed Valuation, 3.65%
Population (Census of 1920)...43,741

Legality approved by John C. Thomson, Esq., New York City.

Maturing serially July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1961

Prices to Net 5.25%

Biddle & Henry
104 South Fifth Street
PHILADELPHIA

Harrison, Smith & Co.
121 South Fifth Street
PHILADELPHIA

B. J. Van Ingen & Co.
46 Cedar Street
NEW YORK

The information and statistics contained herein have been obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable.

W. G. Souders & Co.
Investment Securities
31 Nassau Street, New York
Chicago Grand Rapids
Detroit Milwaukee

Investment Securities
LYMAN D. SMITH & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
84 Pine St. Tel. John 4100
Branch Office
527 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 8700

OGILBY & AUSTIN
INVESTMENT BONDS
141 Broadway - - New York

We beg to announce that
H. A. THROCKMORTON
formerly at 68 William Street, New York, has this day consolidated his business with ours.

OCTOBER 1, 1921 OGILBY & AUSTIN

We Offer

Grand Trunk Pacific
First Mortgage 3s

DUE 1962

Guaranteed principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada.

Price upon application

Kelley, Drayton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Lord's Court Building
40 Exchange Place — New York City
Telephone Broad 6291

SCRIPS

Amer. Tobacco Scrip
N. Y. Air Brake Scrip
Tobacco Prod. Scrip
Sears Roebuck Scrip
Cities Service Scrip
Mengel Co. Stk. & Scrip

Chase Bank Rights

SPECIALISTS IN
RIGHTS AND SCRIPS

McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway Tel. Rector 7800
Direct Private Wire to San Francisco and Los Angeles

Perhaps no class of security, outside of our own government bonds, has a more enviable record as to safety of principal and interest than

Railway Equipments

We are offering tank car issues maturing 1923 to 1930, yielding

8% to 8¼%

Details upon application

P. W. Chapman & Co.
Inc.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
115 Broadway New York
Telephone: Rector 2190
112 South La Salle Street, Chicago

A Short Term Obligation of a Financially Strong Government Yielding Over 7%

Government of the Argentine Nation
Two-Year
7% Treasury Gold Notes
DUE OCTOBER 1, 1923.

Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Dollars in New York.
Direct obligation of the Argentine Government.
Funded Debt Dec. 31, 1920, was approximately $533,000,000, equal to about $63 per capita. National wealth estimated at over $13,000,000,000.

Price 99⅝ and Interest
To Yield over 7.20%

CIRCULAR UPON REQUEST

ROBERT S. ROSS
INCORPORATED
56 Pine Street, New York
Telephone John 6115.

First Mortgage Public Utility Long Term Bonds

Secured by a modern hydro-electric power plant serving a developed industrial territory. Earnings show steady increase over period of years.

To yield 7¾%

Particulars on Request.

Prince & Whitely
Established 1878
Members New York Stock Exchange
52 Broadway Tel. Broad 6323

SLIGHTLY BETTER, WEST'S TRADE VIEW

But the Buying Continues to Be Conservative and of the Hand-to-Mouth Kind.

A 20 CENT DROP IN WHEAT

Buyers for Expected Foreign Call Forced, by Luckless Turn, to Unload at Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Business conditions in the West are slightly better. Stocks of many commodities in the hands of retailers are down to small proportions, and, while buying generally is of a hand to mouth character and almost entirely for immediate needs, it necessitates frequent reordering, so that the aggregate makes a very respectable showing and one that admits of little reduction. The trade is rather slow in following advances in the price of goods. Steel business has picked up—stocks in warehouses are reported as small.

There is a disposition to go slow in naming prices for first quarter of 1922 delivery. The coal trade is light, due to continued warm weather, with some held on track here awaiting buyers. Building operations are expected to increase materially in the immediate future because of the vote of the unions to accept Judge Landis's decision on wages pending a rehearing of the case. Ship forces generally are being increased. The Rock Island and the Atchison show a total tonnage movement slightly in excess of last year, and a few reports on a scarcity of cars are coming from St. Paul and Northwestern territory in parts of Iowa and South Dakota.

Meanwhile, in the last three weeks, wheat prices have declined 20¼@21¾ cents; corn, 6¼@7¼ cents, and oats, 6@6¼ cents, with corn at the lowest prices of the season and December commission bringing less money now than at any time since 1910. May wheat and oats are also in new ground so far on the crop. Despite the immense liquidation in wheat sentiment remains distinctly bearish. This is due to a great extent to the limited outside trade, which causes the visible supply to exert an unusually depressing influence, although it is far from being a record.

In addition, there is the overbought condition of some of the foreign countries. Large amounts were taken earlier in the season by speculators on the drought scare in Europe; and, now, with unfavorable financial conditions and the crops better than anticipated, they are being forced to sell out at a loss. Were anything to happen that would bring about a change in sentiment the market would undoubtedly advance very sharply, as a great many traders operating on the bear side at the present time believe that ultimately values will be materially higher on the statistical position of this country.

Based on estimated consumption and seed requirements of 600,000,000 bushels, and allowing for a wheat and flour carry-over of 25,000,000 bushels less than last year, the United States has exported or sold its entire surplus already. There are still probably 50,000,000 bushels Durum and Pacific Coast wheat that must be moved out, indicating that the territory east of the Rockies is considerably overexported. The supplies of wheat at terminals, interior elevators and in the hands of mills are undoubtedly heavily short of last year, especially in country elevators, as the producers have shown little disposition to hold this season.

Foreign crop reports are more bearish, with Argentina, Australia and India receiving further rains. The critical period of growth for the Argentine crop is still a month away. It is becoming more and more certain that imports of choice Spring wheat from Canada will be necessary this season; but, while on paper there was an apparent profit in doing so at the close of the week, as compared with grain of equal quality from Minneapolis, very little business has been done. It is expected that some adjustment to closer to Winter wheat markets will be necessary, however, as the demand for Spring wheat flours has fallen off.

The big movement to terminal markets is putting the supply in the show windows and decreasing the farm reserve considerably; but, from a statistical standpoint, the domestic scarcity theory will probably not be apparent until some time after the turn of the year, as part of the grain sold will not be cleared before that time. In the meantime it has to be counted in the stocks on hand.

A decidedly more friendly feeling toward the buying side of corn is noted. Prices have dropped around 8 cents per bushel since the foreign buying ceased, and there are indications of a renewal of the demand. The damage reports on the crop are coming from a wide territory. Closing trades, as compared with the previous week, showed losses of 7⅝@8⅝ cents on wheat, 2@3¼ cents on corn and 1¼@1⅝ cents on oats.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

National City Bank Tells of Its Enormous Service to Country.

The National City Bank, in its circular just issued, recounts that the Federal Reserve Banks have rendered enormous service in the emergency through which the country has been passing, because confidence in their solvency and ability to meet the crisis has been sustained.

"If that confidence had been lost chaos would have ensued," says the bank, "and the losses of the country would have been enormously greater. That confidence could not be retained if the banks were conducted upon any but sound banking principles. Public confidence is the greatest asset of the system—the asset most valuable to the country. On no account should it be put at hazard by entrusting managers or even the Federal Reserve Board, with the task of sustaining markets. Let markets go as they may, and let the people who wish to bet on them do so with their own money or the money they can borrow elsewhere, but the Federal Reserve banks should be kept absolutely safe at all times from market risks.

"They can render greater service to the country by keeping their credit unimpaired and discharging their strict functions with perfect fidelity than by attempting such visionary and impossible feats as trying to sustain the prices of all products in the United States when they are falling all over the world. Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, gave a complete justification for the board when he said that its policies were guided by a purpose to protect the solvency of the system."

VENEZUELA'S IMPORTS GAIN.

Double in 1920 Over 1919—Half Were From United States.

Imports of Venezuela in 1920 were more than double those of 1919, according to a recent report by the Minister of Finance. The nation's total foreign trade was 20 per cent. more in 1920 than in the previous year, it is shown. In 1920 the figure reached was $91,690,541 compared with $75,055,919 in 1919.

The report states that of the $50,375,377 imports, approximately half, or $29,291,005 were from the United States. In 1919 the country's entire import trade, $25,303,490, did not equal in value the goods received from this country last year, and nearly half the exports—$15,507,396 out of a total of $32,317,104—went to American importers. The exports in 1920, however, due to the world-wide financial readjustment, showed a decrease from the high mark of $49,752,428, reached in 1919.

"It was this excess of imports over exports which subjected Venezuelan finance and commerce to such a severe strain during the year," said the report, "but in every case merchants loyally made every sacrifice to meet their engagements."

ADVANCE IN COTTON BIG HELP TO SOUTH

Producers Now Confident of a Good Profit on This Year's Crop.

MIDDLING PRICES DOUBLED

Long Frozen Loans Are Being Liquidated, and the Banking Situation Is Steadily Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The price of middling cotton reached 20.75 cents a pound in this market last week, an advance of 10.25 cents, or $51.25 a bale from the low point of 10.50 cents recorded only a few months ago. The basis grade, middling, advanced to 22 cents a pound in Houston, Texas, during the week, fully $60 a bale above the low point touched in Texas during the Summer.

No one not intimately acquainted with conditions prevailing in the South can accurately estimate the vast significance and importance of this recent advance in the price of cotton. This section is more completely dependent on cotton than is any other section of the country on the success or failure of the production and marketing of a staple crop, because industry is less diversified here than elsewhere, rendering cotton largely the sole money crop on which the prosperity of all other lines of industry depends.

When, about a year ago, the Federal Reserve Banks called a halt on the expansion of credit, raised the rediscount rates and virtually forced the banks of the country to curtail commercial loans as well as liquidate as far as possible the vast volume of loans which had become frozen through the popular revolt against high prices, it became apparent to cotton interests that it would not be possible to dispose of the large surplus of cotton carried in the South. As domestic mills steadily reduced their consumption of the staple, owing to the falling off in the demand for their products, and British spinners cut down their consumption of American cotton 50 per cent. because of the shrinkage in the export demand for goods and the prevalence of long protracted labor troubles, Southern cotton interests realized that they were facing a stupendous carry-over of unsold cotton at the end of the season.

Cotton Planting Reduced

Anticipating that fully 10,000,000 bales of American cotton would have to be carried over at the end of the season, there was an earnest and persistent movement in the South for a radical reduction in cotton acreage, a cut of fully a third in the area planted being decided on as the minimum of effort. This propaganda was assisted by the refusal of merchants and banks to make the usual advances, and the final acreage estimate of the Government issued on July 1 proved that acreage had actually been reduced somewhat near to the one-third agreed upon.

At the time of the Government's low acreage estimate the price of cotton was at about the lowest point reached, as owing to the small takings of domestic spinners and the very small exports it was found impossible to move cotton in any volume. The consequent depression and distress experienced in the South made the cotton situation a national problem. Congress was beset with demands for remedial legislation, investigation of the exchanges, and relief from the financial stringency resulting from the inability of the banks to liquidtae frozen loans backed by cotton collateral and the inability of producers to secure needed additional financial assistance.

The first actual promise of recovery from the desperate situation prevailing in the South was the publication of the Government's condition report on Aug. 1, showing that the crop had deteriorated greatly and pointing to a yield of only 8,203,000 bales, exclusive of linters, or a little more than 5,000,000 bales less than the previous year.

The announcement by Secretary H. G. Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, that the total carry-over at the close of the season of American cotton was 9,194,000 bales, including 665,000 bales of linters, as against a generally expected carry-over of more than 10,000,000 bales, immediately followed the Government's forecast.

These statistical facts placed a decidedly more favorable construction on the prospective supply and demand for the coming season, and as a result both prices and general conditions in the South commenced to improve. The efforts of the Government to aid in financing the orderly marketing of the new crop greatly helped the recovery. It was not until Sept. 1, when the Government announced that the indicated yield of the crop, due to unfavorable weather and unprecedented ravages of the boll weevil pest, had shrunk to 7,037,000 bales, that the full significance of the altered relations of supply and demand became generally appreciated.

Crop Still Shrinking.

As the crop has continued to deteriorate steadily since the last Government report, it is now generally believed that the Government will show in its last report of the season, about to be issued, that the indicated yield has shrunk to about 6,250,000 bales on lint cotton. Such a crop, which would be the smallest in more than thirty years, with the addition of about 350,000 bales of linters and the further addition of the 9,194,000 bales carry-over, would afford a total supply of American cotton to meet the world's needs during the current season of 15,794,000 bales. Should the total consumption for the season reach 12,500,000 bales of American cotton—and mill takings and exports for the first two months of the season indicate clearly that it will—the carry-over at the end of July next would be only 3,294,000 bales, or nearly 6,000,000 bales less than the carry-over at the end of the past season. As a normal carry-over would be about 4,500,000 bales, many in the South believe that the world is facing a veritable cotton famine in the not distant future.

Leaving out of consideration European stocks, the carry-over in the United States on July 31 last was 7,039,000 bales. This amount will only about meet domestic consumption, and as from present indications exports will be more than 6,000,000 bales, it is believed that the entire supply in the United States of new and old cotton will be used up, unless prices advance to a point high enough to materially check consumption.

That the demand for cotton has become urgent both from domestic spinners and from exporters is clearly shown by the events of the last few weeks. Last week alone the sales at the thirteen reporting Southern markets aggregated the record total of 240,341 bales, while the aggregate tenders on October contracts in New York and New Orleans totaled 108,000 bales, all of which were absorbed either by exporters or domestic spinners.

The net result of these developments has been the progressive liquidation of frozen loans based upon cotton, a wonderful improvement in the banking situation in the South, and the confidence that producers will make a good profit on the new crop now being marketed, as it has been produced at the minimum of cost.

13 KILLED IN ITALIAN PLANT.

"Dud" Shell From Battlefields Explodes, Setting Off Other Shells.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 2.—Thirteen men were killed today when an explosion occurred in a plant making fertilizer from old shells brought from the battlefields.

The "dud" which was the cause of the explosion set off a number of other shells. In addition to those killed, large numbers of persons were injured.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$1,000,000

City of Butte, Montana

6% COUPON BONDS

Dated July 1, 1921 Due July 1, 1941 Optional July 1, 1936

Semi-annual Interest (January and July 1st) and Principal payable at the First National Bank, New York City.
Denomination $1,000.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire and other States

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$90,986,090
Net Debt (less than 2% of assessed valuation)	1,623,244
Population, 1920 (U. S. Census)	41,611

The City's Indebtedness is Constitutionally Limited to 3% of the Assessed Valuation

These Bonds are direct obligations of the City of Butte, being issued to fund outstanding warrant indebtedness incurred for general Municipal purposes. An unlimited tax has been provided to pay interest and create a Sinking Fund for the redemption of these Bonds at maturity.

Legal opinion of John C. Thomson, Esq., New York City

Price 104 and interest, yielding 5.60% to optional date and 6% thereafter

Barr & Schmeltzer
New York

Seasongood & Mayer
New York

Richards, Parish & Lamson
Successors to
FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
Cleveland Cincinnati

The information and figures used herein are taken from sources which we consider trustworthy, and while not guaranteed they have been relied upon by us in the purchase of these securities for our own account.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$271,000
City of Norwich, Conn.
5% Refunding Bonds
Due May 16, 1951
Price to yield 4.80%

$470,000
City of St. Paul, Minn.
5% Bonds
Due September 1, 1939-1940
Price 100 and interest

$1,000,000
City of San Francisco, Cal.
4% Water Bonds
Due July 1, 1947-1958
Prices to yield 5.35%

$250,000
City of Knoxville, Tenn.
6% Refunding Bonds
Due September 1, 1941
Price to yield 5.45%

$250,000
City of St. Paul, Minn.
6% Certificates of Indebtedness
Due September 1, 1924
Price to yield 5½%

$50,000
Dallas County, Texas
5½% Hospital Bonds
Due January 10, 1951, optional 1931
Price 100 and interest

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State

ELDREDGE AND COMPANY
SEVEN WALL STREET NEW YORK
BANKERS BUILDING BOSTON

$1,500,000
Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Company

Guaranteed Mortgage 8% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A"

Guaranteed principal and interest by endorsement by

West Penn Power Company

Due September 15, 1941 **Denominations $1000, $500, $100**

Price, 100 and interest, to yield 8%

Redeemable on any interest payment date at par, plus accrued interest, together with a premium of 10% to March 15, 1922, less ½ of 1% for each year ending March 15 thereafter to maturity. Sinking fund sufficient to retire issue by maturity.

Interest payable without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%. Free of the Pennsylvania four-mills tax

Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Company, located in one of the world's richest coal areas, and immediately adjacent to the large Springdale Power Plant of the West Penn Power Company, was incorporated in Pennsylvania in October, 1918, and is engaged in mining a very desirable grade of bituminous coal. West Penn Power Company, which has unconditionally guaranteed the principal, interest and sinking fund payments of this issue, organized the Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Company and owns all the capital stock of the Company excepting Directors' qualifying shares. The investment of the West Penn Power Company in the Coal Company is a very substantial one.

West Penn Power Company located the Springdale Power Plant on its present site because of the accessibility to an abundance of a very excellent quality of coal, and because of the numerous advantages due to this location the Power Company will contract for the entire production of the Coal Company for a period extending well beyond the maturity of this issue. The Springdale Power Plant is one of the principal sources of supply of electric power for the West Penn Power Company and its ultimate generating capacity is designed for an output of from 250,000 K.W. to 300,000 K.W.

These bonds will be secured by:

[a] First Mortgage Lien on all the land, equipment, and all other property now owned or hereafter acquired.

[b] A direct first lien on all the mining rights and leases now owned or hereafter acquired, including mining rights as estimated by independent engineers covering in excess of 31,000,000 tons of unmined coal.

[c] The unconditional guarantee of principal, interest and sinking fund payments by endorsement on each bond of the West Penn Power Company.

[d] Coal purchase contract of the West Penn Power Company with the Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Company, and all benefits accruing to the Coal Company thereunder.

The mortgage securing these bonds establishes a minimum sinking fund sufficient to retire this issue by maturity.

These bonds are offered for delivery when, as, and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval of counsel. Temporary bonds or interim receipts, later exchangeable for definitive bonds, will be ready for delivery on or about October 10, 1921.

The above statements are official or are based on information which we regard as reliable, and while we do not guarantee them, they are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of this security.

West Penn Power Company

This Company supplies electricity for light, heat and power purposes in about 300 cities, towns and communities located in the Pittsburgh industrial district, which is considered one of the best fields for power consumption in the United States. The population of all communities served is in excess of 500,000, while the chartered territory exceeds 4,600 square miles.

The average earnings of the West Penn Power Company for the five years ended December 31, 1920, available for the guarantee of these bonds were about $1,127,000, or over 6 times the maximum annual interest and sinking fund requirements. For the twelve months ended August 31, 1921, earnings available for the guarantee were $1,945,638, or over 11 times the maximum annual interest and sinking fund requirements.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
49 Wall Street
New York

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 Cedar Street
New York

New Issue

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes

$408,500

City of Grand Rapids, Michigan

$175,000 Bridge 5% Bonds due 1941
$233,500 Street and Sewer 6% Bonds due 1922 to 1931
Coupon Bonds, dated October 1, 1921

Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and all the New England States

Legality to be approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston

Prices to Yield 5.50% to 5.00% According to Maturities

Old Colony Trust Co.
17 Court Street
Boston

Edmunds Brothers
50 State Street
Boston

Our 1921 Booklet on
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Will be sent you on request

Private Wires to
CHICAGO MONTREAL TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Municipal Bonds
EXEMPT FROM ALL GOVERNMENT INCOME TAX

Linden, N. J., Sewer 6s, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1926	5.7 % Basis
Burlington Co., N. J., Improvements 6s, DUE APRIL 1, 1927-28	5.50% "
Mercer Co., Pa., Road 5½s, DUE AUGUST 1, 1944-47	5.15% "
Bangor, Pa., Improvement 5s, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1924-26	5.25% "

M. M. FREEMAN & CO.
421 Chestnut St. *Telephone Lombard 0710-0711-0712* Philadelphia

Specialists in

Public Utility Bonds

Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Pr. 5s, '53
Consumers Power 5s, 1936
Georgia-Carolina Pr. 5s, 1952
Laurentide Power 5s, 1946
Michigan United Ry. 5s, 1936
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1951
Montreal Tramway 5s, 1941
Niagara Falls Power 5s & 6s
Northern States Power 5s, 1941
Omaha & C'il Bl. St. Ry. 5s, '28
Oregon Electric Railway 5s, 1933
Rochester Railway 1st 5s, 1930

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If knowing what stocks are selling furthest under their real worth and are likely to enjoy the greatest advance in the prolonged market up swing that seems impending is of interest to you—or if you would know

What Stocks to Buy
and
How to Buy Them

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TODAY SHOULD BENEFICIALLY INFLUENCE THE
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HOLDERS OF
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should obtain our advice regarding the advisability of immediately exchanging for bonds.

Also our opinion on the FUTURE of the MARK.

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Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

Government of Uruguay
External Loan
5% Gold Bonds

We believe these bonds present an unusual opportunity at present low prices.

They are one of the highest yielding of all leading foreign government bonds which are payable, both principal and interest, in dollars in New York City.

Price and Details on request

Porter, Robjent & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 2262
200 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 1, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$103,112,350	$2,334,529,045
Same peroid a year ago.	101,386,000	2,768,839,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds..	71.87	71.50	71.81	67.56
Same period a year ago	71.63	70.56	72.51	65.57

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
63	57	13	ADAMS EXP. 4s...	63	62½	63	+ 1
97¼	92½	161	Am. Ag. Chem. 7½s	97¼	95¾	96½	— ¼
96	96	2	Am.Ag.Ch. 7½s, reg.	96	96	96	..
95¾	88	8	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s..	92	91¾	92	+ 1
75¾	65	5	Am. Cotton Oil 5s..	73½	72½	72½	— 1⅜
80	73½	116	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	79¾	78¾	79½	+ 1
102½	97	843	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	102½	101¾	102¼	+ ½
77	63	1	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s.	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
89	77½	171	Am. T. & T. col. 5s.	89	87⅞	88¼	— ¾
84½	73¼	79	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	84½	83¾	83¾	+ ½
73¾	67	6	Am. W. Paper 7s...	70½	69¼	69¼	— 1¾
55	50	3	Ann Arbor 4s.....	54½	54½	54½	..
82¾	75	119	Armour & Co. 4½s..	82¾	82	82½	+ ½
79¼	73½	256	A., T. & S.F. gen.4s	78¾	77¾	78½	— ½
73¾	67¼	2	A., T. & S.F. adj.4s	73	73	73	+ ¼
74	68	6	A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	73¾	73	73	— ¾
87	79¾	1	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	87	87	87	+ 3
75	67¼	2	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	72½	72½	72½	— ½
87⅝	83	25	A.,T. & S.F.,E.Ok.4s	87¾	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
79¼	72¾	20	A.,T.& S.F.,Fr.S.L.4s	77	77	77	..
92½	84½	26	At. & Ch. A. L. 5s..	90	89	89	— ½
81	73½	26	Atl. C. Line 1st 4s..	80½	79¾	80	— ¾
104½	99	19	Atl. Coast Line 7s..	104½	104	104	..
78	72¾	2	Atl.C. Line unif.4½s	78	78	78	+ 1
74	66¾	9	Atl. C.L., L. & N. 4s	73	73	73	— ¾
68	64	5	Atlantic & Dan. 4s..	67½	67¼	67½	..
73	25	18	Atlantic Fruit 7s....	34	25	25	— 9½
103	98¾	39	Atlantic Ref. 6½s...	103	102	102¾	+ ¾
99½	96	64	Atlas P. temp. 7½s.	99½	99	99½	+ ½
89¾	79¾	98	B. & O. pr. l. 3½s..	89	88	88¼	— 1
71¾	64¾	106	Balt. & O. gold 4s..	71¾	70½	70¾	— 1¼
98½	87½	109	Balt. & Ohio 6s.....	94	93¾	93½	— ⅜
71¾	65	262	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s..	71	70¼	70¾	— 8
74	66	138	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	74	73	73½	+ ⅛
70	61¾	61	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.....	68¼	67¼	68	— ⅛
84½	76	130	B. & O.,S.W.Div.5½s	84½	83¼	84	— ⅛
57	50¼	23	B. & O., T. & C. 4s.	57	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅝
107¼	100⅝	53	Bell Tel. Pa. 7s.....	107¼	106⅝	106½	+ ⅝
105½	103⅝	1	Bell Tel. Pa. 7s, reg.	105½	105½	105½	+ 1½
82½	74½	38	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	80	78¾	79¾	+ 1¾
87	78	20	Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	84¾	82½	83¼	— 1½
95	86¼	14	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	94	93½	93½	..
44	37	12	B'way & 7th Av. 5s..	44	44	44	+ 1
87¼	80	54	Braden Copper 6s...	87¼	86½	87¼	+ 1½
84½	76	10	B'klyn Edis. gen. 5s	84	83¾	84	+ ¼
94	87½	8	B'klyn Edis. gen. 6s	94	93½	94	+ 1
101¾	96	8	B'klyn Ed. gen.7s,C.	101¾	101½	101½	..
103	98	46	B'klyn Ed. gen.7s,D.	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
32	22½	12	B. R. T. gold 5s....	32	29¼	32	+ 3⅞
30	24⅞	10	B.R.T.gold 5s,c.of d.	30	29½	29½	+ 4½
59	40¾	136½	B. R. T. 7s, 1921...	59	54½	59	+ 6¼
58½	41	29	B.R.T.7s,'21, c. of d.	58½	53	58½	+ 7½
53	33	32	B.R.T.7s,'21,c.of d,st.	53	50¾	53	+ 2½
69½	58	15	B'klyn Un. El. 5s...	69½	68	69½	+ ⅛
60	59⅞	21	B'klyn U.E. 5s, sta.	60	60	60	+ 1
84½	71	18	B'klyn Un. Gas. 5s.	84½	83¾	83¾	+ ¾
76	67¾	5	Bush Terminal 4s...	76	76	76	+ 2½
75¾	67½	20	Bush Terminal 5s...	75¾	73½	75⅝	+ 3⅝
79	67½	59	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	77½	75⅞	77½	+ 1⅝
88½	82⅞	1	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	88½	88½	88½	+ 1½
105¼	99⅞	71	Can. North. 7s.....	106	103¾	103⅝	— 1½
102¾	96½	120	Can. Nor. 6½s.....	102	100¾	101	— ⅝
88½	81½	11	Can. So. 5s, "A"....	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅝
76	68	6	Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ 1¼
95	55	2	Cent. of Ga. 6s.....	94	93¾	94	+ ¼
89	80¼	7	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	87	86¼	86½	— ½
93	86½	24	Central Leather 5s..	91½	90	90	— ½
88⅝	88¾	2	Cent. Leath. 5s, reg.	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	..
55	43½	1	Cent. New Eng. 4s..	48½	48½	48½	— 1¾
100	92¼	3	Cent. of N. J. 5s...	98	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
77	70¼	195	Central Pacific 4s...	77	75⅝	75¾	— 1¼
82	75¼	13	Central Pac. 3½s...	82	81⅝	82	+ ⅜
74	67⅞	1	C. P., Thr. S. L. 4s	74	74	74	+ 1
111	104½	264	Cerro de Pasco 8s...	111	108¾	111	+ 2½
78	71½	55	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77¾	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅝
93⅞	87	12	Ches. & O. cons. 5s.	93⅞	93⅝	93¾	+ ⅛
85	70	91	Ches. & O. conv. 5s.	84½	83	83½	— ⅝
80¼	71½	27	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	80	79¼	79½	— ½
47½	41	7	Chicago & Alton 3s..	47½	47	47½	+ ½
39⅞	34	24	Chicago & Alton 3½s	37½	37	37½	+ ½
82	74⅝	47	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	79¾	79	79	— ⅝
92	86½	7	C., B. & Q.Neb.ext.4s	91	91	91	+ ½
75½	69¼	3	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	75	75	75	+ ½
72	65¾	2	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
34	28¾	20	Chi. & Ill. Ill. ref. & t. 4s, c. of d.....	28	28	28	..
90	78	14	C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, U. S. M. & Tr. cfs.	90	87½	90	+ 3
90¼	80½	2	C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, Guar. Tr. cfs.....	90	90	90	+ 3
81½	75	90	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s..	81½	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
83	73	2	Chi. Gas Lt. C.1st 5s	83	83	83	+ 2⅞
53⅜	47½	79	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s..	53½	52½	53	..
66¾	55	11	C.,M. & St. P. 4s, '24	59	57¼	57¾	— 1⅝
79¾	71⅝	15	C.,M. & St. P. g. 4½s	77½	77⅝	77½	..
65	57½	90	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	58⅞	58	58	— ⅛
71¾	63½	15	C., M. & St. P.gen.4s	70¾	69¾	70¼	+ ⅜
72½	62	119	C., M. & St. P.cv. 5s	65½	64	64½	— ⅞
78⅜	70	30	C.,M. & St. P. 4s, '25	76	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
72	62¾	68	C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	66	65¼	65¼	— 1¼
68⅝	59½	37	C., M. & P. Sd. 4s..	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
69	62½	1	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ½
79⅝	71½	13	C. & N. W. gen. 4s..	78	77	78	+ 1
91½	85½	7	C. & N. W. ext. 4s.	91½	91	91½	+ ½
103⅜	96¼	74	C. & N. W. tem.6½s.	103⅜	102⅜	103⅜	+ 1
104⅜	99¼	14	C. & N. W. 7s.....	104⅜	104½	104½	+ 1
66½	58	12	Chicago Rys. 5s....	65	64¾	64⅝	+ ⅜
75	67	60	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	75	74	75	+ ⅝
70⅝	64	363	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	70⅞	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅜
102¼	97¾	11	C., St. P., M.& O.6s.	101⅝	101½	101½	— ⅛
84⅞	79	5	C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ 1⅞
83¾	77	50	Chi. Union Sta. 4½s.	83¾	82½	83⅜	+ ⅛
109¾	101	31	Chi. Union Sta. 6½s.	109¼	106¾	107¼	+ ⅛
100	93⅞	17	Chi. & W. Ind. 7½s.	99	97¾	98¼	— ⅜
62½	57	11	Chi. & W. Ind. 4s..	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	+ ¼
77	66	718	Chile Copper 6s.....	77	73	76⅝	+ 3
96¼	90	207	Chile Copper 7s.....	96¼	95¼	96	+ ⅛
95	85¾	72	C., C., C. & St. L. r. & l. 6s.....	94½	93	94	— ⅞
81	72	16	C.,C.,C.& S. L.d.4½s	80½	80	80	— ⅛
71	65⅝	1	C.,C.,C. & St.L., St. L. Div. 4s.....	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ 1⅝
77¼	73	1	C., C. C. & St. L.,C. Div. 4s	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
69	62¼	2	C.,C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M. 4s.....	68½	67½	68½	+ 1½
82	75½	5	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s..	81	79	80	+ 1¼
86	77	28	Col. & South. 1st 4s.	86	85¼	85½	— ⅞
78⅝	72	72	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ¼
89½	76⅜	1	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	85	85	85	+ ½
103	99	146	Cons. Gas Co. 7s...	102½	101¾	102½	+ ⅛
101½	101½	1	Cons. Gas 7s, reg...	101½	101½	101½	..
79	72	1	Cons. Coal Md. 1st ref. 5s	79	79	79	+ 1
92	89½	2	C. P. ref. s. f. 5s,'34	89½	89½	89½	— ½
102¼	96	51	Cuban-Am. Sug. 8s.	99½	98¾	98⅞	— ⅛
86	52½	889	Cuba C. Sug. cv. 7s.	60½	53½	53½	— 7
73	59⅞	19	Cuba R. R. 5s.....	87¼	66½	66½	— ¼
84½	78	11	Cumberland Tel. 5s..	84	83½	83½	— ⅝
106	100	5	DEL.& HUDSON 7s.	104¾	104¼	104¾	— ⅝
87	78	38	D. & H. cv. 5s.....	87	86½	86½	..
81¾	74½	10	D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ ⅝
68	62¼	67	D. & R. G. c. 4s....	68	67½	67¾	— ¼
47⅝	40½	18	D. & R. G. 1st ref.5s	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ⅝
47¼	36	8	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s tr. cfs.....	43	43	43	..
77	66½	12	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	72	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
72¾	67¼	16	D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	71¾	70	70	— 1⅞
48⅝	40	8	Des. M. & Ft. D. 4s	44	43⅝	44	..
85	76½	8	Det. Edison ref. 5s.	85	84¾	84¾	+ 1⅞
90⅜	88¾	1	Det. Edison col.tr.5s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅜
92	86	27	Det. Edison ref. 6s..	92	91	91	..
80½	74½	21	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	80½	79½	80½	..
63¾	57	4	Det. United 4½s....	58½	58	58½	— ⅛
105	102	19	Dia. Match s. f. 7½s.	105	104¾	104¾	— ¾
77	58	2	Distillers Sec. 5s....	58	58	58	— 6
100¼	96	200	Du Pont ds N. 7½s..	99¾	99	99½	— ¼
95½	88	71	Duquesne Light 6s..	95½	94¾	95	+ ⅛
78½	73	2	ED.EL.ILL.,Bklyn.4s	78½	78½	78½	+ 3½
58¾	51	30	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	58¾	55½	55½	— 1
45	39½	96	Erie gen. 4s.....	48¾	43	43⅜	..
40¾	35¼	58	Erie conv. 4s, A....	39½	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅜
41	34½	57	Erie conv. 4s, B....	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
45⅞	37	8	Erie conv. 4s, D....	44	43¾	44	..
88	76½	9	Erie & Jersey 6s...	82½	82	82	..
99½	99	190	FISK R. 8s, mt. cfs.	99½	99	99	— ¼
78	71⅝	1	Fla. E. Coast 4½s..	78	78	78	+ 3½
99¾	93	5	Ft. W. & D. C. 6s..	99¾	99¼	99½	+ ¼
70½	66	3	Ft. W. & R.G. 1st 4s	70½	69	70½	+ ½
92½	84½	1	GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s	92½	92½	92½	+ 2¾
90	87	1	Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s....	88	88	88	+ 1
102⅝	99½	7	Gen. Elec. deb. 6s..101⅝		100⅞	100⅞	— ⅜
90	84	36	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..	88½	88	88	+ ⅛
99½	97	5	Ga. Pacific 6s.....	99½	99½	99¾	..
104⅜	97½	382	Goodyr. T. & R. 8s..104¼		103¾	103⅝	+ ⅛
83	79	1	Granby Cons. cv. 8s	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
106½	99¾	74	Grand Trunk 7s.....103¾		102⅜	103½	..
95¾	95	450	Gr. Tr. 6s, inter. cfs.	95¾	95	95⅛	— ⅜
84⅜	77	2	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s...	82	82	82	— ½
104⅛	96½	491	Gt. Nor. gen. 7s....104¼		103	103⅛	— ⅜
8½	5⅝	54	Green Bay deb. B...	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
76	67½	9	HOCK. VAL. 4½s..	74½	74¼	74½	+ ⅜
60¾	50	221	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	68¾	67½	68¾	+ ⅜
46¼	23½	205	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	46¼	41½	41⅞	— 1⅝
83½	83¼	1	ILL.CENT.4s,'51,reg.	83½	83½	83¼	..
77½	67½	23	Ill. Cent. 4s, '52....	75½	74⅜	75¼	+ 1
74¾	66¼	26	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53....	74⅝	73¾	73⅝	..
79	71¾	23	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	79	78	78¾	— ⅛
103⅝	100¼	44	Illinois Central 6½s.	103⅝	102⅜	103	+ ⅛
94½	85¾	38	Illinois Central 5½s.	94½	93⅜	93½	..
86	78½	17	Ill. C. & C., St. L. & New Or. joint 5s..	85¼	85	85	— ⅛
83½	76½	46	Illinois Steel 4½s....	82½	81	81	— 2
94	86	12	Indiana Steel 5s.....	93¾	92½	92½	— 1⅛
21½	11¼	45	Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	16½	14⅞	14⅞	— 1¼
19½	8½	111	Int.-M. 4½s, c. of d.	14½	12	12	— 2¼
58¾	48½	576	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s..	56⅝	54¾	56½	+ ¾
79½	71	1	Int. Ag. Chem. 5s..	72	72	72	— 1
84	75½	165	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s...	83	81	82¼	+ 1½
93	88½	1	Int. & Gt. N. ext. 7s	93	93	93	+ 2½
86⅛	80	9½	Int. Paper conv. 5s.	86¼	82	82	..
76	65	3	Iowa Central 1st 5s	74¾	74	74	— 1
44	38½	11	Iowa Central ref. 4s	39¾	39	39¾	+ ¼
98	92¾	10	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	97¾	97½	97½	— ½
69	62	11	K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	68¾	68	68	— 1
79¾	72	50	Kansas City So. 5s.	79¾	78¾	79½	+ ½
59¾	54	100	Kansas City So. 3s.	59¾	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¾
75	69½	69	Kan. City Term. 4s.	74⅝	73½	73⅞	— 1
99¾	92½	175	Kelly-Sprgfld. T. 8s.	99½	98¾	99	..
73	63¼	3	Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	63	63	63	— ⅛
100	93	2	K. Co. El. & P. 6s..	99¾	99½	99½	+ ¼
95	95	1	K. Co. El. L. & P. cv. 6s, '25.....	95	95	95	..
80	68½	11	LAC. G. St.L. ref.5s	80	80	80	+ 1
97	91	5	Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ½
78	70¼	9	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	77½	77	77½	+ 1¾
83	79	2	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	83	82½	82½	..
72	64	1	Lake E. & W. 2d 5s	70	70	70	+ 2¾
88¾	82	59	Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	88½	87½	87¾	— 1
86	78¾	132	Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	86	85	85½	..
71¼	65½	4	Lake Shore 3½s.....	70	67½	70	..
100¾	95	23	Lehigh Valley 6s....	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
76	67½	7	L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	72½	71⅛	71⅛	+ 1⅛
86	82	1	L.V. of N.Y.gtd.4½s	86	86	86	+ ⅝
85½	83	39	Lexington & E. 5s..	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
108½	102	30	Liggett & M. 7s.....108		106⅝	107¼	+ ½
88½	77⅞	27	Liggett & M. 5s.....	86½	86	86¼	— ⅝
75	66	2	Long Island gen. 4s	70	70	70	— ½
69¾	64	12	Long Island ref. 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ 2¾
68	57½	19	Long I. deb. 5s, '37	68	68	68	+ 2
108¾	103	31	Lorillard 7s 108		107⅝	108	..
86	78	17	Lorillard 5s	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
69	64½	1	Lou. & Jeff. Bdg. 4s	69	69	69	— 1
90½	86¼	1	Louis., C. & L. 4½s.	90½	90½	90½	..
85¾	78¼	28	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	83¾	83	83	— ⅝
105	100	13	Louis. & Nash. 7s..104½		104½	104¾	— ⅝
55	50¾	1	L. & N., St.L.Div.3s	53¼	53½	53½	+ ½
74¾	64½	2	L. & N., So.Ry.jt.4s	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ½
58	51½	16	MAN. CON. 4s.....	57½	55	57	+ 1⅝
58	52½	16	Man. Con. 4s,tax.ex.	55⅞	54½	54½	..
90	90	6	Mkt. St. Ry. c.tr.6s.	90	90	90	..
78	68¾	130½	Mkt. St. Ry. con. 5s	78	74¼	77¾	+ 3¾
97½	88½	6	Marland O. f. 8s..	92¾	91½	91½	+ ⅝
92½	90¾	8	Mar.O.s.f.8s, w. war.	92½	91½	92	— ⅝
98⅞	92¾	89	Mex. Pet. s. f. 8s...	96¾	95½	95¾	— ¼
82⅞	74	14	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s.	82⅞	82	82¾	+ ⅜
92½	85	3	Mich. State. Tel. 5s.	92½	92½	92½	+ 1
73	66	1	Mich. Cent. 3½s....	73	73	73	+ 2½
81	73	89	Midvale Steel 5s....	79½	77⅛	78¼	+ ⅜
82	74	8	M. S. & N.W. 1st 4s	82	82	82	+ 4⅝
76	67½	25	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	76	72	76	+ 6
45	39	13	M. & S. L.1st&ref.4s	40	39½	39¾	+ ⅝
45	39	24	M. & S.L.ref.& ext.5s	40½	40	40¼	+ ¼
100⅝	99¼	297	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 6½s, int. rects.....100		99¼	99¼	— ⅛
65	58	397	M., K. & T. 1st 4s..	64½	63⅝	64⅜	+ ⅛
43	34½	56	M., K. & T. 2d 4s..	41½	41	41	— ⅝
42¼	34	5	M.,K.& T.2d4s,c.of d.	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
59	49½	1	M.,K.&T.1st & ref.4s.	59	59	59	+ 1
42	30⅝	5	M., K. & T. s. f.4½s	41	41	41	..
42	33	11	M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, c. of d.....	41	41	41	— ⅝
62	53	1	M., K. & T. of T.5s	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ 1½
87¼	81⅜	12	Mo.Pac.1st&ref.5s,'28	87¼	87½	87¼	+ ⅛
95¾	80¾	32	Mo.Pac.1st&ref.5s,'23	95¾	95¼	95⅜	+ ⅛
81	76	3	Mo.Pac.1st&ref.5s,'65	80	79½	80	+ ⅛
56½	50¾	327	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s....	56½	55	56¼	+ ¼
79	72	8	Mob.& O.,St.L.& C.4s	77½	77¾	77¾	— ¼
100	94	1	Mob. & Ohio 6s, new	99½	99½	99½	..
64	57½	2	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s.	64	64	64	..
90	82	91	Montana Power 5s...	87½	85¾	87¼	..
75	67½	11	Montreal Tram. 5s..	75	74½	74½	+ ¼
80	73	24	Morris & Co. s.f.4½s	80	80	80	+ ⅝
24⅞	18	1	NASSAU ELEC. 4s.	22	22	22	..
80	16¼	5	Nat. R.R.Mex.con.4s	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ 1⅜
80½	19	1	Nat. Rys. Mex. pr. 1. 4½s	30½	30½	30½	+ 7½
94	87	1	Nat. Tube 5s.....	92	92	92	— ½
99¼	90	26	N. O., T. & Mex. 6s	95	94	94	..
64⅝	53½	26	N.O., T. & M. inc. 5s	59½	59¼	59¼	..
67½	61¾	11	New Or. Term. 4s..	68	65¾	66	— 2
93¼	87	6	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s.	90	90	90	— ⅝
104½	98	115	N. Y. Central 7s....104½		103½	103⅝	— ⅝
97	87	873	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	97	95½	95½	— ½
69¼	63	89	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	68	67¾	67¾	— ⅝
82¾	73¼	48	N.Y.Cent. deb. 4s,'34	82½	81¾	81¾	— ⅝
81½	72½	6	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	81½	80¾	81	+ ⅝
72½	61	64	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	72¾	71½	71⅝	..
64½	59¼	13	N.Y.C., L.S. col.3½s	64	64	64	..
76½	70⅝	14	N.Y.C. & St. L. d. 4s	76	76	76	..
82	72½	7	N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	81¾	81	81

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PITTSBURGH MILLS VARY IN ACTIVITY

Ingots Still Stick at 33% Capacity Rate, but Sheets Are Working at 75% Clip.

BUSY OFF-SEASON IN TIN

Coke Demand Is Stirring and Wire and Tubular Plants Are Finding More to Do.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—On account of the heavy buying in sheets in anticipation of the $5 a ton advance in prices last week, the sheet mills are now averaging in operation of about 75 per cent., the heaviest rate of operation in this branch of the steel industry for nearly a year. The sheet market is naturally quiet now, but there is a little buying at the new prices, $2.50 for blue annealed sheets, $3 for black sheets, and $4 for galvanized sheets. If the mills accumulate enough business at these prices another advance will be made. The edge is off the demand for steel by the automobile industry, which is evidently preparing for much lighter operation.

The wire mills are showing a good operation, ranging from 60 to 75 per cent. of capacity, based on shipments against the sixty-day contracts made just before the price advance of September 12. It is reported that there is now a little buying at the new prices, $2.60 for plain wire and $2.90 for nails.

The tin plate mills are operating at, or at between 50 and 60 per cent. of capacity, against 25 per cent. two months ago. An increase in production in September is unprecedented—production normally falls off when the requirements of the canning crops have been met. The increase is due to liquidation of stocks at mills and of prepared goods in the hands of the general line trade. Tin plate prices are very irregular.

Demand for tubular goods has continued to increase slowly, but has not been particularly affected by the formal price reduction of a fortnight ago. The actual market declines were not nearly as great as shown by the changes in the list prices, as there had been much shading prior to the revision. Pipe mills are now operating at 40 per cent. of capacity.

With the operating rates stated for sheet, wire, tin plate and pipe mills, it might be expected that the production of steel would be at 50 per cent. or more of capacity, but production of steel ingots does not seem to be more than about 33 per cent. The explanation is that production is very light in the heavy rolled products. While there has been much liquidation in stocks of steel held by buyers and of manufactured wares the liquidation is not yet complete. An operation above 40 per cent. is to be expected soon, but steel producers do not expect to see a 50 per cent. operation this year, the large improvement being predicted for early Spring.

Prices of bars, shapes and plates are showing a stiffening tendency, and a plain advance is not an impossibility for the next week or two. On ordinarily attractive orders $1.60 can be done on all three of the products, small orders commanding more, while slight concessions might be made on particularly desirable orders. At the beginning of this week, the Carnegie Steel Company reduced its official price from $1.75 to $1.65 on bars, and from $1.85 to $1.75 on shapes and plates, but there is no information that United States Steel has abandoned with respect to these commodities its general policy of meeting price competition.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, which has been operating practically full for some time, has bought 15,000 tons of foundry pig iron for fourth-quarter delivery, including 5,000 tons of Southern iron at Birmingham, for its St. Louis plant, and 10,000 tons of Northern iron for its Allegheny and New Brighton plants, this iron being on the basis of $21, valley, the regular market, except that one or two small lots are understood to have been picked up at a concession of 50 cents a ton. On the whole, there is a trifle more activity in pig iron than a week ago. Only one or two inquiries are definitely in the market for basic iron, but small inquiries for Bessemer are not infrequent.

Demand for spot and prompt foundry coke is increasing, and the market is firm at a range price of $4.25 to $4.75, depending on brand. The market on furnace coke runs from $3.25 to $3.50.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Weakness in Grains Feature of Week—New Lows in Wheat and Corn.

Unmistakable evidence of weakness in the grains was patent all through last week's trading in the local cash markets, wheat dropping 14¼ cents per bushel, to a low for the year; corn, 4½ cents, to the lowest since January, 1914, with oats and flour at recessions. The changes in the other parts of the list were irregular, some of the provisions, notably mess pork and family beef, showing advances, with a decline in lard. In the metals, copper advanced fractionally, while tin dropped 50 cents per hundred pounds, with others unchanged. In the textiles, print cloths and spot cotton both moved higher, the former to the year's highest level. The groceries and dairy products failed to show any definite trend.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Sept. 24, 1921.	Oct. 1, 1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.27½	$1.41¾	$2.42
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.66¾	.70¾	1.30
Oats, No. 2 white	.40	.50	.67
Flour, Minn. patent	8.75	9.25	13.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼	.08¼	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	.05½	.056	.13
Butter, cream., 92 score	.44½	.43½	.61
Eggs, fresh-gathered, firsts, per dozen	.44	.44	.64
Lard, Midwestern	10.35	10.65	20.25
Pork, mess	26.50	26.00	30.00
Beef, family	16.00	14.00	23.00
METALS.			
Iron, Philadelphia	21.25	21.25	55.00
Steel billets, Pittsb'gh	29.00	29.00	55.00
Lead	4.80	4.80	7.75
Copper	12.25	12.00	18.50
Tin	26.50	27.00	43.50
TEXTILES.			
Cotton, mid. upland	21.10	20.15	24.25
Printcloths	.06¼	.06	.23½

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	—Highest—		—Lowest—	
Wheat	$3.50	Jan. 7	$1.79	Nov. 27
Corn	1.21¾	May 15	.94½	Nov. 27
Oats	1.50	May 7	.60	Nov. 22
Flour	16.25	Jan. 7	9.00	Dec. 1
Coffee	.18¾	Jan. 11	.06½	Dec. 20
Sugar	.23	July 12	.08	Dec. 17
Butter	.77	Apr. 24	.51½	Dec. 4
Eggs	.89	Dec. 10	.42¾	Mar. 12
Lard	23.50	Jan. 9	13.55	Dec. 20
Pork	47.00	Jan. 2	29.50	Dec. 21
Beef	28.00	Oct. 19	20.00	May 12
Iron	53.51	Aug. 31	35.00	Dec. 23
Steel	65.00	July 23	43.00	Jan. 2
Lead	9.50	Mar. 15	4.50	Dec. 22
Tin	65.25	Jan. 11	32.00	Dec. 14
Copper	19.50	Jan. 5	12.50	Dec. 28
Cotton	43.75	July 22	14.50	Dec. 29
Printcloths	.10¾	Apr. 13	.05½	Nov. 30

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.
Sept. 26	19.85	19.62	20.24	19.98	20.23	19.98
Sept. 27	21.20	19.45	21.23	19.90	21.08	19.97
Sept. 28	21.45	21.03	21.42	21.00	21.10	20.73
Sept. 29	20.97	20.65	21.05	20.70	20.77	20.50
Sept. 30	20.85	20.50	20.98	20.65	20.75	20.40
Oct. 1	20.72	20.48	20.98	20.65	20.73	20.32
Wk's range	21.45	19.45	21.42	19.90	21.10	19.97

	—Mar.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Sept. 26	20.05	19.80	19.80	19.55	19.43	19.23
Sept. 27	20.08	19.85	20.32	19.60	18.85	19.27
Sept. 28	20.08	20.27	20.25	19.84	19.90	19.45
Sept. 29	20.37	20.08	20.37	19.50	19.40	19.02
Sept. 30	20.35	20.04	19.82	19.42	19.25	18.90
Oct. 1	20.35	20.02	19.85	19.50	19.37	18.95
Wk's range	20.68	19.80	20.32	19.42	19.90	18.90

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York.
Sept. 26	14.84d	19.50c	20.25c
Sept. 27	14.59d	20.50c	21.55c
Sept. 28	15.05d	20.75c	21.55c
Sept. 29	15.21d	20.75c	21.20c
Sept. 30	14.72d	20.50c	21.30c
Oct. 1	Holiday	20.50c	21.10c
Week's range—			
High	15.21d	20.75c	21.55c
Low	14.59d	19.50c	21.10c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	—Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 26	3.72⅝	3.72⅛	3.72⅜	3.73⅛	3.72⅞	3.73⅜
Sept. 27	3.73	3.72⅛	3.72⅜	3.73⅝	3.73	3.73⅜
Sept. 28	3.72⅝	3.71	3.71¼	3.73⅝	3.73	3.73⅜
Sept. 29	3.72	3.71	3.71¼	3.73⅝	3.71¾	3.72
Sept. 30	3.73	3.71⅞	3.72⅜	3.73⅝	3.71¾	3.72⅛
Oct. 1	3.73	3.72	3.72⅜	3.73⅝	3.72⅝	3.73⅜
Week's range: High	3.73	Tuesday		3.73¾	Tuesday	
Low	3.71	Wednesday		3.71¾	Wednesday	
Year to date— High	4.00¾	May 19	4.01	May 19		
Low	3.53½	Jan. 3	3.54	Jan. 3		

PARIS.

	—Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 26	7.20	7.15½	7.16⅛	7.20⅝	7.16¼	7.17⅛
Sept. 27	7.13½	7.09¼	7.12⅛	7.14¼	7.10	7.13¼
Sept. 28	7.13	7.08¼	7.08¼	7.13⅝	7.09	7.09
Sept. 29	7.12¼	7.08¼	7.12	7.13⅝	7.09	7.09
Sept. 30	7.13½	7.11¼	7.11¼	7.14	7.12	7.12
Oct. 1	7.12¾	7.07½	7.09	7.12⅝	7.08	7.09¼
Week's range: High	7.20	Monday		7.20⅝	Monday	
Low	7.08¼	Wednesday		7.09	Wednesday	
Year to date— High	8.81	May 19	8.81¾	May 10		
Low	5.30	Jan. 3	5.80¾	Jan. 4		

ITALY.

	—Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 26	4.14	4.13¼	4.14	4.15¾	4.14¼	4.14¾
Sept. 27	4.15¼	4.11½	4.12⅛	4.14¼	4.12¼	4.13½
Sept. 28	4.11	4.08⅛	4.08⅛	4.11¾	4.09¼	4.09¼
Sept. 29	4.05¼	4.01	4.02	4.06¼	4.01⅜	4.02⅜
Sept. 30	4.00	3.94	3.99	4.00⅜	3.94⅜	3.99¼
Oct. 1	3.99	3.98	3.98⅛	3.99½	3.98½	3.99
Week's range— High	4.15	Monday		4.15¾	Monday	
Low	3.94	Friday		3.94¾	Friday	
Year to date— High	5.70	May 13		5.70¾	May 13	
Low	3.40	Jan. 4		3.41	Jan. 4	

SPAIN.

	—Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 26	13.06	13.00	13.05	13.07	13.01	13.06
Sept. 27	13.07	13.02	13.05	13.08	13.01	13.06
Sept. 28	13.10	13.03	13.05	13.11	13.03	13.08
Sept. 29	13.08	12.99	13.02	13.04	13.00	13.03
Sept. 30	13.05	13.03	13.04	13.06	13.00	13.03
Oct. 1	13.05	13.02	13.02	13.06	13.04	13.05
Week's range— High	13.10	Wednesday		13.11	Wednesday	
Low	12.99	Thursday		13.00	Thursday	
Year to date— High	14.23	Feb. 16		14.25	Feb. 16	
Low	12.45	May 13		12.46	May 13	

HOLLAND.

	—Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 26	31.98	31.90	31.98	31.99	31.91	31.96
Sept. 27	32.25	32.08	32.10	32.26	32.00	32.11
Sept. 28	32.25	32.00	32.03	32.26	32.01	32.04
Sept. 29	31.85	31.70	31.85	31.92	31.85	31.88
Sept. 30	31.90	31.75	31.85	31.91	31.71	31.86
Oct. 1	32.04	31.88	32.04	32.06	31.90	32.06
Week's range— High	32.25	Tuesday		32.26	Tuesday	
Low	31.70	Thursday		31.71	Thursday	
Year to date— High	36.28	May 14		36.35	May 14	
Low	30.44	Aug. 3		30.46	Aug. 3	

GERMANY.

	—Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 26	.85¼	.83	.87½	.89	.86¼	.88
Sept. 27	.82¼	.79¾	.81½	.83	.80¼	.82
Sept. 28	.80¾	.78	.79¼	.81¼	.78¼	.79¾
Sept. 29	.83¾	.81	.82¾	.84¼	.81¼	.83¼
Sept. 30	.87	.84¾	.85½	.87½	.85¼	.86
Oct. 1	.81½	.78¾	.79	.82	.79¼	.79½
Week's range— High	.88½	Monday		.89	Monday	
Low	.78	Wednesday		.78½	Wednesday	
Year to date— High	1.87	Jan. 24		1.87½	Jan. 24	
Low	.78	Sept. 28		.78½	Sept. 28	

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab.
Sept. 26	17.75	17.80	22.10	22.15	12.60	12.65
Sept. 27	17.80	17.85	22.40	22.45	12.60	12.65
Sept. 28	17.83	17.88	22.20	22.25	12.60	12.65
Sept. 29	17.75	17.80	22.13	22.18	12.50	12.55
Sept. 30	17.87	17.90	22.28	22.30	12.29	12.33
Oct 1	17.93	17.98	22.27	22.32	12.30	12.33
Week's range— High	17.93	17.98	22.40	22.45	12.60	12.65
Low	17.75	17.80	22.10	22.15	12.29	12.33
Year to date— High	20.10	20.15	23.83	23.88	19.60	19.65
Low	14.95	15.00	20.05	20.10	12.29	12.33

Switzerland.

	Dem.	Cab.
Sept. 26	17.26	17.28
Sept. 27	17.30	17.32
Sept. 28	17.26	17.28
Sept. 29	17.28	17.30
Sept. 30	17.32	17.36
Oct. 1	17.33	17.35
Week's range— High	17.35	7.04½
Low	17.26	6.99½
Year to date— High	18.00	18.02
Low	15.22	15.25

Belgium.

	Dem.	Cab.
Sept. 26	6.98	7.05
Sept. 27	7.04½	7.05
Sept. 28	7.01½	7.02
Sept. 29	7.03½	7.04
Sept. 30	7.03	7.06
Oct. 1	7.03½	7.06¾
Week's range— High	7.05	.08
Low	6.99½	.06
May 14	8.77	8.78
May 14	6.13	.05¾

Austria.

	Dem.	Cab.
Sept. 26	.07	.08¼
Sept. 27	.06	.07½
Sept. 28	.06	.07½
Sept. 29	.05¾	.06½
Sept. 30	.06	.06½
Oct. 1	.06	.06½
Week's range— High	.08	.08¼
Low	.05	.06¼
May 19	.31¼	.32
May 19	.05¾	.06¼

GREECE. Dem. Cables. Dem. Cables.

	Kobe.	Yokohama
Week's range— High	5.05	48.125
Low	4.90	4.92
Year to date— High	8.15	5.20
Low	4.75	4.80
Feb.	23.	Feb. 5.
May	10.	May 10.

48.625 48.75 48.625 48.75
47.825 48.00 47.825 48.00
Feb. Feb. Feb. Feb.
Jan. Jan. Sept. Sept.
31. 31. 31. 31.
23.00 23.25 23.00 23.25
July July July July
22. 22. 22. 22.

JAPAN

	Yokohama Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	48.125	48.375
Low	48.00	48.25
Year to date— High	48.75	48.625
Low	47.825	48.00
Feb.	5.	5.
June	June	June
24.	24.	24.

INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab. Calcutta. Dem. Cab.

	Bombay. Dem.	Cab.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	28.25	28.50	28.25	28.50
Low	27.50	27.75	27.50	27.75
Year to date— High	29.50	29.75	29.50	29.75
Low	23.00	23.25	23.00	23.25
Jan.		Jan.	Jan.	
31.		31.	31.	
July		July	July	
22.		22.	22.	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab.

	Manila. Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	49.00	49.25
Low	49.00	49.25
Sept.		Sept.
12.		12.
July		July
19.		19.

South America.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Cable.	Rio. Dem.	Cable.
Week's range— High	32.875	33.00	13.25	13.375
Low	31.875	32.00	12.75	12.875
Year to date— High	35.625	35.75	16.125	16.25
Low	28.25	28.375	10.375	10.50

July 19. July 19. July 13. July 13.

	Jugoslavia. Dem.	Cab.	Czechoslovakia. Dem.	Cab.	Belgrade. Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	.47	.47½	1.07	1.08	1.90	1.91
Low	.44½	.45	1.02	1.02½	1.78	1.79

	Finland Dem.	Cab.	Rumania Dem.	Cab.	Poland Dem.	Cab.
Week's range— High	1.55	.56	.92	.93	.02	.02½
Low	1.44	1.45	.97	.80	.01½	.02

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

	100 Rubles. Bid.	Asked.	500 Rubles Bid.	Asked.
Sept. 26	.20	.30	.09	.11
Sept. 27	.20	.30	.08	.09
Sept. 28	.20	.30	.08	.09
Sept. 29	.20	.30	.08	.09
Sept. 30	.20	.30	.07	.08
Week's range— High	.30	Monday	.11	Monday
Low	.20	Monday	.07	Thursday

CANADIAN RATES.

	Premium in Montreal, Per $1,000.	Discount in New York, Per $1,000.
Sept. 26	$118.75	$98.08
Sept. 27	113.75	94.00
Sept. 28	111.87	92.46
Sept. 29	110.00	90.90
Sept. 30	110.00	90.90
Oct. 1	110.06	90.94
Week's range— High	$118.75	Monday
Low	110.00	Thursday
Year to date— High	$177.50	Jan. 3
Low	106.75	May 9

$98.09 Monday
90.90 Thursday
$150.74 Jan. 3
90.00 Jan. 27

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED OCT. 1, 1921

Trading by Days.

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Marks
Monday	53,072	120,508	297,810	$872,600	10,000
Tuesday	62,965	250,717	415,800	1,080,000	135,000
Wednesday	69,020	160,748	361,650	945,000	160,000
Thursday	87,535	295,671	487,576	1,170,000	160,000
Friday	62,200	385,964	429,310	959,000	27,000
Saturday	38,633	239,450	192,100	451,000	38,000
Total	373,425	1,452,758	2,184,246	$5,227,000	365,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2	½	4,650 Acme Coal	1	.85	.97	+.03
6¼	.75	7,700 Acme Packing	1⅝	.95	1	— ¼
16¾	6¼	2,600 Amal. Leather	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅝
23	16	200 Aluminum Mfg	17¼	17	17	..
160	160	100 Am. Mach. & Fdy.	160	160	160	..
32¼	20	25 Am. Hawaiian S.S.	25	20	20	..
1⅝	1	800 Audubon Chem	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
14	11	400 Br.-Am.Tob.,coup.	1¼	1	1¼	— ¼
13⅝	11	200 Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
4¼	.50	100 Br.-Am. Chem	1	1	1	..
20	14	100 Bucyrus Co	14	14	14	..
32½	28¾	22,325 Burns Bros com. B, w. i.	32½	28¼	30¾	..
4¼	2¼	11,600 Cal. Cr. Fruit	4¼	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅝
3⅝	⅝	2,800 Car Light & Pow.	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	400 Carlisle Tire	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
105	98¼	184 Celluloid pf	102½	101¼	102	+ ⅝
7¾	2½	500 Chicago Nipple	4¼	3	3½	+ ⅝
15	12⅝	4,750 Chi. & E. Ill	15	13⅞	14¾	+ ⅝
32½	28⅝	1,100 Chi. & E. Ill. pf	30½	29¼	30¾	+ 1⅝
50	23½	400 Cleveland Motor	25½	25	25¾	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	1,100 Cont. Motors	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
18	11	1,800 Conley Tin Foil	14½	13½	13⅝	..
1¼	1⅛	200 Curtiss Aero	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
34	19	50 Wm. Davies, A	24	24	24	..
.60	.20	1,000 Den. & Rio Gr	.25	.20	.20	—.11
1¾	.50	650 Den. & Rio Gr.pf	.60	.55	.55	..
20½	13	2,500 Durant Motor	25	24	24½	— 1⅛
7¾	7¾	100 Du Pont Chem. pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
83	1¼	1,785 Empire Food Pr	17½	16	17	— ½
21	7¾	50,700 Farrell Coal	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
34	19	100 G'dyear T. & R.	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
.60	.20	100 G'dyear T. & R.pf	27	27	27	— ½
1¾	.50	800 Goldwyn Picture	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
50	30¾	830 D. W. Griffith, A	10	8	10	+ 2
2⅝	1⅝	25,200 Glen Alden Coal	41½	38¾	40¾	— 1
82	75	300 Grant Motor Car	2	2	2	..
2¼	1	10 Herc. Powder pf	80½	80½	80½	..
16⅝	11¾	500 Havana Tob. com.	1	1	1	..
2¾	1¾	2,200 H. F. Holb'k, Inc.	16½	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	8,500 Heyden Chem	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅞	2,500 Intercont. Rubber	3⅛	2	2	— ⅝
12	7¾	1,200 Imp.Tob.Gt.B.&Ir	8¼	6¾	7¾	+ ⅞
2½	.50	378 Libby	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
20	15	400 Lake Tor. Boat	8	7¾	7¾	..
49½	39	300 Lincoln Motor	.56	.51	.56	+.06
1	.45	20 Lion Int. pf	15½	15	15½	..
3	2	200 Locomobile	89	80	89	..
.25	.06	200 Maxwell Motor	.50	.50	.50	..
18	11	1,600 Manhattan Tr	2½	2	2	— ¾
85	50	50 Metro. 5-10c	.12	.25	.25	..
5	2	50 Metro. 5-10c pf	30	30	30	..
16¼	13	500 Mercer Motor	3	2¾	3	..
25	17	15 Nat. Brewpfg. pf	16	16	16	..
10	6	35 N. Y. Transp	22	20	22	..
5¾	2	2,120 National Leather	6¾	6	6¼	— ¼
12	5½	100 Nor. Am. P. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
74½	56	300 Packard Motor	6	6	6	..
18	2¼	150 Packard Mot. pf	.80	.80	.80	..
2¼	.30	5,100 Philip Morris	60	60	60	..
40	19	7,410 Perfection Tire	.68	.60	.65	—.01
1⅞	1	3,100 Peerless T. & M.	.40	.37	.39	..
2¼	2¼	200 Reading rights	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
2½	1⅞	19,875 Radio Co	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
39	31	3,100 Radio Co. pf	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
12	1⅝	3,100 H.J.Reyn'ds Tob.,B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3⅝	1	8,200 Southern Coal & I.	36⅞	34⅝	36¾	+ 1¼
45¼	1	1,500 Saguenay P. & P.	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
37⅜	2	10 Saguenay P. & P. pf	1½	1	1½	..
1¼	.78	13,600 Sweets Co. of Am.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4	.50	1,475 Swift Inter	23	22¾	23	— ⅜
36	10¾	7,200 Triangle Film	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ¼
1⅞	1	500 Tenn. Ry. & L. pf.	.50	.50	.50	..
1½	1½	300 Todd Shipyards	6¼	5¼	6¼	..
4½	2	37,900 Texas Gulf S. Co.	28¾	25¾	26⅝	+ 1⅜
.17	.05	2,900 Tob. Prod. Exp	.09	.08	.08	+.01
1	.80	100 Union Carbide	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
15⅝	6¼	15,200 U. Profit Sharing	1⅛	1	1	..
2	.39	400 United Royalties	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6½	.75	2,200 Un. Ret. & Candy S.	6	5	5	— ½
2⅝	2	3,200 U. S. Lt. & Heat	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12	5	19,700 U. S. Lt. & H. pf	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	3	19,700 U. S. Ship. Corp	.22	.20	.21	+ .02
1⅝	1⅛	13,200 U. S. SS. Co	.32	.29	.30	..
6	2	54,100 West End Chem	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
.25	.12	4,100 Wayne Coal	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	1,780 Willys Corp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	.10	100 Willys Corp. 1st pf	.46	.35	.46	— ¼
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RAILROADS WARNED OF BIG CAR DEMAND

Movement of Fruit, Vegetables and Perishable Crops Expected to Break Records.

URGED TO CONSERVE CARS

American Association Asks Carriers and Shippers to Co-operate in Preparing for Great Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Warning was sent out to the railroads tonight by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association that a record-breaking movement of fruit, vegetables and other perishable crops was expected during October and November. The perishable freight in sight, to be moved in the next three months, was estimated at 40 per cent. over the movement for the corresponding period last year, and all carriers were called upon to repair cars were not used for other purposes. cars weer not used for other purposes.

"Estimated shipments of fruits and vegetables for October from the largest producing sections," it was announced, "total 44,469 cars, compared with 32,895 cars in October last year, or an increase of 35.2 per cent. These figures, however, do not include potatoes, which, while now moving in box cars, must later, because of weather conditions, move in refrigerator cars.

"This situation is so serious, and is so important from the standpoint of the railroads as a whole, that we are prompted to suggest, where it has not been done, that some one in your principal transportation office be assigned the task of checking the refrigerator situation up day by day to prevent any undue delay to refrigerator equipment.

"With the anticipated greatly increased traffic over the previous year, and with very little addition to the equipment, the task of moving the year's crop is a stupendous one, but we believe it can be accomplished with reasonable success by the united support of the railroads, the shippers and their associates, with all others interested."

Car lot movements of fruits and vegetables have been much heavier this season than last, there having been moved up to Sept. 17 this season 257,601 cars, compared with 228,474 cars during the corresponding period last season.

The situation is considered so serious that definite instructions have been sent to the railroads by the association. Some of the requests made follow:

1. Do not load refrigerators with other than perishable traffic.

2. Do not furnish refrigerators for potatoes while they can be safely transported in box, stock, or ventilated cars.

3. Do not hold refrigerators for prospective loading which can be protected without delay by refrigerators being made empty daily on your lines.

4. Use every possible means to speed up the unloading and to prevent cars being used for storage purposes.

5. Give the same prompt handling to the empty as the loaded cars in both terminal and road movement.

6. Handle empties in solid trains with continuous movement and when there is sufficient quantity to justify such action.

7. Give preference to repairing refrigerator cars.

The association made a check of thirty-eight of the largest terminals last week which showed that 2,851 refrigerator cars were awaiting unloading, of which 1,293 had been delayed for three days or more.

BANKERS CONVENE TODAY.

Will Discuss Exchange, Hoarding of Currency and Federal Economy.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2.—Delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' Association to be held here beginning tomorrow will, among other things, discuss what are said to be the three major questions now confronting the business and banking institutions of America—depreciated currency of foreign nations, private hoarding of currency in the United States and expenses of Government.

The convention first plans to take up a detailed discussion of the effects on American business of the depreciated currency of certain foreign nations and the resulting influence on rates of exchange. Second, the convention will investigate and offer remedies for a financial situation which, it is asserted, has resulted from the failure of individuals to put personal cash into circulation. The third topic will be "the economies which are being put into effect in Washington looking toward a lowering of governmental expenses."

TO PRODUCE EARL AUTOS.

$5,000,000 Added to Capital of Briscoe Firm and Name Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 2.—Following a meetinf of the Board of Directors, new plans for the Briscoe Motor Corporation were announced today, whereby $5,000,000 of additional capital will be put into the business immediately and the name of the factory organization will be changed to Earl Motors, Inc.

Clarence A Earl, former First Vice President of the Willys-Overland Company, who took over control of Briscoe as President in March last, stated that the expansion was necessitated by the fact that distribution facilities had been expanded by the addition of twenty new distributers and 242 dealers in the past six months. A meeting of stockholders has been called for Oct. 20, when the new policies and financing will be finally ratified.

These plans, according to Mr. Earl, involve the marketing of a new "Earl" car, closed models, which will be ready for delivery Oct. 15 and open models Nov. 1. For the time being Briscoe cars are still being turned out, while certain divisions of the factory are busy on producing the parts for the new car.

The Board of Directors as now constituted consists of Mr. Earl as President; John Fletcher, Vice President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Treasurer; Directors; H. F. Wardwell, President of the Burnside Steel Company, Chicago; L. B. Patterson, Vice President of Edward Tilden & Co., Chicago; Horace Delisser, Chairman of the Ajax Rubber Company, New York City; Wallace G. Kay, Kay & Co., Detroit; J. Fletcher Farrell, Sinclair Refining Company, New York; J. Wissenback, Chicago, and L. E. Latta, Secretary.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Oct. 1, 1921:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Monday	487,054	1,019,168	1,371,594
Tuesday	411,810	747,465	1,453,920
Wednesday...	426,705	941,731	1,531,290
Thursday	474,097	911,745	1,377,325
Friday	424,630	919,647	1,327,925
Saturday	273,650	519,313	474,875
Total wk.	2,497,946	5,059,069	7,537,129
Yr. to date.	125,876,850	165,770,477½	220,464,538

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Monday	$21,396,850	$17,026,850	$13,817,500
Tuesday	21,527,750	22,504,200	12,666,500
Wednesday..	17,440,000	16,671,400	15,877,500
Thursday ...	19,447,350	18,804,400	12,907,000
Friday	17,013,300	17,060,550	6,895,000
Saturday	6,277,500	9,319,200	6,041,000
Total wk.	$103,112,350	$101,386,600	$71,144,500
Yr. to date.	2,334,529,045	2,768,830,500	2,459,867,000

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Oct. 1, '21	Oct. 2, '21.	Changes.
Corps.	$23,554,600	$26,458,500	—$2,904,500
Liberty	71,086,350	68,910,600	+ 4,175,750
Foreign	8,453,000	6,828,500	+ 1,626,500
State	.....	1,069,000	— 1,069,000
City	17,000	120,000	— 103,000
Tot. all.	$103,112,350	$101,386,600	+$1,725,750

COURSE OF THE MARKET.

CALL MONEY.

	High Date.		Low Date.	
Last week 6	Sep. 30	5	Sep. 26
Same week 1920.....9	Sep. 30	7	Sep. 27
Year to date 6	Feb. 3	3½	July 28
Last year to date..25	Feb. 4	6	Jan. 2

TIME MONEY.

Last week 5½	Sep. 26	5½	Sep. 26
Same week 1920....8½	Sep. 27	8	Sep. 27
Year to date.....7½	Jan. 8	5½	July 27
Last year to date..9½	Mar. 8	7	Jan. 2

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Last week.....6	Sep. 20	5½	Sep. 26
Same week 1920....8	Sep. 27	8	Sep. 27
Year to date.....8	Jan. 3	5½	Sep. 26
Last year to date..8	July 12	6	Jan. 2

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	5	5	5
New York.....	5	5	5
Philadelphia	5½	..	5½
Cleveland	5½	5½	5½
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6	6
St. Louis.....	6	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6	6½
Kansas City.....	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6
San Francisco....	5½	5½	5½

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.

	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Agricultural and Trade Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Live Stock Paper Maturing up to 180 Days.
Boston	5	5	5
New York.....	5	5	5
Philadelphia	5½	5½	5½
Cleveland	5½	5½	5½
Richmond	6	..	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6	6
St. Louis	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6½	6½
Kansas City.....	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6
San Francisco....	5½	5½	5½

LONDON MARKET RATES.

	Discount Rate.	Gold.	Silver.	Brit. Cons.	Brit. 4½s.
Monday ...	4½@4¾	110s 11d	41⅞d	48	81½
Tuesday ...	4½@4¾	110s 11d	43⅜d	48¾	81½
Wednesday.	4½@4¾	110s 11d	43⅜d	49	81½
Thursday ..	4½	111s 4d	43¾d	48¾	81½
Friday	4½	110s	42⅝d	48⅜	81½
Saturday ..	4½	110s	42⅜d	48⅝	81½

PARIS MARKET RATES.

	French Rentes.	Ex. on London.	Ex. on N. Y.
Monday	56f 25c	51f 50c	13f 81½c
Tuesday	56f 25c	52f 05c	14f 10½c
Wednesday ...	56f 20c	52f 46c	14f 02c
Thursday	56f 20c	52f 35c	14f 07½c
Friday	56f 15c	52f 08c	13f 99c
Saturday	56f 15c	52f 06c	13f 99c

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May— High.	May— Low.
Sept. 26	1.23	1.21	1.26¾	1.24½	1.30¾	1.28½
Sept. 27	1.20½	1.19	1.24¼	1.22½	1.28¾	1.26¾
Sept. 28	1.19½	1.17¼	1.23⅝	1.20¾	1.27¼	1.25¼
Sept. 29	1.18¾	1.18	1.23¼	1.19½	1.27¼	1.23½
Sept. 30	1.18¼	1.16	1.22¾	1.20¾	1.27½	1.25½
Oct. 1	..	..	1.20¾	1.17	1.25¾	1.22
Wk's rge.	1.23	1.16	1.26¾	1.17	1.30¾	1.22

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May— High.	May— Low.
CORN.						
Sept. 26	.82	.51	.52⅝	.51½	.56⅝	.56
Sept. 27	.49	.47¾	.50⅝	.51⅞	.56⅜	.55⅝
Sept. 28	.50⅝	.49	.51⅝	.50	.56	.55¾
Sept. 29	.49	.47¾	.50⅜	.49	.55⅞	.54⅝
Sept. 30	.48½	.46¾	.50⅛	.49¼	.55⅛	.55
Oct. 1	..	..	.49⅜	.49	.54⅞	.54¾
Week's range	.52	.46¾	.52⅝	.49	.56⅝	.54¾

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May— High.	May— Low.
OATS.						
Sept. 26	.35	.34⅜	.38	.37¼	.42¾	.41½
Sept. 27	.34½	.34	.37⅜	.37	.41⅝	.41¾
Sept. 28	.34	.33⅜	.37⅛	.36⅜	.41⅝	.40½
Sept. 29	.33⅛	.32⅜	.36⅞	.35⅞	.41	.40½
Sept. 30	.33½	.32½	.36⅝	.36¼	.41	.40⅝
Oct. 1	..	..	.36⅜	.35¾	.40¾	.40¼
Week's range	.35	.32½	.38	.35¾	.42¾	.40¼

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May— High.	May— Low.
RYE.						
Sept. 26	1.01½	1.01	1.05½	1.04¾	1.09½	1.08½
Sept. 27	1.00½	1.00	1.04½	1.03½	1.08½	1.08
Sept. 28	1.00	.98¾	1.05½	1.01	1.08	1.06
Sept. 29	.98¼	.96½	1.01½	.99¼	1.06¾	1.05
Sept. 30	.96¼	.95½	1.00¾	.99⅝	1.06¾	1.04½
Oct. 1	..	..	1.00	.96	1.04	1.01
Wk's rge.	1.01½	.95½	1.05½	.96	1.09½	1.01

Provisions.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
LARD						
Sept. 26	..	9.15	9.02	9.35	9.35	9.25
Sept. 27	10.25	10.00	9.27	9.00	9.40	9.20
Sept. 28	10.25	10.15	9.32	9.17	9.50	9.37
Sept. 29	10.00	9.65	9.10	9.00	9.22	9.20
Sept. 30	9.75	9.55	9.10	9.00	9.27	9.20
Oct. 1	9.95	9.50	9.10	9.02	9.32	9.25
Week's range	10.25	9.50	9.32	9.00	9.50	9.20

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	PORK March. High.	PORK March. Low.
RIBS						
Sept. 26	7.45	7.25	8.00	7.85	..	..
Sept. 27	7.15	7.12	8.00	7.85	20.25	19.00
Sept. 28	7.20	7.15	7.97	7.87	..	..
Sept. 29	7.10	6.85	7.70	7.65	..	..
Sept. 30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week's range	7.45	6.85	8.00	7.65	20.25	19.00

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Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.

(Suburb of Boston)

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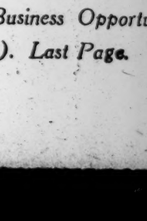

Memo for Your Secretary

Write Roger W. Babson, founder of The Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass., as follows: Please send me a Bulletin and Booklet 11KO "Getting the Most from Your Money", gratis.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued From Page 21.

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
98¼	92⅝	5	Western Electric 5s.	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
56¾	51½	22	Western Md. 4s.....	55¾	55	55⅜	— ⅜
88	75⅜	88	Western Pacific 5s..	81¾	80½	80¾	— ¼
100	100	2	W. Pa. Pow. 1st 7s.	100	100	100	..
83¼	77½	4	W.U.Tel.real est.4½s	83¼	83	83⅛	+ 1⅛
102½	99	409	W. U. Tel.temp.6½s.	102½	101¾	102¼	— ¼
89⅝	83	5	W. U. Tel. col. tr.5s	87½	86½	87½	..
103¾	94⅜	169	Westing. E. & M.7s.	103	102¾	102⅝	..
59	51¼	1	Wheel. & L.E.con.4s	57	57	57	+ ⅜
98	90	12	Wickwire Steel 5s..	93¾	92¾	93	..
54	47	9	Wilkes.& East.1st 5s	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
104½	82½	116	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s.	88¼	88	88¾	+ ¼
80¾	77½	39	Wilson & Co. cv. 6s.	83¾	83	83¾	— ¼
72	63½	5	Wilsconsin Cent. 4s.	72	71¾	71¾	— ¼
73	65	6	W. C. Sup. & Dul.4s	72½	70¾	72½	+ 1½

Total sales $23,554,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

93.50	86.50	21200½	Lib. 3½s, 1932-47..	88.72	88.24	$8.46	— .04
92.24	86.50	38	Lib. 3½s,'32-47,reg.	88.20	88.10	88.16	..
90.52	85.34	29	Lib. 2d 4s, 1927-42.	90.52	90.00	90.52	+ .62
90.98	85.70	8321½	Lib.1stcv.4¼s,'32-47.	90.98	90.06	90.82	+ .62
90.40	86.20	5	Lib. 1st cv.4½s, '32-47, reg.	.90.40	$9.80	90.40	+1.40
90.74	85.30	5608½	Lib.2d cv.4¼s,'27-42.	90.74	90.08	90.52	+ .52
90.50	85.50	128	Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s,'27-42, reg.	.90.50	90.04	90.50	+ .54
100.50	94.00	2	Lib.2d cv.4¼s,'32-47.	95.00	94.50	94.50	+ .50
94.00	88.00	8558½	Lib. 2d 4¼s, 1928...	94.00	93.76	93.96	+ .22
93.84	88.40	76	Lib. 3d 4¼s,'28,reg.	93.84	93.38	93.74	+ .26
90.98	85.74	12672½	Lib. 4th 4¼s,'33-38.	90.98	90.40	90.90	+ .06
90.76	85.46	217	Lib. 4th 4¼s,'33-38, registered.	.90.76	90.26	90.56	+ .54
99.28	97.10	60	Victory 4¾s, reg.	99.28	99.28	99.28	+ .42
99.50	95.80	63555½	Vict. 3¾s, 1922-23.	99.50	99.28	99.44	+ .14
99.50	95.86	341865½	Vict. 4¼s, 1922-23.	99.50	99.28	99.46	+ .16
99.32	95.80	386	Vict. 4¼s,'22-23,reg.	99.32	99.10	99.28	+ .08
76½	76½	1	Panama 3s coup....	76½	76½	76½	..

Total sales $71,086,350

OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS

73½	66½	7	Argentine 5s	72	71½	72	+ 1
49	40¾	59	Chinese Govt. 5s....	47¾	47	47⅜	— ⅛
101½	93½	40	City of Berne 5s....	101½	100½	101½	+ ½
100¾	93¼	48	City of Bergen 8s..	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ¼
84½	74	11½	City of Bordeaux 6s.	84½	84½	84½	..

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
102	94	68	C. of Christiania 8s.	102	101	102	+ 1
82	72	47	City of Copen. 4½s..	81⅞	80½	80½	— 1¼
85	74½	34	City of Lyons 6s....	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
85	74	27	City of Marseilles 6s	85	84	84½	+ ¼
100	94	4615	City of Paris 6s....	99½	99½	99½	..
102	94½	53⅞	City of Zurich 8s...	102	101¾	102	+ ⅝
103	95½	50	Dan. Mun. s. f.8s.A.	103	102	102¾	— ¼
103	93½	2115	Dan. Mun. s. f.8s.B.	103	102	102¾	— ¼
96	85½	115	Dom. of C. 5s, 1926.	94¼	93¾	94	— ⅝
94¾	87⅝	182	Dom. of C. 5½s, '29.	94¾	93¾	94½	..
93¼	83½	56	Dom. of C. 5s, 1931.	93¾	91½	92½	+ 1
83¾	70⅝	6	Dominican Rep. 5s..	78¼	77⅜	78¼	+ ¼
101½	97	6151/2	French Gov. 8s.....	101	99⅝	99⅝	— 1½
96⅝	93½	1948	French Govt. 7½s8...	95⅞	93½	93½	— 2¼
87⅛	75	142	Jap. 4½s, ster. loan.	86¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅝
87	75	86	Jap. 4½s, 2d Series..	86½	85¾	85½	— ⅝
72¾	56	30	Jan. 4s, ster. loan..	72	70⅜	70½	— 1⅛
104¾	95½	1705/8	King. of Belg. 7½s8.	103	101½	102	— ⅝
97¾	87	500	King. of Belg. 6s....	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	+ ⅜
102½	96⅜	2355/8	K. of Belg. 8s, rcts.	101½	101	101¼	— ⅜
103½	95¾	172	K. of Denmark 8s..	104	103	103¾	+ ¼
101½	81	3	King. of Italy 6½s..	90½	90	90½	+ ⅜
107	96½	126½	King. of Norway 8s.	108	106	106½	+ ¼
90	82⅝	79	King. of Sweden 6s.	89¾	89¼	89¾	— ¼
99½	92	3445/8	Rep. of Chile 8s....	98¾	98	98¾	— ¼
82½	76	9	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	78	77¾	78	+ ⅛
81	75½	17	Rep. of Cuba 5s,'14	75½	75½	75½	— ⅛
71⅝	62¾	17	Rep. of Cuba 4½s...	67	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
100¾	98½	10715	Rep. of Uruguay 8s..	99½	98¾	99	— ⅜
99¾	94¼	715/8	Sao Paulo 8s.....	98	97½	97¾	..
108	102⅜	66	Swiss Confed. s.f.8s.	107¾	106¾	107⅜	+ ⅜
100	97¾	40	U.K.G.B.& I.5½s,'21	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
99⅝	94½	1935/8	U.K.G.B. & I.5½s,'22	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
91⅝	86	443	U.K.G.B. & I.5½s,'29	91½	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
90½	83	284	U.K.G.B. & I.5½s,'37	90⅝	89⅝	90	+ ⅛
100¼	97¼	454	U. S. of Brazil 8s...	100¼	99¾	99¾	— ⅜
70¾	40	6915/8	U. S. of Mexico 5s..	57¼	54½	55⅝	— 1⅝
43¾	29	2825/8	U. S. of Mexico 4s..	42¾	40	40½	— 1½

Total sales $8,455,000

NEW YORK BONDS

84¼	78¼	3	1s, 1958	82½	82½	82½	+ 1
88½	81½	1	4½s, 1964	87	87	87	+ ¾
88½	82¼	1	4½s, 1960.....	86¾	86⅝	86⅝	+ 1
93½	87½	2	4½s, Nov., '57.....	93	93	93	+ 3
93	86½	10	4½s, May, '57.....	91⅝	91¾	93⅛	+ 2

Total sales $17,000
Grand total 103,112,350

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; E—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Oct. 1, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Power 1st, '46....	5	May & Sep.	80	81½
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	75
Anac. & Pot. R., '49...	5	Apr. & Oct.	70	..
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	76	80
Aug.-Aiken R. & E. '36	5	June & Dec.	20	30
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	74	..
Brooklyn Ed. gen., '49.	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Do 1930	6	Jan. & July	87½	89½
Buff. Gen. El., '39.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	85
Do deb., '22.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	..
Buffalo Ry. cons., '31..	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	87
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	74	80
Buff. & Nieg. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July	71½	..
Do 1st, '42.....	5	Jan. & July	77¼	..
Burlington G. L. 1st,'55	5	Jan. & July	60	..
Burling'n R.& L.1st,'51	5	May & Sep.	47	52
Butte El. & Pr. 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Cape Breton El. 1st,'32	5	Jan. & July	65	70
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	Jan. & July	87	88
Caro. P. & L. 1st, '38..	5	Feb. & Aug.	78	80½
Cedar Rap. Mf. 1st, '53	5	Feb. & Aug.	82½	83½
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. cons., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	72	75
Cit. S. deb. C. 1st, '66.	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39....	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	60	65
Conn. Pr. 1st & con.,'63	5	Apr. & Oct.	73	77
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51.....	4½	Jan. & July	61½	..
Cons. Gas (Balt.), '54..	4½	Jan. & July	73	..
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	88	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	75	78
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	70	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Jan. & July	60	..
Cons.

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67th St., near 8th Av., large store; term lease to responsible tenant; fine kitchen and dining room space.
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FURNISHED
1 ROOM, BATH.....$85
2 ROOMS, BATH. $140-$165
Artistically furnished suites in new 14-story fireproof apartment hotel, overlooking Central Park. Yearly lease only. Maid and restaurant service.
19 WEST 69TH ST.

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2 ROOMS, BATH....$150-180
Handsomely furnished suites in new 15-story Absolutely Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Less than one block from express subway and elevated stations. Near Central Park. Yearly lease only. Maid and restaurant service.
116 WEST 72ND STREET

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1331-1337 MADISON AVE.
CORNER 94TH ST.
CORNER APARTMENT
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
Light on 3 sides. Renovated throughout
From $2,150 to $2,500
See Superintendent on Premises, or
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815 Park Ave.
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Immediate Possession
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Stroh Building
DETROIT, MICH.
in the heart of the Shopping District
Ready for occupancy about October 1st, 1921
A Most Unusual Opportunity
For Merchants Desiring a First-class Location in Detroit
Store 20 x 100 x 18 Feet
With Additional Space Above if Desired
Also Six Magnificent Shop Floors
Retail Display Show Windows
Beautiful Offices for Commercial or Professional use, entire floors or divided to suit tenant
For Floor Plans, Terms and all Particulars, apply
J. F. LEWIS, Rental Manager
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177 Madison Ave.
At 34th St.
2, 3 and 5 Rooms and Bath
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
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On premises. Phone Murray Hill 3994.

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Beresford
Central Park West and 81st St.
1, 2, 3 & 4
Rooms
Furnished & Unfurnished
Extra Large Rooms
Outside Baths, Large Closets
Excellent Restaurant
Low rentals; immediate occupancy.
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Sevillia
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1, 2, 3 & 4
Rooms
Furnished & Unfurnished
Newly Decorated
Excellent Restaurant
Low Rentals. Immediate Occupancy.
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New 15-Story Absolutely Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Less than a block from express subway and elevated stations.
Unfurnished Suites.
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Hotel 309 West 86th Street
Overlooking Hudson River.
12-Story Absolutely Fireproof Hotel.
Unfurnished Suites.
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Furnished Suites.
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Suites now being shown for rental
UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED
From One Room and Bath to as Many as Desired.
$1,000 Per Annum Upward
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High Class Fireproof Apartments
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High-class Elevator Apartment
7 ROOMS Two Baths.
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One 8-room apartment, 2 baths. Private entrance direct from street.
Suitable for Doctor.
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Apartments
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8 Rooms & 3 Baths
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Suitable for Physician or Family.
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All Outside Rooms.
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Very Attractive Apartments.
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Non-Housekeeping Apartments. Restaurant, Maid and Valet Service.
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260 W. 72nd St. (West End Ave.)
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Living Room 19x27.
Unique, Compact Apartment
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The ARDELLE
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Fireproof; best built house on Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
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Price Upon Application to Supt.

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Corner Apartment.
All outside rooms.
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5 Rooms, Large Foyer
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LARGE, LUXURIOUS 4 AND 5 ROOM, HOMEY, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE APTS.; LOCATION IDEAL; SHORT HALF HOUR FROM TIMES SQUARE; WEST END SUBWAY TO 207TH AV.; $90 TO $125.
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344 WEST 72D STREET
At Riverside Drive
Three to Nine Rooms
Rental—$2000 to $5000
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New 9-story Building
110 WEST 55th ST.
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Unusually Attractive Apartments
3 & 4 Rooms including complete Kitchen
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Apply any test you wish to these apartments and you will find they are superior in both quality and value. Inspect them. They are the finest homes yet offered by "Apartment Headquarters."

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100 Central Park South
Overlooking the park for 2½ miles.
Small Apartments of the highest class,
Two to five rooms, bath, serving pantry, etc.
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Small Elevator Apartments
2, 3 & 4 rooms and bath; private hall.
$1,200 to $1,800.
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Modern High Class
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8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths . . . $3,600
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250 WEST 94TH ST.
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2 short blocks from Broadway express subway station at 96th St.
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152 West 72d St.
1-2-3 Rooms
Kitchenette and Bath.
Rents $1,050 to $1,800.
E. K. Van Winkle
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1 ROOM, BATH.....$70
2 ROOMS, BATH...$100-130
In new 14-story fireproof apartment hotel, overlooking Central Park. Suites unfurnished on yearly lease only. Maid and restaurant service.
19 WEST 69TH ST.

DEVONSHIRE,
Southeast corner Broadway and 112th St., large 9-room apartment, 3 baths; high class.
$2,700-$3,000.
BORDEAUX,
Southeast corner Riverside Drive-127th St. (Tiemann Pl.)—Splendid value, 6-7 rooms, elevator.
$1,800 to $1,980.
Fully decorated. On premises or agent. Phone 434 Morningside.

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BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
2 ROOMS NON-HOUSEKEEPING. Rental $100-$110
Apply NORMAN DENZER, 3,807 Broadway. Tel. Audubon 8797, or on premises.

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Modern Apartments
FIREPROOF buildings with all the latest improvements. Rentals averaging from $1,800 to $4,000 per annum.

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One 6-Room & 2 Baths
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One 7-Room & 2 Baths.
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BRETTON COURT
306 WEST 100TH ST.
Near West End Ave.
4 Rooms & Bath

Full particulars from
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS
BROADWAY AND 79TH ST.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

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PROSPECT PARK PLAZA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
15 minutes to Wall St. by B. R. T. or I. R. T. Subway.
7 rooms and 2 baths.
Parquet floors, all modern improvements.
Rent $175 monthly.
Apply on premises, 916 Union St., or J. H. Pennock & Co., 188 Remsen St. Phone Main 8371.

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MORTGAGES bought, loans on real estate, rentals, warehouse receipts, notes. Newton Finance Corporation, Room 902. 160 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN.
Charges only 7 per cent. and disbursements. $200,000 for second mortgages. Duross Co., 261 Broadway. Barclay 5734.

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$6,500 MORTGAGE loan wanted on my home in Mountain Lakes, N. J.; I will pay generous bonus to bank, building and loan association or private investor; safe beyond question as property is worth about $18,500; my personal high standing unquestionable; information gladly supplied to those who mean business. P. O. Box 152, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

78TH, 322 WEST (adjoining Drive)—Princely 5-story American basement, 14 rooms, 3 baths; easily accommodate 2 families; now unoccupied; $39,750; easy terms; rent $4,800; inspection afternoons every day; bargain.

88TH ST., WEST—4-story and basement, few doors from Drive; 14 rooms, 4 baths; high grade and handsome furnishings; 7 year straight lease for sale, cash $3,000. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 200 West 72d.

123D ST., (near Morningside Av.)—Three-story brown stone, 10 rooms and bath; price $15,000, cash $5,000; possession. Demarest, 14th floor. Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

71ST ST., WEST—5-story American basement, near 72d St. sub station; electricity and parquet; vacant; $26,000; cash required $4,000. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 200 West 72d.

55TH, 26 EAST—One-third interest in new 7-story loft building, $30,000, guaranteeing 10 per cent for 10 years; owner Miss Newlin, 42 East 66th. Rhinelander 8384.

PLOT, 50x100, in the 40's, near 11th Av.; excellent location for a garage; price $24,000; cash $8,500. Demarest, 14th floor. Knickerbocker Building, 42d St. and B'way.

REAL BARGAIN—3-family house, all improvements, on Washington Heights; price $20,000. Write Box 112, Suite 501, 15 East 40th.

FOR SALE—Downtown business corner property, near Broadway and 7th Av. subways, Jersey tunnels and all ferries. L 970 Times Downtown.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 square feet; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6667.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

73D ST., WEST—4-story and basement, near sub station; 21 by 102; parquet throughout; electricity, vapor heat; 15 rooms, 5 baths; perfect condition; vacant; will sacrifice; cash $8,000. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 200 West 72d.

55TH ST., 71 EAST—To let, four-story and basement, brown stone private dwelling; in first-class condition; immediate possession; suitable for high-class dressmaking, tea room or bachelor apartments. Apply on premises.

2D AV., corner 102d St.—Attractive bargain store property. For further particulars write K. R., 619 Longacre Building.

3 WEST SIDE TENEMENTS with stores, $15,000; ten year mortgage. JOHN G. DABOUR, 158 WEST 45TH ST.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

OWNERS ATTENTION! Have clients for one and two family houses; give full particulars. Suburban Dept., Steel Realty Development Corporation, 14th floor. Knickerbocker Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,201—Private stucco house, garage; 12 rooms, 3 baths, improvements; 50x100; restricted section. Fordham 0493.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SEE ANSORGE TWO-FAMILY HOMES.

BEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH.
East 5th St., corner 18th Av. Take Culver Line train to 18th Av., station, or by automobile, Ocean Parkway to Buildings.
TAX EXEMPT.
High-class stucco 2-family houses; every improvement, including garage; now being completed; will decorate to suit; immediate possession; price $17,500; terms arranged; ready for inspection.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished new brick residence, 7 rooms, 2 baths, garage; every modern improvement and convenience; expensively and artistically furnished and decorated; Steinway Baby Grand piano, Aeolian Vocalion, washing machine, instantaneous hot water; must be seen to appreciate; 20 minutes from Wall St.; Interborough subway to Kingston Av. Call evenings, 471 Crown St., Brooklyn. Phone daytime Cameron, Hanover 3090.

THREE-STORY and basement building, 80-foot frontage, 25,600 sq. ft. of floor space; on 3d Av. near Bush Terminal; suitable for any business requiring large area; department store, manufacturing, market, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, &c.; will sacrifice. Phone Sunset 2000. Seaver, 5th Av. and 50th St.

CROWN ST., 471—One-family, 7 large rooms and 2 baths, garage; furnishing high-class; Steinway Baby Grand piano; 20 min. to Wall St.; possession at once; rent $275 per month; references. Wm. Deterling, 1,444 Union St., Brooklyn.

STORE and loft building, 3-story, 20x100; located on good business avenue; will sacrifice. Phone Sunset 2000. Seaver, 5th Av. and 50th St.

BEAUTIFUL new 7-room cottage, with garage, all improvements, exquisite decorations, $150; references. Phone Owner, Bensonhurst 7448.

FOR SALE—A seven-room house, stucco, steam heat, electric light and parquet floors; price $9,000, cash $1,500; near subway. 1,510-1,512 60th St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

RICHMOND HILL.
Two brand new 6-room detached houses in exceptional residential section; parquet throughout, electric light, steam heat, tile built-in bath, with shower; garage, driveway; sun porch; nothing has been spared in lending the personal touch to decoration and equipment; $3,000 cash secures either one of these houses; prices $9,500 and $9,000. A. W. McMahon, Steel Realty Develop Corp., 14th floor, Knickerbocker Bldg., New York City.

FLUSHING—Beautiful corner, brick residence, tea rooms, three baths, sun parlor; copper gutters and leaders; greenhouse and two-car garage, with separate heating plant; most exclusive section of town; convenient to trolley and trains; price, $45,000; terms arranged. H. Trowbridge Harris, 142 Fulton Av., Long Island City. Astoria 406.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE, with improvements, on plot 100x100, with four-car garage, in select section of Elmhurst, two blocks from subway, four blocks from Pennsylvania Station; extra toilet and wash basin on first floor; or will sell house on 50x100. Tel. Newtown 321.

RICHMOND HILL (near) Kew Gardens—6-room house, on 100x100 ft. plot, with 3-car garage; hardwood floors, electric light, steam heat. Owner, 8,543 118th St., Richmond Hill. Telephone Richmond Hill 5907-J.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, wide boulevard; garage space; half hour Manhattan; steam, electricity, tiling, parquetry; tax exemption saves $2,000; $1,000 cash, $60 monthly. Phone Lafayette 10031.

Staten Island—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET—6-room bungalow from Oct. 15 to June 1; all improvements and equipped for Winter. Write or call Mrs. A. Whitaker, Armstrong Av., Great Kills, S. I.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

WHITE PLAINS, New Rochelle or Westchester Co., wanted, six-room house, modern improvements; good location, handy to station, not over $8,000; all cash; give description and send photograph if possible. D 815 Times Downtown.

MEDIUM SIZED DWELLING, between 35th and 75th., Lexington and 6th Avs., or 66th to 86th, 8th to Amsterdam Av. Have $5,000 cash to offer. F 190 Times.

WANT TO LEASE rooming house, not less than 15 rooms, furnished; business location, S. Barron, 14th floor, Knickerbocker Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING wanted, north of Duane St., vicinity Hudson St. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 7475.

BUILDING for lease N. Y. City, 25 to 50x100; possession any time; full details. Address P. B., 177 Times.

EAST SIDE property wanted; have buyers. Joseph Weston Mitchell, 648 3d Av.

Country Property.

LEASE, for long or short term, apartment houses or tenements, in any condition, any section of city; cash security and references. M. J. Zetekoff, 14th floor, Knickerbocker Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Tel. Bryant 4492.

HOUSE wanted; 4 bedrooms; modern improvements; within commuting distance; from Oct. 15 to May or June; telephone week days. Madison Square 443.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Property in the heart of Bridgeport, 60x140 ft.; price exceptionally low; suitable for any purpose; unusual opportunities for profitable investment. Jordan & Selleck, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
55 cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE.
CRESTWOOD.
A clapboard house, six rooms, tile bath; first floor contains hall, living room, large fireplace, dining room and kitchen; second floor, three master bedrooms and tile bath; five minutes' walk from station, 30 minutes from Grand Central; this house must be sold this week; asking price $14,000; easy terms; occupancy Oct. 1; if you are not serious about buying a house, don't bring your wife. Howard Selter, Peachtree Inn, Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 3509 Bronxville.

BRICK HOUSE
AT BARGAIN PRICE.
Owner needs cash, will sell beautiful, long, low English type brick home, near White Plains, at sacrifice price; 10 large rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat; 2-car garage; every modern appointment; At pre-war construction; plot 100x175; asking $35,000; will consider offer. Prince & Ripley, 437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555, or White Plains 2676.

PRE-WAR COLONIAL,
White Plains.
A house of guaranteed construction, in best residential section of White Plains, 38 minutes from Grand Central; 9 spacious rooms, 3 baths; gas and electricity, hot-water heat. Owner not trying to take profit; will sell at $20,000; a rare value. Prince & Ripley, 437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555, or White Plains 2676.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE,
IN PELHAM MANOR.
A rarely well-built house, on a large plot with fine views; 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths, 2 porches; fine two-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters; worth $35,000; will take $30,000 for quick sale. Prince & Ripley, 437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555 or Pelham 1103.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOT
AT REDUCTION.
Owner out of town, will sell one of the finest building sites in Westchester County; size 87x125; corner; high elevation; 18 miles from New York, at Dobbs Ferry; 10 minutes from station; price $3,200; will shade for cash. Prince & Ripley, 437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 555, or Dobbs Ferry 34.

$7,500, EASY TERMS.
MODEL HOMES IN WHITE PLAINS.
Six rooms and bath, with every modern improvement, on Battle and Waldo Avs.; representative on premises or V. Green Construction Co., 45 W. 34th. Phone Fitzroy 3800.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.
High elevation, view; home for sale, six rooms, three inclosed porches, one-car garage; plot 55x143. Deutchman, 5-7 Wellesley Av. Telephone 4898 Yonkers.

SCARSDALE—Owner offers beautiful brick and hollow tile house and garage; 12 rooms, 4 baths, fireplaces, porches; finest construction; cost me over $65,000. Inspect and make offer. Telephone Vanderbilt 6222 or Scarsdale 446.

BEAUTIFUL Suburban Home, Pelham—This new stucco house, with garage and extensive grounds, is being offered at an extremely low figure. For full particulars inquire of A. W. McMahon, 14th floor, Knickerbocker Building.

GREENACRES HOME BARGAIN.
Ivy-clad, hollow tile, slate roof; 9 rooms, 3 baths; well situated; terms. Sole agent, MAXWELL SMITH, 10 Greenacres Av., Hartsdale, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2350.

SCARSDALE—Ten room house, furnished or unfurnished; season or year; large grounds, garden, garage. Call Sunday, Woodard house, Tuckahoe Road, Scarsdale. Later telephone Apt. 55, Morningside 3677.

ATTRACTIVE unfurnished houses for rent in Rye, N. Y., from $1,200 to $2,000 a year; also furnished, for Winter. Chas. S. Faulkner, office facing Rye Railroad Station. Telephone 123 Rye.

FOR RENT—7 rooms and bath, in 3-family house; very fine location; convenient to trains, schools and churches; rent $100 per month. Apply E. P. Baker, 30 South Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 704.

FULLY furnished, modern 8-room house in New Rochelle; 3 baths, hot-water heat, garage, Steinway piano; reasonable rent to right party. Murray Hill 7823.

$750 DOWN buys stucco one-family house, attached; all improvements, near station, Tuckahoe, owner. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 3723.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE.
FOR REAL BARGAINS ONLY
PHONE DANIEL F. MILLER NOW.
347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette and bath; 2 blocks from station. Schuyler 8140.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
55 cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

PLANDOME HEIGHTS,
ON MANHASSET BAY.
Fine building plot, 125x156, having 17,100 sq. feet, within 300 feet of Manhasset Bay; beach rights; price $4,000; terms to suit; eight minutes' walk to Manhasset Station.
W. J. MOCK,
25 East 40th St., N. Y.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (800-acre city park), have just come on the market.
New 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 West 34th St. Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy 5250. Richmond Hill 1713.

WESTBURY—$3,500 secures high class, 6-room modern dwelling in a desirable residential section, five minutes from depot; double garage; beautiful shrubbery and trees; plot 90x150 feet; fireplace, tile bath, hardwood floors; immediate possession; price $11,000. F. Barron, 14th floor, Knickerbocker Building. Steel Realty Corporation.

$15,500—Sacrifice price; Flushing; 9 rooms and bath; finely built; perfect repair; fresh paint; awnings; good yard; trees, foliage; tennis court; not large; not too small; very central; schools, shops, station; special price if half cash; inspect afternoon or evening. 240 Amity St.

WILL SACRIFICE COLONIAL DWELLING of considerable charm, at Hempstead, L. I., 43 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; through electric express service; 7 rooms and tiled bath; Mott's vitreous plumbing throughout; plot 100x135; beautifully landscraped. G. P. Norton, 326 Fulton Av., Hempstead, L. I.

SHORE FRONT COTTAGE, six large rooms, fireplace, hot and cold water, bath, screens, garage; large plot land, private sandy bathing beach; $9,000, fully furnished, one-third cash; other property for sale. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD.
$750 buys house with every modern improvement; six rooms, sun parlor, open fireplace.
Address 391 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. Room 26.

FOREST HILLS—Ten-room house; large grounds; newly decorated; all improvements; 15 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; suitable for two families if desired. Address Boulevard and Portmont Place. Tel. Boulevard 6253W.

38 LOTS fronting on Queens Boulevard, right at Lowery St. station, Long Island City; 14 minutes Grand Central Station; greatest demand for apartments which can be built within tax-exempt limit; act quick. Hunters Point 1394.

ELMHURST—A house you will want; 11 large rooms, conservatory and fine garage; very choice corner; all improvements; perfect condition. 61 Lamont Av. Telephone 314 Newtown.

FLUSHING—For sale, beautiful red brick corner residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; plot 110x180; 7 minutes railroad station; price $25,000; easy terms. Telephone Flushing 2332.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Furnished all-year ten-room house, on plot 100x300; wonderful bungalow or hotel proposition; or will rent from October to April 30. Phone Bryant 2511, or 1059 Far Rckaway.

FOR RENT furnished, to May or June, 6-room house, improvements; garage; reference; Woodmere, Long Island. Telephone Lenox 6002.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—Beautiful residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths; splendid location; garage; easy terms. Apply Owner, 74 Ascan Av.

CEDARHURST, L. I.—Ten-room house, three baths; all modern improvements; big bargain. Bryant 2511, or Far Rockaway 1059.

CEDARHURST—Plot 150x170, near station. Room 905, 152 West 42d. Bryant 2511.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A SMALL FAMILY of refinement and education can secure title to and occupy at once this quaint Colonial home, located on one of the best streets of a celebrated suburban residential section near New York City, where the desires of the neighboring families as to the personality of the buyer must and will receive first consideration, on the payment of $2,600, balance of $5,000 on 1st mortgage on long time; the plot fronts 100 ft. on the street and the house is surrounded by a beautiful grove of white birches and shading oaks; contains 6 rooms and bath and wide veranda; the elevation is over 800 ft.; it is only a few minutes' walk to railroad express station, on the best commuting road out of New York City, and is offered complete with no extras; there are over 300 commuters from this section now; bathing, boating, skating, golf, tennis and country clubs are available, together with fine schools, churches and markets; it is a bargain and a wonderful place for children; liberal discount for all or half cash. IMMEDIATE, P. O. Box 378, City Hall Station, New York City.

SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE.
Splendid shade trees, 11 rooms (6 bedrooms), 3 baths, 1½ acres; stable-garage; running stream; exclusive neighborhood; convenient to two express stations; one hour from New York.
SUBURBAN HOME—ESTABLISHED SECTION.
Grounds, 75x150, well planted; good neighborhood, elevation; 7 minutes to express station, 45 minutes to New York; house 8 rooms, hot-water heat, modern; open fireplace, large porch.
WALSTRUM, GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.
75 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Beekman 1414.

MADISON, N. J.—To let, furnished, house 13 rooms, steam heat, electric lights, gas; fine location, high ground; 2 bathrooms; 10 minutes' walk to depot, 1 hour to city. D., L. & W. R. R.; $75 per month; room for 2 cars. B. Coleman, 38 East 60th St.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS—Buy when satisfied, rent first; old and new houses, spacious rooms, beautiful grounds; best sections Englewood, Bogota, Leonia, West Englewood; near railroads, trolley, schools, stores. Raymond Moore, West Englewood Station. Tel. Englewood 1716-J, 1313-M.

BEAUTIFUL East Orange; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; steam heat, electric light; enclosed porch; space for garage; plot 32x104; price $11,500; reasonable terms. S. J. Barron, 14th floor, Knickerbocker Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

NEW COLONIAL HOME, excellent high location with view; seven rooms; tiled bath; exceptional living room; finest construction; large plot; convenient express commuting depot and schools. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, gas, electric, heat, hardwood trim and floors, pantries, instantaneous gas water heater; 2 lots; near station; immediate possession; $7,500, cash $1,500. Dinnebeil, Maywood Av., at trolley Maywood.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE—Large modern seven-room house; steam heat; all improvements; near schools and express depot; established neighborhood; $8,700. Buckley, Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

LOFT, 4,000 square feet, light on all sides, steam heat, low insurance; rent $2,400 yearly. 52 Graham St., Jersey City Heights.

WEEHAWKEN—Boulevard dwelling; palatial. John G. Dabour, 158 W. 45th St., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
55 cents a line.

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE,
24 East 42d St.
LOTS AND OFFICES.
Rent reasonable to responsible parties.
Inquire Rockwell Restaurant Co., Inc.
Or your own broker.

17 WARREN ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Two upper floors for rent for offices, shipping and showrooms; will divide; elevator, &c. Apply on premises or
R. B. TITTELSON, Tel. 160 BROADWAY.
Telephone Cortlandt 0567, or your broker.

MODERN LOFTS—Immediate Possession.
Bleecker St., 128-130, 25x100.
24th St., 133 West, 25x100.
26th St., 343 West (200 lbs.), 63x100.
OWNER, FITZROY 4842.

SMALL building, store, 3 lofts; 234 Fulton St.; ideal location for manufacturers, salesroom or office, with warehouse above; entire building; $175 monthly. Cortlandt 5967.

DOCTORS' OR DENTISTS' OFFICES.
Very desirable location, 47 East 49th St., 2 large rooms and reception hall, washroom and laboratory. Telephone Bryant 2933 for appointment. $250 per month.

SUBLEASES IN PROMINENT BROADWAY OFFICE BUILDINGS, south of Fulton St.; units of 600 to 10,000 sq. ft., as desired; $2.50-$3.25 per sq. ft. Sturgis & Lyon, 80 Broadway. Rector 2064.

PRIVATE OFFICE, $35.
Telephone and stenographic service.
DESK SPACE 15.
DUANE CO., 296 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 250 WORTH.

LARGE PARLOR FLOOR FOR BUSINESS, VICINITY MADISON SQUARE; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; $1,800 ON LEASE. ADDRESS F 201 TIMES.

LARGE FIRST FLOOR LOFT OR WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT; VERY DESIRABLE FOR STOCK BROKER. 535 5TH AV. PHONE MURRAY HILL 1870.

LOFT, 50x100; non-manufacturing; light on all sides; Franklin St., near West Broadway. E. A. Snyder, 49 Wall St. Hanover 7568.

57TH ST., 327 WEST—Extra large, fine, light store, suitable auto accessories, tires, restaurant, &c.; good lease. J. K. Moors, 315 West 57th. Columbus 8888 and 2054.

UPTOWN spacious private front office with large reception room, nicely furnished; display windows, telephone and secretarial

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

55 cents a line.

WANTED—Floor space by old-established manufacturing house, 15,000 to 18,000 sq. ft.; preferably on one not over 2 floors, carrying capacity 200 lbs. to sq. ft.; location between 4th to 8th Avs., and Canal and 42d Sts.; we would consider taking over a lease of property to be sublet; please state price and insurance rates. Box 319 Rite Service, 621 Broadway.

WILLIAM STREET.
LIGHT, DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE TO LET IN CORNER BUILDING; ALSO TOP FLOOR WITH SKYLIGHT, SUITABLE FOR STUDIO WORK; TERMS TO SUIT TENANT; $2.50 PER SQUARE FOOT. TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 142. FISCHER.

FOR RENT—4 West 49th St., second floor; unusual business opportunity for interior decorator or allied craftsman; also floor apartments, furnished or unfurnished; ideal locality; long or short lease; reasonable rental. Phone Bryant 6488.

STORE for rent, southeast corner 160th St. and Amsterdam Av., size 22x41, with large basement, particularly suitable for druggist. Further particulars from Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av., cor. 182d St. Telephone Wadsworth 4110.

HANDSOMELY appointed reception chamber and auditorium, fine pipe organ, available for private parties, concerts, lectures, religious gatherings. Tel. 7379 Vanderbilt. 10 East 44th.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY — High-class private office, suitable for lawyers, accountants or insurance. 175 5th Av., Room 713. Ashland 7724.

Bronx.

OFFICES, $50 month up; new construction, perfect daylight. 354 East 149th, corner Courtlandt Av. (200 feet west of 3d Av., 149th St. subway station). Owner's agent, Room 1, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

25 5TH AV.,
WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.

In the new 14-story building; luxurious apartment, foyer, living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath on the eleventh floor, facing 5th Av.; completely furnished, piano; references required. Apartment 11E. See Miss Withnell.

197TH, 143 EAST (Gramercy Park section)—Bachelor's apartment, 2 room, bath; light, service; $125 month. Gramercy 5058.

28TH ST., 28 EAST—Four rooms, kitchenette and beautiful furniture; modern; furnished or unfurnished.

29TH, 46 EAST—Two rooms, bath, kitchen. $80; telephone. Madison Square 6808.

31ST (Lexington Av.)—Sunny studio apartment, all improvements; $90. Phone 5104 Madison Square.

37TH ST., 143 EAST.
Two-room and bath apartment, exquisitely furnished; abundance heat, hot water, electricity, parquet floors, fireplace, maid service, telephone.

40TH, 142 EAST (Apt. 37)—Furnished apartment, six rooms, $3,000 per year.

48TH, 12 EAST.
Attractively furnished 2 rooms and bath, just redecorated, never before rented; excellent service; refrigeration; maid and valet; restaurant Crillon; exclusive non-housekeeping elevator apartment house. $250 per month; year lease. Call Monday. Supt.

48TH, 22 EAST—3 rooms front apartment, beautifully furnished; maid, valet and meal service; rent furnished $200; unfurnished $175. Call Ahman, Murray Hill 3727.

49TH, 19 EAST—2 nice rooms, neatly furnished, kitchenette and bath. Babcock.

49TH, 21 EAST—Two-room studio; elevator, telephone; $135; immediate possession.

52D, 34 EAST—Exclusive apartments, between Park and Madison, combining comforts of home with advantages of best hotels; elevator, maid; meals served in apartment if desired; 2 rooms and bath, $200 to $400. Phone Plaza 2671.

53D, 37 EAST—Floors or separate rooms, kitchenette, tiled bath; also unfurnished.

54TH ST., 110 EAST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Stilwell, Plaza 6706.

55TH, NEAR 5TH AV.
Artistically furnished sunny living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, silver, linens; short lease; immediate possession; $175 month. Plaza 5931.

55TH, 63 EAST—Two large light, richly furnished rooms, dressing room, bath; electric; kitchenette; entire floor. Bryant 8090.

56TH, 109 EAST—Attractive, sunny 2 rooms and bath, completely furnished; elevator, telephone connection, maid service; $140. Plaza 5177.

57TH, 21 EAST—Beautifully furnished two rooms, bath; elevator; restaurant; finest in city.

58TH (Lexington)—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; independent entrance. Bryant 8960.

59TH, 63 EAST (near Park Av.; Manhansett Apartment Hotel)—Three rooms, elevator, maid service; reasonable rent; subway convenient.

59TH, 51 EAST—Parlor, chamber, bath, $100. Housing Bureau, 507 5th Av. 5022 Mur. Hill.

60TH, 147 EAST.
Charming two rooms, bath, kitchenette; telephone; linen; $165. Superintendent, or Bryant 2652.

60S, EAST—Charmingly furnished duplex apartment, 3 rooms, 3 baths; season or year. Rasmussen, Murray Hill 266.

60TH, 42 EAST—Second floor and front basement, exquisitely equipped. Plaza 2974.

61ST ST., 252 EAST.
Three rooms and bath; improvements; immediate possession; $100 month, to June 1.
THE WM. S. ANDERSON CO.,
954 Lexington Av. Rhinelander 0375

64TH ST., 27 EAST.
Two rooms, bath, kitchen, light, airy corner; fourth floor; lease furnished, unfurnished; $165 month; elevator attendant will show.

66TH, 42 EAST—2 rooms, kitchenette; modern apt. house. Newlin, Rhinelander 8884.

75TH ST. (815 Park Av.)—Seven or eight large rooms; most attractively furnished; immediate possession; agent on premises.

81ST, 114 EAST—Sunny living room with open fireplace, bedroom and private bath with shower; all newly renovated; $100. Flagg.

82D ST., 115 EAST—To let apartment 9-D, four beautiful large room artistically furnished. Telephone mornings Lenox 7273.

83D ST., 171 EAST—6 rooms, every convenience; exceptional value. Hackert.

83D ST., AT MADISON AV. (HOTEL ASHTON)—Newly decorated and furnished one, two, three outside rooms and bath; buses, surface cars, subway; $45 room and bath up; full hotel service; restaurant.

95TH, 183 EAST—Three attractive rooms, housekeeping; modern conveniences; subway; reasonable.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
STRICTLY CLEAN AND SANITARY.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $150 and $200. Mountain Community, 159 East 51st St. Plaza 645. Seen Sunday.

ATLANTIS REAL ESTATE CO. wants houses and apartments, in any part of the city, to rent, sell and to sublease. Rhinelander 6920.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath, open fireplace, telephone; $225 per month; year's lease or longer. Telephone Thompson, Murray Hill 3662.

GRAMERCY PARK—Apartment seven rooms, 3 baths; $350 per month. Phone 3045 Gramercy. Shubael Cottle, 1 Gramercy Park.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION — 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; $150. See Supt., 106 East 17th.

GRAMERCY PARK, 36—5 rooms, 2 baths; facing Park. 1029 Gramercy.

LADY will share her apartment another lady; best references required. Telephone Madison Square 2025, or B 361 Times.

LARGE APARTMENT, completely, luxuriously furnished; modern appointments; best section Park Av.; immediate occupancy; moderate rent; also smaller apartments. Atlantis Real Estate Co. Rhinelander 6920.

LEXINGTON AV., 306 (37th St.)—3 large, light rooms, kitchenette and bath; well furnished; $2,400 per year; door service; careful management. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th St. Murray Hill 8800.

LEXINGTON AV., 711 (57th St.)—Four sunny rooms, bath; attractively furnished; third floor; shown 12-6. Bryant 8990.

MADISON AV., 448 (50th St.)—Attractively furnished living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; private phone. Seen by appointment, phone Rhinelander 4380 mornings; $175 per month. Bates.

MADISON AV., 514 (near 53d St.)—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; service if desired. Apply office, in building.

MADISON AV., 966—Three rooms and bath, well furnished; possession at once; $150 monthly. Tel. 8724 Rhinelander.

MADISON AV., 440—Attractively furnished 2-room, kitchenette apt. Phone 731 Plaza.

PARK AV. (In the 70s)—Newly furnished 8-room apartment, complete; Steinway grand, linen, china, silver; servants remain if desired; immediate possession. Phone Rhinelander 1128.

PARK AV. corner, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 unusually large, light bedrooms, 2 master baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath; $5,600; immediate possession; can be seen only by appointment. Telephone Lenox 8066 Monday or Tuesday morning.

PARK AV., 920 (corner 81st St., 4th floor)—Sublease for one year, attractive, sunny apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; southeasterly exposure; rent $4,500; inspection any time. For particulars telephone Rector 9280.

Bronx.

TWO-STORY and basement brick building and garage; plot 25x100; suitable for two-family dwelling, office or light manufacturing; $12,500; terms arranged; opportunity for speculator. De Forest Radio Co., 1,391 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

WANTED—Floor space by old-established manufacturing house, 15,000 to 18,000 sq. ft.; preferably on one and not over 2 floors, carrying capacity 200 lbs. to sq. ft.; location between 4th and 8th Avs., and Canal and 42d Sts.; we would consider taking over a lease of property to be sublet; please state price and insurance rates. Box 319 Rite Service, 621 Broadway.

WANTED—About 1,000 square feet, Broadway, below Chambers St.; 3 offices and reception room. G 719 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT - STENOGRAPHER desires desk room busy office building. M 287 Times.

WANTED—Studios for small dancing class between 5 and 8 P. M. below 23d St. Call Vanderbilt 7440.

FACTORIES.

FOR RENT, 30,000 feet, about 50c. per foot; third floor; 35 minutes from Madison Square; fully sprinklered; watchman service; two freight elevators; best manufacturing and shipping location in Newark, one block from D., L. & W. passenger station. Phone Branch Brook 1584 ,or apply owner, Quinby Building, Inc., 21 to 39 Division St., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

PARK AV. (near 81st)—Seven all outside rooms, 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 7 closets; sun in every room; completely furnished; silver and linen if desired; 8 months or year. University Club, Box 178.

PARK AV. SECTION—Newly redecorated 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; lease. Plaza 5120.

THREE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, BATH. GRAMERCY PARK CORNER.
Will be furnished for desirable party at $200 monthly. L 909 Times Downtown.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, 37 WEST—Studio apt.; year's lease. $035 Chelsea. Inquire caretaker.

11TH ST., 111 WEST—Charmingly furnished 4 rooms, tiled kitchen and bath; newly decorated; open fireplace; ideal for 3 or 4 girls. Can be seen after 11. Stone.

11TH ST., 215 WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; large, light; exclusive; year's lease.

13TH, 128 WEST—Two sunny, homelike rooms, kitchenette, bath; completely furnished; gas and electricity free; elevator; telephone. Allyn.

16TH, 51 WEST—Attractive suites for two; $100, $85, $65; leases; old mahogany, chintz; immaculately clean; continuous hot water; electricity; service; telephone; restaurant connected.

23D, 449 WEST (London Terrace)—Two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; reasonable; quiet; or unfurnished.

27TH, 26 WEST—Two rooms and bath; modern; near subway and "L"; maid service.

32D ST., 9 WEST—Two room apartment, phone, period furniture, Oriental rugs; October leases; maid upstairs until 4 P. M.

39TH, 49 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, phone; also 1-room, bath; seen after 3 P. M.

43D ST., 125 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; elevator and maid service; reasonable. Phone Allen, 1st floor.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5860.

45TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

47TH, 34 WEST—Entire floor, gray paneling, furnished or unfurnished. Rhinelander 8563 or Bryant 1045. Key in basement.

49TH, 22 WEST—New apartments; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished, immaculately clean; maid service; phone; immediate possession.

50TH ST., 34 WEST.
Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartment; entire floor; year's lease. Lamb.

51ST, 328 WEST (Apt. 4)—2-room suite, bath, phone, kitchen; gentleman; very reasonable; immediately or on 8th.

51ST, 64 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; furnishings created atmosphere. Circle 1317.

51ST, 25 WEST—Unusually attractive apartments; maid service; dining room; switchboard; elevator.

51ST, near 5th Av.—Choice apartment for gentleman; private house; exclusive; lease. Circle 239.

51ST, 240 WEST—Two large rooms, bath and kitchen; remodeled and attractive.

51ST (near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D ST., 223 WEST (CORNER BROADWAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; HOTEL SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $130 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

52D, 29 WEST—Handsome small apartments, lease; furnished, unfurnished; tiled bathrooms, steam heat, extension telephone, maid service; exclusive.

52D ST., 48 WEST Beautiful apartment, large living room, fireplace, bedroom and bath; elegantly furnished; plenty of sunlight.

47 WEST 52D ST.
Two rooms, bath; maid service.

54TH, 54 WEST—Handsome large rooms with bath; also single room; references.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $125-$175; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH, 16 WEST—Handsomely furnished two, three, five rooms; open fireplace, steam, elevator and maid service.

55TH ST., 23 WEST.
Large living room, 3 French windows; bedroom, linen, service; excellent location.

56TH, 208 WEST.
HOTEL THORNDYKE.
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; ALSO ONE THREE-ROOM SUITE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1. FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a delightful studio apartment in the beautiful Rodin Studios, corner 57th St., opposite Carnegie Hall; grand piano, nice furniture; the house has a central refrigerating plant, also a restaurant in building, maid and valet service—everything pertaining to a high-class apartment. Telephone 3560 Circle, Mrs. Prescott. Immediate possession. Seen all day.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $120 MONTHLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH ST., 27 WEST—Handsomely furnished 2, 3 rooms; open fireplaces; steam, elevator; restaurant in building; maid service.

57TH ST., 100 WEST—Parlor, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; new; elevator. 4E.

57TH, 47 WEST—Beautifully furnished floor; large rooms, kitchenette; exceptional value.

61ST AT BROADWAY.
HOTEL PASADENA.
Modern beautifully furnished suites of two rooms and bath to four rooms and two baths; $135 to $240 per month.
Full hotel service. Cuisine a la Carte. Room Service.

64TH, 11 WEST (4th East)—6 rooms, bath, piano, silver. Columbus 7466.

67TH, 2 WEST—Duplex apartment, living room, kitchenette; two bedrooms, bath; beautifully furnished; Steinway art piano; 1 or 2 years, $275 monthly. 5071 Columbus.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—Two and three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

70TH, 135 WEST—Exceptionally attractive, furnished two very large rooms, bath, kitchenette; other rooms suitable bachelor apartment; service.

70S—Six rooms, bath; $135 month; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST (West End Av., 235)—Two magnificent large rooms, luxuriously furnished, Knabe grand piano; sleeping porch, bath, kitchenette.

71ST ST., 35 WEST—Furnished or unfurnished floor; two rooms, two dressing rooms and bath; board optional. Owner.

71ST, 240 WEST—Exquisitely furnished home, 3 rooms, kitchenette; exclusive neighborhood. Kent.

71ST, 143 WEST—2-room suite, private bath, electricity, phone, kitchen.

72D, 166 WEST—Apartments of four rooms, consisting of large living room, bedroom, dining room, tile kitchen; particularly fine bathroom; alcove shower; if 2 bedrooms are required dining room can be furnished as extra bedroom; apartments are sumptuously furnished; rental $250-$375 monthly; also apartments 5 rooms, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tile kitchen; large bathroom; alcove shower; rental $175-$225 monthly; maid service supplied if desired. Apply Superintendent on premises. Telephone Columbus 7040.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

72D, 20 WEST—ENTIRE FLOOR, EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED, PRIVATE ROMAN BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; $275 MONTHLY.

72D ST.—For information concerning 2 beautifully furnished apartments, consisting of 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, call Columbus 9465.

72D ST., 167 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; sunshine; telephone; attractively furnished. Supt., or Whitney, Academy 2560.

72D, WEST (near Central Park)—1, 2 and 3 room apartments, bath; exclusive house. Columbus 5702.

72D ST., 305 WEST—6 rooms, 2 baths; best residential section; exceptional value. Apt. 5I. Hackert.

72D, 14 WEST—Two large rooms, kitchenette; newly furnished; complete housekeeping.

73D ST., 126 WEST (HOTEL NOBELTON)
Newly decorated and furnished, 1-2-3 outside rooms, bath; elevated, surface cars, subway; room, bath, $50 monthly and up; full hotel service; restaurant.

73D, 105 WEST—FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, IN NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED FIREPROOF BUILDING. SEE SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

73D ST., WEST—Beautifully furnished, one, two and three rooms; private bath, electricity, kitchenette; business couple or gentlemen preferred. 3287 Columbus.

73D ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, attractively furnished; grand piano. Apartment 6D, 170 West 73d St.

73D, 256 WEST—Beautiful 1-room apartment; piano, kitchenette. 5388 Columbus. Higley.

74TH, 3 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED 1, 2 OR 3 ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.

74TH ST., 55 WEST.
Beautiful apartment, 2 large modern rooms, bath and regular kitchen. Apply Superintendent.

74TH (near Broadway)—Strictly first class 7 rooms, 2 baths, 3 exposures, 7th floor; victrola, piano. Columbus 7596.

75TH, 162 WEST—Cozy furnished two-room kitchenette apartment; piano; year's lease; $150 month; complete housekeeping. Frank, Higley.

75TH, 226 WEST—Beautiful two-room apartments, kitchenette; evenings. Col. 3859. Higley.

77TH ST., 335 WEST—Private mansion, Riverside Drive; high-grade apartment house; single rooms and apartments, splendidly furnished; low rent, includes service. Supt.

78TH, 134 WEST—Attractive parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; lease.

79TH, 172 WEST—E. Daniel Shone submits exclusive furnished accommodations. Schuyler 7942.

79TH, 175 WEST—Seven outside rooms, fully furnished. Walker.

80TH, 102 WEST (Hotel Anderson)—For immediate occupancy, apartment of 1 and 2 rooms, furnished and unfurnished; very reasonable rents; also physician's apartment.

80S—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

81ST ST. (Columbus Av., Hotel Colonial)—Newly decorated, furnished, 1-2-3 outside rooms, bath; elevated, surface cars, subways; $60 room, bath, full hotel service; restaurant.

81ST, 203 WEST—Charmingly, attractively furnished 3-room elevator (real kitchen); homelike; immediate possession. 7F, or Superintendent.

81ST, 158 WEST—Bungalow apartment, 4 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; grand piano; on roof, overlooking river and Park.

82D, 55 WEST—Two rooms, exceptionally clean; comfortable; complete; kitchenette; $100 up.

82D, 250 WEST (Apt. 7 south)—Seven spacious rooms, 2 baths; piano, telephone; family appreciating sunshine and harmony.

83D, 320 WEST—Well furnished apartment, immediate possession; one year's lease. Call Schuyler 2840 for appointment.

83D, 60 WEST—One and two rooms furnished apartments, kitchenette, bath; lease.

84TH, 130 WEST—3 rooms, bath; $125 month. Phone, 5-9, Apt. 3I.

85TH, 332 WEST—Beautiful 5 rooms, bath; solid mahogany, silver, linen, complete; year, less. Schuyler 8265. Apartment 1D.

85TH ST., 115 WEST—3 rooms, sunny, completely furnished. Creighton, Schuyler 7091.

85TH, 125 WEST—Attractive large rooms, bath, parlor, dining room; private house.

86TH ST. (2,345 BROADWAY)—SUITE CONSISTING OF LIVING ROOM, LARGE SUNNY BEDROOM, DINING ROOM, FOYER AND BATH, MAID'S ROOM AND KITCHEN, LINEN, GLASSWARE AND PORCELAIN; REMARKABLY LOW RENTAL; SHORT LEASE. APPLY APARTMENT 31.

86TH, 309 WEST—Exclusive independent room, bath, apartment; river view; restaurant. Superintendent.

86TH, 331 WEST—Ground floor, beautifully furnished apartment, including maid service, gas and electricity.

86TH, 21 WEST—Unusual floor, bath, kitchenette; maid service; $125 to $250 monthly.

86TH, 328 WEST—Large studio or room, $75 month; lease. Schuyler 6982.

86TH, 329 WEST—Large room, neatly furnished, kitchenette, bath, $85; lease.

86TH—Seven rooms, two baths; piano; $175; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

87TH, 161 WEST—1, 2, 3 rooms, large south; open fireplace; housekeeping; doctor's office; reasonable; lease owner's residence.

87TH, 145 WEST—2-3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; exquisitely furnished; $175, year.

88TH ST., 250 WEST—Attractively furnished 7-room corner apartment, unusual light and air; rent $250. Schuyler 5784.

90S (near Riverside) — Five rooms, bath, piano; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

91ST (2,465 Broadway)—Attractively furnished six-room elevator apartment, 5th floor, front; references. Hetrick, River 1831. $250 month.

91ST ST. (646 West End Av.)—Exceptionally attractive, completely furnished, 2-3 rooms, kitchen, kitchenette, tiled baths. Van Winkle.

92D, 306 WEST—Spacious 1-3 rooms, bath; Riverside bus; subway convenient; only for seekers high-class accommodations; meals by special arrangement; home cooking.

92D ST., 317 WEST—Elegantly furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; references.

93D, 146 WEST—Entire floor; two large rooms, private bath; owner's house; every convenience; splendidly appointed; service; references.

94TH, 311 WEST—Attractively and completely furnished 5 sunny, all outside rooms; immaculate; newly decorated; convenient all transportation; year's lease; $200. Bernstein.

94TH, 315 WEST—Six light rooms, beautifully furnished, twin beds, telephone. Scanlen.

97TH, 229 WEST (corner Broadway)—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; front; player piano, phonograph, linen, silver, &c.; immediately; $350 monthly. Fuller, Apt. 2B.

97TH, 311 WEST—An attractively furnished apt., 6 good-sized, light rooms; call at any time. Phone Riverside 3671.

97TH, 316 WEST (1A, Drive)—Desirable 7-room apartment, 4 bedrooms; $223.

97TH, 311 WEST—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, front; piano; near Riverside. Dodge.

97TH, 308 WEST—Six light, spacious rooms, elevator, electricity; $175. Riverside 7830.

97TH (757 West End Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; with private family.

98TH, 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
Completely equipped for housekeeping, 2-3-4 rooms and bath, kitchens or kitchenettes, newly furnished, including maid service, light, gas, &c. Favorable leases can be arranged for immediate occupancy or October 1.
2 rooms with kitchenette, $1,300-$1,500.
3 rooms with kitchenette, $1,800-$2,000.
4 rooms with kitchen, $2,000-$3,000.

99TH, WEST AND RIVERSIDE—Elegantly furnished room, private Jewish family; elevator apartment; breakfast optional; one or two gentlemen. Phone Rhinelander 9148.

101ST ST., 300 WEST—Exceptionally furnished house, 6 rooms; telephone, elevator; exclusive neighborhood; river view; linen, silver. Stillman.

106TH, 206 WEST—Living, large bedroom, kitchen; phone, electricity. Apt. 24.

107TH, 220 WEST—Exceptional apartment of 6 large, bright outside rooms, completely and attractively furnished; elevator. Apartment 6I.

109TH ST., COR. MANHATTAN AV. (215). Telephone 1647 Academy.
SAVE BUYING FURNITURE.
WE RENT FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT SAME PRICES OTHERS CHARGE FOR UNFURNISHED.
2 to 6 rooms, elevator and non-elevator; kitchens or kitchenettes; rates $70 monthly and upward; special concessions for leases. Open Sunday and evenings until 8 P. M. References essential.

100TH ST., 107 WEST.
High-class apartments, kitchenette and bath, 2 and 3 rooms; elevator building; rates $75 monthly upward; special concessions for leases; references essential. Phone Academy 1611. Open Sundays and evenings.

110TH ST., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Attractive Housekeeping Apts.,
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished, $75 per month and up;
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished, $90 per month and up.
Linen and maid service at moderate rates.
Telephone Academy 613.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

110TH — Beautifully furnished five-room apartment; two bedrooms, real kitchen. Lenox 4238.

111TH, 605 WEST (Inquire Apt. 2)—Six beautiful, light rooms, newly decorated; bay window overlooking Hudson; subway 110th St.; handsomely furnished; immediate possession.

111TH ST., 504 WEST, Apt. 6S—Four rooms front; immediate possession; long or short lease; handsomely furnished. Phone Circle 5995.

113TH (Riverside)—Six rooms, front, elevator; completely furnished; $200, year. Schuyler 5104.

113TH, 546 WEST.
Two rooms and bath; maid service.

114TH, 425 WEST (1D)—Five rooms, overlooking Columbia; attractively, completely furnished; $125.

115TH, 411 WEST—Well furnished five room apartment; year's lease; reasonable; reference.

115TH, 620 WEST—2 well furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath; overlooking river. Redman.

116TH, 620 WEST (Riverside)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, closets, piano. One-F.

115TH, 620 WEST (2B)—Facing Riverside; 2 rooms, kitchenette; lease or sale.

115TH, 404 WEST—Attractive 7 rooms; elevator; fine location; $225. Apt. 21.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES, WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 353 WEST—Attractive three-room front elevator apartment; telephone; near "L."

119TH, 419 WEST.
(Overlooking Morningside, Columbia)—Two redecorated rooms, kitchenette, five front, south windows. Hildreth.

119TH, 435 WEST (opposite Columbia)—2 outside south rooms, bath, kitchenette. Tierney.

122D ST., 523 WEST (Apt. 21)—Six outside sunny rooms; elevator apt.

127TH, 600 WEST (40 Tremann Place) corner Broadway, attractively furnished 5-room apartment, every detail complete, $115.

128TH ST., WEST (25 St. Nicholas Terrace)—High-class elevator apartment, three rooms, handsomely furnished. Telephone Morningside 820, (Apt. 4S.)

135TH ST., 533—To rent for year, six all outside rooms, completely and attractively furnished; direct line telephone; convenient subway and bus. Apply Superintendent.

139TH, 508 WEST—If you are looking for moderate-priced, comfortably furnished 5-room elevator apartment in nice neighborhood, immediate possession; apply Superintendent.

142D ST., WEST (296 Convent Av.)—Four sunny rooms and bath, nicely furnished, including kitchen; suitable 2 or 3 adults; $120 per month.

142D, 605 WEST—4 rooms, outside, completely furnished; Victrola; elevator. Scott.

143D (near Riverside—Five rooms, piano, victrola; real home; $110. Vanderbilt 2479.

150TH ST. (near Broadway)—5 rooms, completely furnished. Phone Rector 2105.

157TH—5 large, sunny rooms, elevator; completely furnished; subway; $160. Audubon 2865.

162D (Broadway)—Bargain; 4 rooms; elevator, $110; nicely furnished. Phone Bryant 6914.

172D, 590 WEST—3 rooms, artistically furnished; southern exposure, sunny; elevator; lease.

174TH, 509 WEST—Sublet handsomely furnished 4 rooms, davenport, shower, telephone; subway; $100; year's lease. Wadsworth 273, Keyes.

APARTMENT 10 ROOMS,
2 baths, by private family, 8 to 12 months; $600 per month. See superintendent, Euclid Hall, Broadway and 86th St.

ASTOR APARTMENTS, 230 West 76th St.—Seven rooms, three baths, $4,000 unfurnished; $5,000 furnished; one or two years' lease; immediate possession. Phone Columbus 8544.

BACHELORS seeking exclusive accommodation, elegant suite, with or without bath, one or more rooms as desired, large lounging and smoking room; breakfast optional; rates $75 monthly and up. Phone Schuyler 5762. Apt. 3I.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, two rooms, large very fine; near Waldorf. Phone Cortlandt 5535.

BEAUTIFUL two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; new apartment house; Chelsea; every modern convenience and luxury; $85-$120; lease; references; unusually desirable. Chelsea 3941.

BEAUTIFUL 8-room apartment, facing Drive, $325. Audubon 6804. Apt. 1C.

BROADWAY (2,345).
Exquisitely furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths, servants' quarters; big reduction to tenants taking possession on or before Oct. 1; linen, silver, well-equipped kitchen. Apply Apt. 3I.

BROADWAY, 2,274, Apt. 7 (at 82d St.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; silver and linen furnished; price $125. Inquire of Supt. or phone Columbus 3985.

B'WAY, 1030 ST. SUBWAY.
Elegantly furnished 4 and 6 room apartments; elevator service. Supt., 2,733 B'way.

BROADWAY, 3,005 (122d)—4-room apartments, nicely furnished, light, elevator; $90, $100.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333—The Turin; 7, 8 and 9 room, unusually attractive, high-class elevator apartments, all outside rooms; centrally located. Samuel L. Reis, Agent, 38 West 40th St. Tel. Longacre 7250.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST (corner 91st St.)—Six rooms, 2 baths; attractively furnished; facing Park; $300 month; will make concession to responsible tenant. Riverside 2031.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418—Beautiful two rooms and bath, large windows, overlooking Central Park; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Supt., Apartment 103.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Beautiful three-room suite, bath, kitchenette, facing park and southern exposure; exclusive building. Riverside 1893.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths; sacrifice; $250.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS
E. R. Van Winkle, 152 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 130 (Apt. 55)—3 rooms, beautifully furnished; ideal location; $185.

DOCTOR'S OFFICES—One from 1 to 4, another full time; furnished, attendance; use of reception and examining rooms; handsome surroundings; 7th Av. and 58th St. P 175 Times.

ELEGANT and fully equipped housekeeping and non-housekeeping suites for gentlemen in exclusive apartment building in the 80's, Riverside section. Phone Schuyler 5762 for appointment. Mrs. Thayer.

HIGH-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.
Single room or suite; beautiful reception and reading room; breakfast optional; rate $75 per month and up. Phone Mrs. Wallace, Schuyler 5762.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO RENT—SEASON OR LONGER.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL—Two rooms and private bath; twelfth floor, facing river; possession immediately. B 351 Times.

MOST attractive suites of two or three rooms, with bath; American plan only; tenant may have private service if desired. THE BERKELEY, 9th St. and 5th Av. Stuyvesant 7922.

NUMEROUS select clients seek better class furnished accommodations, west side. E. Daniel Shone, 172 West 79th. Schuyler 7942.

OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCRIMINATING FAMILIES to secure exclusive, elegantly furnished and spacious suites in the 80s, Riverside section, 2 to 12 rooms, from $150 per month and up; some with banquet halls and unusually large drawing and music rooms; fully equipped kitchen and pantry; others non-housekeeping. Phone Mrs. Thayer, Schuyler 5762, for appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548—Sublease, 7 rooms and bath; very attractive; view of river and Claremont Hotel grounds; to careful responsible tenant, $225. Apply Superintendent or 1,431 Broadway, Bryant 4800.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258 (Peter Stuyvesant at 98th St.). Apt. 5A—6 rooms, 2 bath, handsomely furnished; $375 month, year lease. R. DeFlorez, 402 Madison Av., Apartment Specialist.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528—Sublease attractively appointed housekeeping apartment, overlooking Hudson; two bedrooms; modern conveniences; opportunity; references; $35 weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258—Beautifully furnished seven rooms, two baths, foyer hall; east, south and west exposure; 11th floor. Telephone Riverside 2042.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 312½ (103d-104th)—Exclusive three rooms floor apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises.

SELL furniture piano, 6 rooms, near Riverside; lease; rent $75. Audubon 4418.

SUITES of two or three rooms, with bath; newly decorated and rented with complete hotel service at reasonable rates at Chelsea Hotel, 222 West 23d St. Phone Watkins 6200. This hotel recently passed under Knott management, and during past Summer has been entirely renovated and equipped.

SUPERIOR apt., 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 86th off Drive; $200. Schuyler 3425.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Kent Realty Co., 203 West 72d.

TWO rooms, bath, kitchenette; splendidly furnished; everything new; selling complete contents and sublet; rent $90; privacy. Schuyler 227.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
136 Macdougal St.,
2 rooms and bath, studio. Combined.

WASHINGTON SQUARE—Four rooms, bath; furnished; $135; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 740 (Apt. 134)—5 large, outside rooms, southwestern exposure, beautifully furnished; sublet one year to adults, $3,300; references required; inspection Sunday after 10; weekday afternoons.

WEST END AV., 687 (Near 93d)—One and two rooms, private baths, in recently altered building; new furniture throughout. Owner on premises.

WEST END AV.
Overlooking Hudson, handsomely furnished 2 rooms; grand piano; linen, silver. Telephone. Kent.

WEST END AV., 646 (3B)—Attractive 3-room apartment, tile kitchenette, telephone.

Furnished—Bronx.

194TH, 265 EAST—Bronx section; 3 attractive rooms, furnished completely for housekeeping; pianola; suitable business couple; references. Brown.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,640—Three completely furnished rooms, southern exposure; immediate possession. Superintendent.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS — Two rooms, private bath, furnished; all improvements

TO ADVERTISERS

For insertion in the Sunday edition of The New York Times advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday; Real Estate and apartments display announcements and advertisements for insertion in the Editorial Section by 8 P. M. Friday; Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 1 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 5 P. M. on the day preceding insertion. Advertisements not received in The Times Building at the time noted are subject to omission.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Madison)—Permanent rates for business people; room, use of bath, $10.50 weekly; room, private bath, $15; all outside; modern hotel; perfect service. Phone Madison 1784.

27TH, 43 EAST—Exquisitely furnished rooms for gentlemen only; elevator service, running water, electricity; $8 weekly. 9th floor.

30TH ST., LEXINGTON AV. (HOTEL RUTLEDGE)—Women exclusively; newly decorated; room, bath, $16 weekly up; also room, use bath, $11 weekly up; restaurant convenience; big reduction for 2 persons.

32ND ST., 29 EAST—Desirable large suite, lease; single room; breakfasts; attendance.

34TH, 17 EAST—Bachelor rooms, residence art collector; references required.

37TH ST., 433 EAST (near Sutton Square)—Large rooms, electricity, phone; business people.

40TH, 55 EAST (Park Av.)—Attractive room, gentleman or business couple; non-housekeeping.

91ST, 171 EAST—Front room for gentleman; references; call evening. Norton.

93D ST., AT MADISON AV. (HOTEL ASHTON)—Newly decorated room, use of bath, $12 week up; room, bath, $15 weekly up; buses, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

ATTRACTIVE, modern room for refined man; only roomer; home privileges; Gramercy Park section. Stuyvesant 6869, after 6 P. M.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th)—Attractive room; excellent table; references.

TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in up-to-date apartment; private home; bath room and bath adjoining; services; $85 per month; references exchanged. W 157 Times.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST—Large room, private bath, steam, electricity; business people; references.

16TH, 51 WEST—Attractive, large, small room; old mahogany, chintz; continuous hot water; immaculately clean; restaurant connected.

23D, 258 WEST—Room, $5; running water, steam heat, electricity; gentleman.

47TH, 106 WEST (RALEIGH HALL). A RESIDENCE FOR MEN.

Light, attractively furnished rooms, with tub or shower; offers the accommodations of a first-class hotel at lower rentals.

48TH ST., 63 WEST—Large room, partly furnished, 2d floor front, private bath, large closets; electricity; owner's residence; gentlemen only.

51ST, near 5th Av.—Single room for gentleman; near bath; private house; restaurant next door; $10-$15. Circle 259.

52D, 206 WEST—Attractive parlor, bedroom; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. L. Martin.

54TH, 53 WEST—Desirable room for gentleman; running water, electricity, telephone; breakfast if desired; references.

55TH, 101 WEST—Nice furnished room; no other roomers; small private family; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; business men or men about town must have best reference. Knox. Telephone 9333 Circle.

56TH, 216 WEST (Apt. 25)—Attractively furnished front room; twin beds if desired.

57TH ST., WEST—One room or two-room suite, large, light, quiet, bath adjoining; private entrance; elevator apartment; refined American family. Tel. Circle 8460.

57TH ST., WEST—American or English business man; large, bright, newly decorated, well-furnished room in apartment of small, private family. Circle 8569.

58TH, 101 WEST (Apt. 19)—Parlor and alcove bedroom, furnished very well; no other roomers.

61ST, 40 WEST—Large front room and kitchenette; private house.

66TH, 34 WEST—LARGE ROOM HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $18-$15.

69TH, 50 WEST—Large double front room, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity.

70TH, 135 WEST; 71ST, 37 WEST—Select, attractive one, two large rooms, bath; single room, lavatory; service, cleanliness.

71ST, 62 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, ELECTRICITY, PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $18.

71ST, 70 WEST—Private house; clean, comfortable; gentleman, business couple; $10; telephone.

71ST ST., 35 WEST—Large and small rooms; excellent table board; references; owner.

71ST, 118 WEST—Handsomely furnished double room; gentlemen.

73D, WEST—ATTRACTIVE ROOM, WITH TUB BATH, $20 SPACIOUS CLOSETS; VERY HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; ELEVATOR, ELECTRICITY, &C. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 1926.

74TH, 3 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $30.

78D, 140 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14 UPWARD.

73D ST., 256 WEST—Furnished studio room; piano, telephone; kitchenette. 5388 Columbus.

73D, 142 WEST—Exceptional room or suite; private bath, modern conveniences; references.

74TH, 5 WEST—Beautiful front room, bath, piano; excellent service; also medium.

74TH, 159 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR, $15.

75TH, 232 WEST—Handsomely furnished, second, front; sunny back parlor; business gentleman.

75TH, 327 WEST—Attractive rooms with, without private bath; kitchenette privileges.

75TH, 105 WEST—Beautifully furnished front parlor, alcove, also small room, electricity.

75TH, 140 WEST—Attractive, large rooms, private connecting bath, $14, $18, $20.

76TH, 237 WEST—Large back parlor, private bath; phone, electricity; reasonable.

76TH, 305 WEST—Large front parlor, suitable for doctor or living quarters.

77TH, 338 WEST—Up-to-date furnished rooms and apartment; high class private home; beautiful river view; references. Schuyler 4306.

77TH, 126 WEST—Nicely furnished large room, running water, electricity; gentleman; $12.

77TH, 106 WEST—Newly decorated parlor, bedroom; running water; gentlemen only; $15.

77TH, 116 WEST—Elegant double room, bathroom floor; electricity, telephone; $14.

78TH, 256 WEST — One single, one double; running water, electricity, steam; references.

78TH, 134 WEST—Handsome front parlor, large room, bath; kitchenette privileges; refined.

79TH, 124 WEST—Large studio room, furnished, unfurnished; private house; owner; $70.

79TH, 118 WEST—Large, beautifully furnished, steam heat; private house; reasonable.

80TH ST., 134 WEST—Exceptionally large front room, adjoining bedroom; private; references; gentleman. Flagg.

80TH, 133 WEST—Beautiful parlor, piano, suitable studio; bedroom, twin beds; reasonable.

80TH, 132 WEST—Neatly furnished large room, suitable 2; all conveniences; reasonable.

81ST ST., COLUMBUS AV. (Colonial Hotel)—Newly decorated, furnished room; use of bath; $12 weekly up; elevated, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

82D ST., 230 WEST.
LARGE, WELL-APPOINTED ROOM IN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT, WITH REFINED YOUNG COUPLE. APARTMENT 38.

82D, 51 WEST—Nicely furnished double room; running water; near bath.

82D, 159 WEST—Newly furnished room and bath; rent reasonable.

84TH, 154 WEST—Exceptional two room suite, bath, electricity; 1-2 gentlemen, $50; references exchanged. Schuyler 2854. Simpson.

84TH ST., 17 WEST—Delightful, large, home like front room, twin beds. Apartment 5W.

85TH ST. (near Broadway)—Very desirable clean room, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman only. Schuyler 2606.

85TH, 337 WEST—Newly furnished outside room, bath adjoining; elevator; private. Schuyler 8298.

85TH, 149 WEST—Large front room, one flight; also front parlor; improvements.

85TH, 327 WEST (Apt. 5)—Bright, medium-size room, lavatory, electricity; $11.

86TH, 139 WEST—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH; ALL CONVENIENCES.

86TH, 21 WEST—Attractive rooms, southern exposure, bath, kitchenette; $10-$25 weekly.

87TH, 203 WEST—Connecting front rooms, housekeeping privileges; convenient subway. Apt. 1.

87TH, 108 WEST—Large room, private bath, electricity, continuous hot water; references.

88TH, 132 WEST—Desirable single room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

91ST, 304 WEST—Front parlor overlooking Riverside Drive; private bath, electricity; references; suitable for two; reasonable.

91ST, 15 WEST—Furnished room, one or two business gentlemen. Petersen.

92D, 55 WEST—Exceptionally attractive rooms, electric lights, running water; bath adjoining.

92D, 75 WEST—Ideal two-room front suite, bath; private entrance. Bocock.

93D, 50 WEST—Newly decorated. elegant room; steam, electricity, phone, bath, shower.

94TH, 107 WEST—Outside attractive front parlor, bedroom, bath, $50 monthly. Le Roux.

94TH, 45 WEST—1-2-3 large rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private house.

95TH, 310 WEST—Large, light room, running water, kitchenette; smaller room; professional women, students; congenial home. Apartment 62.

99TH, 306 WEST (Apt. 2E)—Large room lavatory; references; elevator; select.

100TH, 253 WEST—Exceptional rooms, twin beds, shower; modern American home; gentlemen.

101ST, 215 WEST—Two large, sunny, well furnished rooms, private bath; business people preferred; references required. Riverside 7823.

102D, 303 WEST—Large room, private house and exceptional location, near Riverside Drive.

105TH, 166 WEST—Small outside room, with board; private house; telephone.

106TH, 61 WEST—Single, double room, kitchen privileges; all conveniences. Apt. 21.

107TH, 308 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, FRONT BASEMENT, PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY; SHOWER, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES. REASONABLE; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER.

109TH, 225 WEST (Apt. 43)—Beautifully furnished room, small family, kitchen privileges.

109TH, 200 WEST (Apt. C-2)—Room, modern, light; for lady; $50 monthly.

109TH, 304 WEST—Large, elegantly furnished front room, private bath; private house.

112TH ST. (Broadway)—Immaculate room, high class apartment, $15. Cathedral 5029.

112TH, 253 WEST—Two beautiful rooms, light, airy, bath; reasonable. Bauman.

112TH, 536 WEST—Attractive double room, gentlemen, permanent; $13. Apt. 32.

115TH ST., 510 WEST—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; references. Apartment 96.

116TH, WEST (121 St. Nicholas Av., Apt. 33)—Large outside room, elevator apartment, suitable two people, $10 up.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL). ATTRACTIVE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 153 WEST—Exclusive front suite; phone; gentlemen; private family; references. Chambers.

122D ST., 521 WEST—Suite, well furnished large, light, airy rooms, twin beds; private family; no other guests; gentlemen only. Apartment 53.

122D, 540 WEST.
Attractively furnished double rooms; very light, homelike. Apt. 63, Mrs. Steedly.

122D, 540 WEST — Newly decorated large, clean room, adjoining bath. Apt. 23.

122D, 520 WEST—Attractive outside room; elevator. Apt. 6D.

123D ST., 524 WEST (near Broadway)—Parlor bedroom, one or two; scrupulously clean; phone, electricity; plenty sunshine; reasonable. Carpenter.

123D ST. (3,099 B'way.)—Attractively furnished single rooms; private family of two; southern exposure; all conveniences. Apt. 22.

124TH, 538 WEST—Comfortable double, single rooms, private family; gentlemen. Apt. 30.

127TH, 19 WEST—Large back parlor, all conveniences. Telephone Harlem 8566.

129TH, 65 WEST (Apt. 7B)—Two large rooms in a modern elevator apartment; use of kitchen to congenial party; reasonable; responsible party only. White.

129TH, 571 WEST (Apt. 54)—Gentleman only; private family; 2 blocks subway.

144TH, 600 WEST—Large outside room; Hudson view; $14; convenient location. Turner.

150TH, 522 WEST—Large front and back parlor, suitable for doctor; improvements; lease.

156TH, 559 WEST (Broadway)—Attractive bed, sitting room; not of the ordinary but in refined apartment; for permanent person; references. Sharp. Apt. 44.

161ST ST., 561 WEST (Cor. Broadway)—Large outside rooms, with or without running water; electricity; gentlemen. Apt. 32.

161ST ST., 581 (Cor. Broadway)—Well furnished front bedroom and living room, two gentlemen or business couple. Apt. 32.

164TH, 502 WEST (Apartment 6D)—Attractive room; business couple preferred. Tel. 5020 Wadsworth.

180TH, 715 WEST (Apt. 43)—Comfortable room, suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen.

BACHELORS, SEEKING EXCLUSIVE ACCOMMODATIONS.
Elegant suite, with or without bath, one or more rooms, if desired; large lounging and smoking room; breakfast optional; rates $75 monthly and up. Phone Mrs. Wallace, Schuyler 5762.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,345—Single and double room, with and without bath. Apply Apartment 31.

BROADWAY, 3,100 (123d)—Near Columbia; large, sunny room, suitable two. Apt. 2.

BROADWAY, 3,131 (Apt. 58)—Large, one, two; attractive as living room; elevator.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Desirable room; running water; private American family; $7. Academy 3369. Dixon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST — Handsome side room, every modern improvement. Tenbrook, Academy 2660.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473—Large, light, modern, redecorated; kitchen privileges; reasonable. White.

CONVENT AV., 325 (143d St.)—Large, light, comfortable room; owner's private residence; Christian family; convenient subway, bus, "L."

FOR gentleman, an unusually attractive suite, two rooms; modern apartment; no other roomers; unquestioned references. E 25 Times.

GENTLEMAN
will let to business man room in large private apartment, use parlor, piano; convenient all lines; reference required; $7. Box 1059 Times, 2 Rector St.

HIGH-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.
Single room or suite, beautiful reception and reading room, breakfast optional; rate $75 per month and up. Phone Mrs. Wallace, Schuyler 5762.

HOME RENTAL EXCHANGE,
116 West 39th St. Fitzroy 1568.
If you would like a clean, airy, investigated room, we have them; service free; if you have a room to rent like the above, inquire for information on registration.

HOTEL SIDNEY, 59 West 65th, corner Broadway—High-class residence, just opened; magnificently furnished; car line convenient; rooms $10 up per week. Columbus 1626.

ONE, two furnished rooms, private family, highest class apartment; with or without board; bath. By appointment 7330 Cathedral.

RIVERSIDE (90s)—Nice room, adjoining bath; homelike surroundings. Phone Riverside 8366, appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 125th)—Single, $8; double, $10; gentlemen. Telephone Morningside 2616.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214 (94th)—Beautiful front room with large kitchen; lease. Noble.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 126—LARGE ROOM, RUNNING WATER. SPRING 6516.

WEST END AV., 986—Front, single rooms, newly furnished; modern apartment; homelike; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 876—Distinctively homelike, attractively furnished, electricity; gentlemen preferred; references.

WEST END AV., 263—Suite, single rooms and studios with or without bath; references.

WEST END AV., 839 (corner 101st)—Rooms, private family. Apt. 4F.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV.—Delightful sunny room, gentleman; bath, electricity; private house. Fordham 633.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE—Furnished, back parlor, den; private bath; all improvements; hot water supply; gentlemen; reference. South 3109.

New Jersey.

UPPER MONTCLAIR—Pleasant room, next bath; modern; references. Dorn, 7 Norman Road.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

23D ST., WEST (near subway)—Two handsome north light studios, foyer, bath, telephone, elevators; unfurnished; fine moderate priced restaurant. Phone for appointment, Spring 8975.

47TH ST. (NEAR 5TH AV.)—One large, sunny room and bath, $35. Miss Lewis, Real Estate, 17 West 47th St.

MADISON AV., 180 (34th)—Very large, light room, newly decorated. One flight.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FRENCH couple desire two furnished rooms and bath with high-type private family or exceptionally high-class boarding house for two or three months; refined surroundings absolutely necessary; prepared pay liberally for satisfactory accommodations. Telephone Bowling Green 6900 after 9:30 A. M. Monday. Ask for Mr. Chapin.

TWO young business men (Hebrews), refined and respectable, desire two rooms, with nice, congenial family; very best references offered; kindly state price, particulars. G 620 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, best references, prefers quiet, unadvertised furnished room, private family, mile radius Madison Square; desires prepare own breakfast. Call Gramercy 7100, extension 129, Monday.

LADY desires nicely furnished, light, cheerful room, complete, private bathroom; state price, full details. B 366 Times.

REFINED young man desires comfortable room in convenient neighborhood. B 373 Times.

BUSINESS lady wishes room, 70th to 110th, west side. F 205 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EVELYN LODGE—Delightful commuting, 25 min. from lower Manhattan; a truly charming residence, offering superior accommodation; large, airy rooms, lovely furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; lawns, porches; 14 years one management; weekly $18 up with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Two blocks from ferry.

CONVALESCENTS.
Limited number accommodated in delightful modern private home situated in Westchester County overlooking the Hudson; good food; excellent care; easy access by train or motor; $40-$50 per week. B 371 Times.

MOTOR INN FARM, Mount Kisco, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms, home cooking, moderate rates for permanent guests; ideal for week-ends; garage. Phone 292.

GRADUATE NURSE would take into her private country home an invalid. Mrs. E. K. Pease, Hatfield, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED

East Side.

30TH ST. (AT LEXINGTON AV.)—HOTEL Rutledge for ladies; one room and meals from $18 up; elevator; telephone, &c.; full hotel service; newly decorated.

West Side.

16TH ST., 18 WEST—First floor suite, consisting 2 large rooms; very best home cooking.

57TH, 323 WEST—Large, pleasant room, steam, electricity; excellent home cooking; telephone.

58D ST. (near 5th Av.)—One large room on first floor, with board; also large room with bath on third floor and board. Circle 6229.

58TH, 44 WEST—Beautiful large room, private bath; steam heat; table unexcelled.

72D ST., 318 WEST—Superior accommodations, large front room and bath; table guests; references.

73D ST. (CORNER 270 WEST END AV.) THE WILLIAM HENRY.
Exclusive family hotel, overlooking river and Schwab mansion; commodious rooms, private baths, newly furnished and decorated; excellent table.

74TH ST., 164 WEST (Marbury Hall Hotel)—Most exclusive American plan hotel in New York; 1, 2 and 3 room suites for October occupancy; beautiful rooms; cuisine of rare excellence. 5290 Columbus.

79TH, 114-132 West—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 124 WEST (Gaycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

84TH, 53 WEST—Suite, single, private bath, refined Jewish surroundings; excellent meals.

87TH, 57 WEST—Large rooms, 2-3, excellent board; heat, bath, electricity; convenient, Jewish house. Telephone Schuyler 6913.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG Swiss man desires furnished room and board in American family, west; state price. E 592 Times.

TWO young men, Jewish, desire large double room and board, private family. B 364 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, competent, industrious; thoroughly experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, office details; salary $30. D 832 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 9 years' experience; charge of office, correspondent, trial balance, controlling accounts. Mezritch, 1,023 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, executive ability and initiative, good mercantile experience, desires connection with reputable house. D 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, four years' experience. Mosler, 2,133 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Decatur 1.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance; $22. F 199 Times.

CASHIER—Experienced, student; part time work; restaurant, cafeteria. C 1102 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

CHAMBERMAID wishes position; sleep in or out. Mary Nemours, 838 Lexington Av.

COMPANION, middle aged lady for convalescent lady as visiting companion. B 346 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, high school graduate, six years' experience, competent, accurate. C. O., 348 East 41st St., Murray Hill 1698.

COOK AND WAITRESS, experienced, Scotch, wishes position; $80-$65. B 352 Times.

COOK AND KITCHEN MAID, Finnish, experienced, wish positions together; best references. Woutila, 7 East 129th.

COUPLE, Austrians, boy 10, man caretaker, gardener; wife good cook, wishes steady position; country. Call Harlem 3900.

DRESSMAKER, $2.75 a day, altering, repairing, fine sewing; references. 49 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

DRESSMAKER—Made to order, afternoon and evening frocks; exclusive creation; $65 up. Louise Conte, 24 East 60th.

DRESSMAKER — $7 day; perfect cut, fit, style; quick worker; no lunch. Phone Martin, Wadsworth 3380.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, from 10 to 4; $2.50 per day. Berthel, 31 Arden St.

GIRL, light colored, experienced, wishes position half time light housework, morning or afternoon. Matthews, 6 West 99th.

GIRL, day's work or cleaning, half time. V. William, 65 West 99th.

GOVERNESS, French, educated, refined, best references, cheerful disposition, piano, fine sewer, wishes position; would travel. F 174 Times.

HOUSEWORKER—Young lady wishes half-time position. Harlem 5218; no Sunday work.

HOUSEWORKER—Young colored woman desires part time position. Keyes, 14A West 134th St.

LADIES' MAID—Will accompany lady to California; pay half expenses. F 183 Times.

LADY'S MAID—Good sewer; willing to do light chamber work; personal references letter only. Address Keegan, 154 East 62d.

LADY care for house or children; evenings; highest references. F 168 Times.

LAUNDRY and cleaning work, day or week. Nordstrum, 1,488 Amsterdam Av.

LAUNDRESS, experienced ironing city hand laundry; four days weekly. J. 742 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS - HOUSEWORKER — Day's work or small washes at home. Bowles, 58 East 101st St. Phone 3413 Lenox.

LAUNDRESS, colored, family wash or hamper. Lee, 309 West 144th St.

LAUNDRESS wishes washing, home; open-air drying. J. White, 117 West 60th St.

MAID, generally useful, chamberwork, sewing; live in; refined. B 326 Times.

MAID, refined, light colored girl; few hours daily. Holland, 164 West 144th.

MASSEUSE, expert; license 60600; baking, electrical treatment. Appointment, phone Bay Hill 3557.

MUSICIAN will supervise and assist children's piano practice in their homes daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays; terms $1 per hour; highest references. W 154 Times.

NURSE—Trained English, traveling, middle October to Seattle, Canadian Rockies; would take charge infant for passage paid. B 349 Times.

NURSE, registered, wants position in doctor's office, department store or factory; state salary, hours, &c. B 374 Times.

NURSE, trained, Danish, wants position care of children; experience excellent; good references; salary $85 month. A 481 Times.

NURSE, practical, or companion for semi-invalid lady or child; hospital experience; references. B 358 Times.

NURSE, experienced and competent, for 1 or 2 children; not over 3 years. Telephone Riverside 9754.

NURSE, governess, refined American, to take children out, 1-6 P. M.; references. L. F. Martin, 223 East 67th.

NURSE, experienced, entire charge of infant; city; Scotch; $80. 7077 Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, &c., experienced; publishing house preferred; references. F 172 Times.

PIANIST to play mornings, kindergarten class. C 1101 Times Harlem.

SEAMSTRESS; do remodelling; mending all kind; plain work. Tenth floor, 6330.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT, Christian, seven years' experience; assistant to manager. Morningside 3048.

SECRETARY, stenographer; high school graduate; thoroughly experienced, competent, accurate; initiative. University 6830.

SECRETARY, stenographer; 7 years' experience; well recommended; refined; $25-$30. Decatur 9162.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience; competent; initiative. B 360 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, high school education, knowledge of Spanish, wants employment for afternoons; answer by letter. S. Johnson, 116 West 49th St.

STENOGRAPHER—English-French, experienced both languages; wishes temporary or part-time position. E 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; conscientious, reliable, references; $22. D 820 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Two years' experience office assistant; references; $18. L 605 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Four years' experience; reliable, refined; references; $20. D 810 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, dependable, conscientious, six years' experience; $22. L 975 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school, experienced, capable, energetic, initiative. L 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, pleasing permanency; $25. 1,345 Rector, Miss B.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; high school graduate; entirely competent. B 355 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, thoroughly competent, trustworthy; excellent references; $25. F 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; references; salary $23. G 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert, Christian; secretary, office assistant; $25. F 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert; A1 references; Christian; genteel. G 685 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office assistant; several years' experience; references. F 179 Times.

TUTOR—Visiting graduate; English, Latin, French school, college preparation. Phone Academy 1090.

TYPIST—Two years' experience office assistant; references; $16. L 994 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, cultured, cheerful disposition, lately arrived in this country, desires position as lady's companion or governess; experience Belgium, Great Britain; excellent references. B 267 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, well-educated, take care of children evenings, by the hour. Call Melrose 6583 after 6 P. M.

YOUNG LADY—Knowledge typing, switchboard, some stenography, general office work; salary $20-$22. C 1231 Times Bronx.

YOUNG LADY desires position in evening at manufacturing. Tel. 175 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, 28, thoroughly experienced in retail sales; can manage girls; can get results; know merchandise and how to put it up; good position of more value than immediate recompense; thoroughly responsible and not flighty; know a good position and how to work. X 2453 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

A GOOD PLACE FOR GOOD HELP.

WELL RECOMMENDED, COMPETENT DOMESTIC HELP, FEMALE, MALE, ALL NATIONALITIES AND IN EVERY CAPACITY. WETTLER'S AGENCY, 20 WEST 43D. MURRAY HILL 4942.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, thoroughly experienced, excellent cooks, investigated references; other competent servants supplied; "9 dayworkers a specialty." Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 229 West 59th.

SERVANTS—Tynka Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 83d St. Schuyler 7992.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,280 Broadway, corner 82d St. Phone Schuyler 1076. Branch office, 787 Lexington.

MRS. KEMP'S Agency—High-grade colored servants, city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2856.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager, expert bookkeeper, 31, Christian; 13 years' varied corporation experience handling help, details, compiling, analyzing financial statements. L 966 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, COST ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, AT PRESENT WITH LARGE CORPORATION; PROGRESSIVE, EXPERIENCED; ANY LOCATION. B 357 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT—Fully conversant income tax adults and procedure. G 660 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, executive ability; salary secondary consideration. D 274 Times.

ADVERTISING PRODUCTION MANAGER or assistant, 6 years' experience with well known agencies; complete knowledge detail and production, including printing, engraving, electrotyping, layouts, &c.; reference; salary $35. A 450 Times.

AIRCRAFT MECHANIC, general, wishes position for private service; four years' practical experience all types, ten years' auto experience; will go out of town. J. Hoffman, 249 Midwood St., Brooklyn. Flatbush 3153R.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, university evening student, experienced; can prepare financial statements, take complete charge. Box 72, 2,119 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced typist, college training; moderate salary; references; expert on detail for office. D 224 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, slight knowledge stenography; willing worker; best reference. B 342 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, references, aspires to become salesman. F 815 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience taking complete charge of wholesale shoe house. Max Levine, 615 East 179th St.

BOY, bright, neat, reliable; Christian; good reference. L 963 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, salesman, young man, manage office; experienced salesman. L 1087 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT seeks part-time position. G. Ridout, 153 Hart St., Brooklyn.

BOY — Japanese schoolboy wants position, Nori, 200 East 15th St., City.

BUTLER-COOK, useful, clean, willing, competent, dependable; good references. Phone Fitzroy 0403.

CARPENTER desires position as foreman. L 1064 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR—Desire position for chauffeur, employed by us 20 years, exceptional ability, unquestionable honesty, operated cars with minimum expense; personally made repairs most economically. Apply Hotel Beresford, 81st St., C. P. W., Apt. 40.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC desires position city or country; 10 years' experience on Cadillac, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile; good mechanic; best references; neat, careful; moderate salary start. Ross, 205 7th Av. Watkins 8224.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, competent, 31 years, 10 years' experience in Japan, Mexico and Cuba; good mechanic and very careful driver; any car. Yama, 60 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position private; ten years' experience on Pierce, Locomobile, Packard, Cadillac; best references. L 817 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, single, wishes position in private; good mechanic; best references: 5 years one family. Anderson, 408 East 64th, Apt. 2.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC wishes position with private family; 8 years' experience. Edward Howard, 581 West 161st St. Wadsworth 6200.

CHAUFFEUR, 9 years, wishes position private family; 6 years present employer. Joseph Nash, 2,670 Briggs Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, married; ten years' experience; seven years one position. F 189 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, best references furnished. E. Treuman, 736 Crescent St., Astoria, L. I. Tel. Astoria 4356.

CHAUFFEUR, private, commercial, five years' experience; best reference. S. Collins, 229 East 76th St.

CHAUFFEUR, private, commercial, five years' experience; best references. F. White, 225 East 75th, care Smith.

CHAUFFEUR, refined, neat appearing, desires position with private family. F 204 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, six years' experience; private or commercial. Patrick McGlone, 774 9th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic, careful driver, useful; many years' experience; best reference. F 146 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, English, thoroughly experienced, desires position; excellent references. G. T. Stevens, D 238 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC desires position, city, country, best references. Jarvala, 249 East 126th.

CLERK wishes position for few hours evenings, R. Lederer, 334 East 55th.

COOK, Japanese, wishes position; breakfast, dinner; apartment; small wages. A 461 Times.

COOK-BUTLER, thoroughly experienced, with good references. Joseph Oka, 200 East 15th.

COOK and butler, experienced; Filipino couple. 171 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

COOK—Chinese; experience; city or suburb; references. A 537 Times.

COUPLE, Austrian-Hungarian, refined and intelligent; man chauffeur, butler; wife first-class cook and house manager; caretakers for estate; wish position in country, Florida or California. Write or call Tiefenbrun, 441 East 161st St. Apt. 3C.

COUPLE, English, young, willing and obliging, seek situation as butler, chauffeur and housemaid; excellent references. Please write Box 108, Stamford, Conn.

COUPLE, Japanese, 18 years' experience, take entire charge small family apartment; personal references. Cosmos 6370. Otsuka, care Clark, 353 West 56th St.

COUPLE Finnish)—Chauffeur, mechanic; wife waitress or chambermaid; city or country; best references. Couple, 4,274 3d Av., care Matson.

COUPLE, colored, private; chauffeur butler, cooking, chambermaid; references. Lang, 416 West 52d St.

COUPLE, Hungarian; man all-around mechanic, valet; woman cook; no washing. Box B, 1,563 3d Av.

COUPLE—Japanese butler, maid; excellent, capable; good recommendation. Richard, 7 West 46th.

COUPLE, Scotch, useful butler, cook, chambermaid; country; references. Antony, 145 East 51st.

DRAFTSMAN, 32, mechanical, reinforced concrete; accurate, fast; city references. K. K., 208 Times.

EXECUTIVE, university and commerce degrees, knows French, German, Spanish, rounded experience, executive, salesman, buyer abroad and here, accountant, finances, developed successful own business, met reverses, American, age 34, desires commensurate salary and field for ambitious producer with record. G 679 Times Downtown.

EXPORTERS,

MANUFACTURERS,

Seeking development of their export business and arrangements of pending matters in South America, should act now for the forthcoming renewal of business.

A young man, 33, married, with 15 hard years' experience in all branches of export, seeks connection with a first-class manufacturer or exporter.

Sound buyer and capable manager, intimately known to domestic manufacturers and trade in general; experienced shipper, fully acquainted with all packing, customs and consular regulations of South American countries; capable and forceful correspondent, in full possession of English and Spanish; extensive traveling experience in South America, with personal knowledge of and acquaintance with many first-class firms abroad; able to swing trade by force of good, sound, quick attention to clients' interests and merits; very moderate salary to start; principally wants opportunity to develop own resources and proper co-operation.

Unquestionable references given that will back up every statement made herein.

L 619 Times Downtown.

FEATURE WRITER, sales, literature, trade and newspaper, seeks any connection in journalistic field. A 445 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, general, Japanese, wants position, small family; references. Koga, 200 East 15th St.

INVESTIGATOR—Young man desires position as investigator, age 26; excellent character references. D 218 Times.

JAPANESE wishes position as useful butler or houseman; city; small family. Tosshio, 320 E. 57th St.

JAPANESE, middle-aged man, desires position as butler; good reference; experience. S. Tutu, 200 East 15th St.

JAPANESE—Useful butler, general house worker, best references. Sako, 148 West 62th St.

JAPANESE school boy wants position; understands plain cooking. Nasu, 200 East 15th St.

MACHINIST, 9 years' experience on bench, shaper and lathe, wishes position. Paul Fehse, 203 East 82d St.

MAN, 41, long experience as general foreman, at heavy construction work, desires position at any line; salary not so much an object as opportunity for advancement; in or out of town. F 105 Times.

MAN, 32, former traveling salesman, wishes position at anything; no selling. H. M., 219 Wooster St.

NIGHT WORK, executive, teaching, literary, lawyer; employed; graduate three universities; French, German, Spanish, Italian. D 809 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, ten years' experience general office management, accounting; good correspondent; best references; age 35; Christian; salary moderate. L 920 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN—Ex-regular army major, eleven years' service, attending night courses at college; credentials on interview; general knowledge office routine. A 477 Times.

OFFICE MAN, experienced expert correspondent; character, ability, references. L 967 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, thoroughly experienced income tax and financial statements, and general office routine. O 959 Times Harlem.

PRINTING manager, expert estimator on magazine, book and job work; at present employed, desires to make a change; best references furnished as to honesty and ability. B 362 Times.

SALESMAN, machinery selling experience, mechanically inclined; knowledge electricity, automobiles, driver's license, honest, steady, married, age 25, 5 ft. 10½ in., now employed. F 182 Times.

SECRETARY, high-speed stenographer, unusual efficiency, thorough in details, executive ability, college education; $30. N 955 Times Downtown.

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate Line.
(Minimum space two lines.)

Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate, &c.	55c
Lost and Found	55c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	55c
Country Board	60c
Mortgage Loans	65c
For Sale	65c
Automobile Exchange	65c
Agents Wanted	65c
Employment Agencies	75c
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Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c) 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers. 15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition, advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Real Estate and apartments display announcements and advertisements for insertion in the Editorial Section by 8 P. M. Friday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 1 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 5 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Salesmen.

SHOE SALESMEN.

A prominent women's specialty shop has a number of unusually good positions for men of the finest experience and character; liberal salary and steady employment. Box T 228 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN—One with proven ability to cater to high-class clientele; state salary and references. W 155 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Going electrical heating appliance manufacturer, in need of additional capital to provide for immediate expansion, desires services of a few high-class salesmen to dispose of a large amount of preferred stock, on commission basis.

X 2343 TIMES ANNEX.

STOCK SALESMAN, A1, leads and co-operation assured; commission; strong backing. Call Room 803, 42 Broadway, New York.

TO RED-BLOOD SALESMEN:

The Baker-Wilson Corporation have openings for a number of refined, forceful salesmen.

It means to those who are willing to qualify an opportunity that is seldom offered.

A thorough sales education will be given and territorial rights guaranteed.

This proposition will appeal to the man who is consciously of $10,000 calibre, as well as to the men who want to graduate into that class.

The renewal feature in this business will greatly increase the commission earnings in subsequent years.

We need men for New York City and other territories throughout the country.

Only men between 25 and 50 can be used, but in some cases we can place you even though you have no sales experience.

If you want to be shown how to achieve financial liberation, we will teach you, and all we ask is that you be willing to learn.

We are all good fellows, dead in earnest, and require the same from you.

Baker will unfold the plan every hour on the hour from 10 to 4 throughout this week at

136 PEARL ST. (NEAR WALL.)

Come and listen; then you decide.

THIS IS NOT A BOND OR STOCK PROPOSITION, BUT IS THE GREATEST BUSINESS SERVICE EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

SALESMEN WANTED.

A SALARIED JOB IS WAITING FOR YOU IF YOU CAN FILL IT.

We have a hustling sales organization which is producing. Every man puts in a solid day's work every single day, and every man is paid what he earns.

We do not pay for promises or excuses. We do pay for production, and we pay big.

We sell a management service in the industrial field. We want men who are proud of themselves and proud of their jobs. We give you a short, intensive training in our sales methods for one week, during which you can earn real money.

The rest is up to you.

If you want to get into an organization which is growing rapidly, which is substantially established, and in which there is a splendid opportunity for promotion, come and see us.

If we accept you as a member of our organization we will pay you a starting salary of $3,000 a year after the first week of training, with every opportunity to increase it quickly and substantially.

Call between 9 and 10 A. M., 5th floor, 9 East 45th Street.
Ask for Mr. R. V. Ficker.
INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION INSTITUTE.

SALESMEN, LAW BOOKS.
CITY SALESMEN WANTED BY WEST PUBLISHING CO.: PERMANENT POSITION, SALARY, TO RIGHT MAN; MUST HAVE LEGAL EDUCATION. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING AGE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS 51 CHAMBERS ST.

SALESMEN.

We are doing the publicity work for a large corporation and require the services of a few high-class salesmen; men without previous experience are earning over $100 weekly; out-of-town work for those who prefer it; commission basis.

PRESS SYNDICATE, 30 CHURCH ST.

SALESMEN.

Territory open for live wire, thoroughly experienced shoe men for States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and New England States to carry a well-known line of women's N. Y. make turn shoes, mules and boudoir slippers; salary and commission. Box 234, Rite Service Advertising, 621 Broadway.

SALESMEN MAKE $100
A WEEK.

Earn while you learn; no competition; liberal commission; the BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is sold by a unique and special plan; if you can sell and are looking for a clean-cut and profitable specialty selling proposition it will pay you to investigate. Apply to Mr. Jackson, Room 603, 2 West 45th St.

SALESMAN, CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR, to cover Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington for manufacturer of popular priced line, well known through this territory; big established business will be turned over to right man; commission and drawing account; all details in first letter. Box 305, Riteservice Advertising, 621 Broadway.

SALESMAN, automobile. Ford dealers; also exceptional opportunity to men with confidence enough in their own ability to work on straight commission basis; every assistance rendered. W 113 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced on special cabinet work, office partition, railing, &c.; one that can close; salary and commission; write full details; confidential. X 2474 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for tight cooperage; apply by mail, stating experience and salary expected. Atlantic Tank & Barrel Corporation, 15th and Jefferson Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

SALESMAN—Young man, high school education, between 25-30, be trained as junior salesman publishing house; salary and commission. L. C. Taylor, 562 5th Av. Room 823.

SALESMEN wanted, understanding china, glass and kitchen equipment for hotels and restaurants; right man liberal proposition; commission. W 667 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, good, energetic, for installment furniture house; excellent opportunity; good salary and permanent position for right party; state experience. X 2480 Times Annex.

SALESMEN having successful experience selling to leading dressmakers and ladies' tailors, New York and vicinity, by an importing Christian silk concern; salary. B 358 Times.

SALESMAN to represent Johns-Manville products in splendid territories; an exceptional opportunity; commission. Call at 1,180 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 9-12.

SALESMEN wanted for high class line ladies' waists, all territories; commission basis. Normandie Waist Co., 2 West 35d St.

SALESMAN, one experienced in electrical business; high-class man desired; salary and commission. W 33 Times.

SALESMEN—Read this over twice and think.

Burnrite has over 100 men today and are desirous of securing the services of 100 men to complete our sales force—clean cut A1 men, and for that reason we are soliciting you and putting the question right before you.

Are you receiving salary or commission checks weekly that you believe are all you are capable of earning? Do you believe your earnings of today cover full compensation for your ability and earning powers? Are you capitalizing on your business relations and turning into profit for yourself that which rightfully belongs to you?

We all like to make money. Few men really find that place in the world where they rightfully belong—few are getting full returns from their work although using every bit of energy they possess simply because they do not act when opportunity presents itself.

Burnrite is making history. Would you like to be connected with a real live-wire organization that believes in paying men full compensation for their ability and earning powers? Most of our men are making good in a big way; by making good we mean earning from $250 to $1,000 per month. Some of our men have made more than that in a week on strictly commission.

Listed below are amounts of checks a few members of our sales force received:

If you would like to be independent and you are willing to work energetically, sincerely and enthusiastically, write us today. Arrange for a personal interview.

BURNRITE COAL SECURITIES CORP.,
Room 1, 34-36 Park Place,
Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS.

REAL MONEY-MAKING
OPPORTUNITY.

Selling on liberal commission basis with participation in renewals, most attractive service proposition to automobile owners in New York and vicinity. Investigation will readily demonstrate earnings of $15 a day or more, according to the time devoted to project; drawing account for men who qualify for same. Write, call or telephone A. A. O. Inc., Fisk Building, 1,767 Broadway. Circle 861-2-3-4.

SALESMEN.

Have you a reputation for truth and honesty? Are you prominent, ambitious, desiring prominent position of honor and substantial income with opportunity for promotion to excellent position? Such openings are available in sales department of high call corporation. As to learning the business—representatives will be chosen for the sale of a dividend paying, positively safe security; compensation, liberal commission basis. Only those who can improve their ability should apply. Call 10-12 A. M., 2-4 P. M. Room 720, Strauss Building, entrance 9 East 46th St.

SALESMEN — UNUSUAL OPENING.

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MUST HAVE GOOD REFERENCES.
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Established manufacturers of stationery specialties will teach you to sell goods direct to consumer; commission will be paid while learning, and those who make good will be added to our regular selling force. Our goods are now being sold by every stationery house in this country and are therefore nationally known. To make good with us means hard work and plenty of it. Telephone Astoria 1706 any morning for appointment.

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APPLEBAUM—Mr. and Mrs. Max Applebaum and family at 207 West 110th St. wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

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BARBER—Mr. and Mrs. I. Barber of Perth Amboy, N. J., extend to their relatives and friends the season's greetings.

BARTELSTONE—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron and son of 2,080 Anthony Av. wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BARUCH—Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Baruch of 790 Riverside Drive wish to extend to their relatives and friends a very happy New York.

BERLER—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Berler wish their relatives and many friends a very happy and prosperous New Year.

BERLIN—Mrs. R. Berlin and son, Jim, wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

BERLIN—Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Berlin and family wish their friends and relatives a happy New Year.

BERNSTEIN—Mrs. R. A. Bernstein and family of 95 West 119th St. wish to extend heartiest greetings to all relatives and friends for a happy and prosperous New Year.

BERNSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Alex W. Bernstein, 1,690 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BERNSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Bernstein, 1,912 80th St., Brooklyn, extend heartiest New Year greetings to friends and relatives.

BLOOM—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bloom of 801 West End Av. wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BLOOM—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, of 850 East 181st St., wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

BLOOM—Mr. and Mrs. I. Bloom of the Hotel Bibo wish their friends nd relatives a happy New Year.

BLUMBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Saul Blumberg of New York and Rockaway Park wish all their relatives and friends a very happy and prosperous New Year.

BOBER—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. of Brooklyn wish their relatives and friends a healthful, happy and prosperous New Year.

BOBER—Mr. and Mrs. I. W., wish all their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

BOBER—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob of Brooklyn wish their relatives and friends a healthful, happy and prosperous New Year.

BOGART—KATZ—Mr. and Mrs. John Bogart and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Katz wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

BOLSAN—Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Bolsan, 3,657 Broadway, wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BONIS—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bonis of 905 West End Av. take these means of extending to all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BRANDT—Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Brandt and son send their New Year greetings to all relatives and friends.

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BRAVERMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Braverman of 95 West 119th St. wish all their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

BRILL—Mr. and Mrs. Brill, Greenwood Av., Far Rockaway, wish New Year's greetings to all relatives and friends.

BUSCH—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Busch and son, 140 East 92d St., wish their relatives and friends a very happy and prosperous New Year.

CANTER—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander L. Canter and family, 560 West 148th, wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

CHASIS—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chasis, 319 East 10th St., wish to extend to their relatives and friends sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

CHAUSER—Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauser wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

CHERURG—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph L. Cherurg extend their heartiest greetings and best wishes to all their friends and relatives for a happy and prosperous New Year.

CHERURG—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cherurg and daughter extend to their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

CLAMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Henry of 325 West 77th St. extend to their relatives and friends a joyous and prosperous New Year.

COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohen and Murray of 790 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1F, extend their sincerest wishes for a happy New Year to all their relatives and friends.

COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Cohen of 730 Riverside Drive and 18 Beach 35 St., Edgemere, L. I., wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Cohen of 1,261 Madison Av. wish all their relatives and fri

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GARAGE Wanted—Manhattan, between 42d and 110th, east or west side. G 706 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SALESMAN able to invest $3,000 to $5,000 with service in a New York corporation owning a food products and fine chemicals plant and doing import and export business; splendid opportunity for a man in Christian concern to connect with a growig concern which will pay a handsome return on the investment with a berth for a lifetime. P 826 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED manufacturing novelty concern requires $25,000 working capital. Will consider one-half interest or other arrangements to active party; will give full details for investigation. Box X 2352 Times Annex.

WANTED—Investor to manufacture and commercialize a patent automatic hat box machine; extraordinary opportunity; great money saver; the only machine in the market. P 871 Times.

WANTED, young man with $1,000 capital and services, to join corporation selling and advertising staple articles; state experience. W 146 Times.

WANT 1st mortgage on 2-family house, 40x100, all improvements. Brody, 150 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn.

PARTNER wanted, by established dress and waist manufacturer, excellent reputation; invest $15,000. Box L. F., 223 Times.

PARTNER wanted with $2,500, taking active interest; substantial, profitable business; capital fully secured. B 319 Times.

FOR EXPANSION, chemical product; unlimited field; good contracts; references exchanged. B 368 Times.

$5,000 NEEDED manufacturing gas mantles; large returns. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway.

$10,000 WILL finance very good exclusive sales contract; investment secured. A 202 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

EUROPEAN buying representative, highest credentials, proceeding England, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, France, Switzerland middle October, wishes connect large New York concern with view handling buying and shipping general merchandise, commission basis. Phone Decatur 9776. Telegrams, Denby, 91 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

A1 INSIDE MAN, with practical knowledge of the middy business and one of the originators of the Lonsdale Middy Blouse Co., is now open for a business proposition owing to the liquidation of this concern. Address Morris Hirsch, care Lonsdale Middy Blouse Co., Port Chester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING and newspaper man making trip to Valparaiso and other South American points desires to act as representative of concerns requiring any service in this field; sailing Wednesday. Room 107, Herald Square Hotel.

INVENTORS—I undertake the manufacture and marketing of small mechanical devices or other articles with selling possibilities on a commission basis. P 358 Times.

ATTORNEY for large corporation seeks business connection; broad financial and commercial experience; age 30, single. P 527 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE and store fixtures; place on one of the main thoroughfares of Newatrk, N. J., for sale; average business between $50,000 and $60,000 annually, with an average profit of between 25 and 30%; lease on premises and a wonderful proposition for the right party. Reply Box X 2404 Times Annex.

MEDIUM-SIZED department store in New York State, doing business of about $75,000, for sale; proposition too small for present holders; big money-maker for individual; dealers need not answer this "ad." Write T. X. M. 101, 1,393 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING—High class; West 46th St.; good for millinery, furrier; 4 years' lease; up-to-date fixture, showroom, fitting room, office. Write for interview, Box 249, 785 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

DRUG STORE—Will sell or consider interest; about to open unstocked best business location; splendid lease; connection real opportunity desirable, experienced party. F 181 Times.

DRESS PLANT FOR SALE—11 Willcox & Gibbs machines, 1 hemstitching machine; Holmes protection, light loft; sixth floor. 6 West 57th St., Tel. Fitzroy 3613.

BROKER or commission house wanted to dispose of large quantity non-alcoholic fruit essences at one-fourth their cost price. P. O. Box 50, Station V, New York.

ART embroidery, infants and ladies' furnishings store in Bronx; best business location; reasonable price. XM 42, Times Square.

LEASEHOLD for sale under long terms; recently improved business property, fully leased, showing exceptional returns. B. D., 674 Times Downtown.

FOR LEASE—130-room hotel in New York City; 10-year lease; rent $10,000 per year. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

LUNCH ROOM, cafe, downtown financial district, self-service, $4,000; sacrifice. N 956 Times Downtown.

WELL-ESTABLISHED office business sacrificed, $1,800; terms. 6 Stone St., Room 205.

BUSINESS sold; property leased. Bertrand Wolser Co., 1,465 Broadway. Bryant 6646.

BUSINESS LOANS.

MONEY loaned, jewelry collateral accepted; large or small amounts; legal rates confidential interview by appointment. J. E. Lemon & Co., telephone Watkins 4128.

WILL PURCHASE or loan moneys on notes receivable, open accounts, instalment, leases, conditional sales contracts and other merchandise. S 589 Times.

MONEY loaned to small business people on Liberty bonds, good collateral and rated notes. M 312 Times.

MONEY to loan, 6 per cent.; no bonuses. American Plan, 29 West 34th St.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AUTOMATIC typewritten letters. We are in a position to fill your orders for quick delivery if you have any work of this type. The Halpern Company, 110 West 40th St., New York.

PATENTS—Over 75 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook of patents free on request; special facilities for office consultation. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 615 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

ACCOUNTANT solicits evening work, books opened, written up, closed, &c. McGowan, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

WILL SELL YOUR BUSINESS confidentially; partnerships arranged. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4846.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, written up and audited; monthly statements. F 598 Times.

HIRSHFIELD ISSUES WARNING TO PUBLIC

Says if "Hounding" of Officials Continues, City Will Have to Advertise for its Mayors.

DEFENDS HYLAN'S SERVICE

"Money-Grabbing Interests" and "Controlled Press" Denounced Along With Meyer Committee.

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, in a statement last night warned the public that, if public officials continued to be "hounded" by the "money-grabbing interests" and by the "controlled press," it would become difficult to get self-respecting men and women to accept public office and that New York City would have to advertise for its Mayor, as, he said, was now being done in Germany and other European countries.

Mr. Hirshfield again attacked the Meyer committee. He said the reports of his investigations, which the Meyer committee had seized, showed that the city departments had been more economically and efficiently administered under Mayor Hylan than under Mayor Mitchel.

"There are two outstanding elements in the City of New York that an honest Mayor has to contend with," said Mr. Hirshfield. "The one element represents the traction, gas, electricity, telephone and food interests; the other element represents the gambling and vice interests.

"It is because Mayor Hylan chose to remain poor but honest and because he opposed the increase in carfare and increased gas, electric and telephone rates and insisted upon closing the gambling houses and places of ill-repute that he has been hounded by those interests and has been harassed by investigation upon investigation and is now being shamefully abused and lied about.

Says Public Does Not Care.

"No matter how zealously a Mayor may work and no matter how many public improvements may be accomplished during his administration, the general public does not know it—and what is more, does not care—and the hostile press does not say one word about it. However, let accidentally something go wrong somewhere in the extensive and complicated machinery of the City Government, and the enemies of the honest Mayor, like hungry wolves, pounce upon it, make a mountain out of a mole's mound and through their newspapers condemn him and try to make the people believe that he is dishonest and that his administration is incompetent.

"A contrast of the Mitchel Administration with the Hylan Administration will serve to illustrate my point. As a result of investigations made by me, I venture to say without fear of contradiction that every department under Mayor Hylan is more efficient and is conducted more economically than under Mayor Mitchel when Wallstein was Commissioner of Accounts. No one knows this better than Senator Meyer, Lawyer Brown, Wallstein and the rest of the Meyer outfit, for they learned it from the 3,000 odd reports they seized in my office when they raided it last May. Yet the same Meyer, Brown and Wallstein in their attempt to discredit Mayor Hylan resort to the smallest and, to my mind, meanest expedient possible, and religiously refrain from uttering one word about the many great improvements accomplished by his Administration.

Committee to Meet Tomorrow.

"Unless the voters in this city will take more interest in public affairs and their officials and protect them against undeserved onslaughts, by partisan investigations and malicious abuse from newspapers that do the bidding of various trusts, I predict there will come a time when self-respecting men and women will refuse to accept nominations, much less appointments to public office, and in order to get some persons to accept the job and perform the duties of Mayor or other office it will become necessary to advertise and hire such officials, as is now being done in many of the cities of Germany and other European countries."

The Meyer committee, because of the Jewish holidays, will not resume its public hearings until tomorrow. It is expected that the investigation of the Police Department will be continued for most of the week and that the testimony concerning the use of recovered stolen automobiles by policemen with gasoline and oil furnished by the city will be followed by other disclosures concerning automobiles.

The committee, it was learned, had not completed its investigations of the Education and Dock Departments, but would return to them. Charges of alleged favoritism in assessments are also expected to come up for inquiry. Another matter, investigated in secret and still to be taken up in public, was said to involve police methods of prohibition enforcement. Investigators of the committee have been at work in practically every city department, and it was said that most of this material would be placed on the record at the public hearings within the next month.

AGAIN ASSAILS NEWSPAPERS.

Supt. Anderson Reiterates Conspiracy Charge in Vermont Address.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 2.—William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, speaking here tonight at a union meeting of nine churches at the First Baptist Church, reiterated his charge that "there is a widespread conspiracy, backed up by most of the newspapers in the larger cities, to discredit prohibition and its enforcement."

"They object, first, that it cannot be enforced—then, when we proceed to real enforcement business, they charge that the measures employed are fanatical violations of personal rights," he continued.

"Most of the newspapers in New York City are dishonest on this question. By dishonest I do not mean they take money under contract in return for so many square inches or so much hysterical pressure per square inch of misrepresentation. Most of them do not need to take money, but are apparently 'wet' enough to work for an outlaw and criminal liquor traffic for nothing and board themselves. Even in New York, however, we have two papers that can unqualifiedly be called truthful, honest and fair on this question, The Evening Mail and the Evening Post. In the morning field the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES are fair, and the editorial columns of the sporting, liberal Morning Telegraph.

"The supplemental national enforcement legislation that is now hung up will probably pass. But the significant and disturbing thing is that it has been possible for a criminal liquor traffic with the aid of 'wet' Congressmen and Senators and others who are shifty but believe enough diversion has been created to enable them to take the 'wet' side with safety, to block for a half a year in a Congress elected overwhelmingly 'dry,' enforcement legislation vitally needed to uphold the Constitution.

"This fight has been made by the 'wets' to get a running start for their effort to elect a 'wet' Congress and 'wet' National House of Representatives and one-third of the United States Senate next year. They cannot do it if the moral forces are awake and do their duty. They will do it if the moral forces default on their moral and civic obligations."

LEGIONAIRES DIFFER ON CIVIC PREFERMENT

State Commander Asks That Veterans Be Favored—Un-American Says One Post.

William F. Deegan, State Commander of the American Legion, issued a message yesterday to legionaires to work for civil service preferment for veterans. At the same time the Committee Against Veteran Preference made public a communication from the Willard Straight Post of the Legion that it considered the proposal "only a dishonest attempt to get something for nothing."

Mr. Deegan said that in view of the fact that the service men had received neither a State nor a Federal bonus, the least this State could do for them would be to grant the same preference in civil service which the veterans of the Civil War enjoyed. "A great many arguments have been advanced," he said, "as to why this preferment should not be given, and here are the answers to some of them:

"The work of the police and fire departments or the State, following the declaration of war, was not as important as the work of the soldier, sailor or marine.

"Looking at parades on Fifth Avenue was not half as difficult as lookout duty on transports and destroyers in the North Sea.

"Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives did not require as much energy as the drive against the Hindenburg line.

"The men in the Argonne and the men on the transports and destroyers never got a day off, and to have spent one day out of every ten with their families at home would indeed have been Heaven on earth."

Speaking for the Willard Straight Post, Ernest Angell, Commander, and W. T. Norton, Adjutant, in a joint statement issued through the Committee Against Veteran Preference, said:

"The Willard Straight Post 842 of the American Legion has considered carefully at a regular meeting the proposed amendment to the New York State Constitution granting war veterans an absolute preference over all other candidates for appointment and promotion in the State civil service. Our post considers this proposed amendment as a wholly unjutsifiable assault upon the established merit system of the civil service. Military service is no badge of special qualification for public service in civil life.

"Service in the war is not to be rewarded by lowering the standards of our public service. Such an attempt, in our opinion, is un-American and should be vigorously opposed by all members of the Legion as absolutely contrary to the professed principles and ideals of the Legion."

CITY TO GET $341,640.59.

State Will Make Second Distribution of Income Tax Receipts.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—New York City will receive from the State tomorrow a check for $341,640.59 as its share of the second quarterly distribution of receipts from the 1920 State income tax. County Treasurers also will receive checks aggregating $158,359.41; the total distribution amounting to $500,000, according to the certification of the State Tax Commission. Another $500,000 will go to the State Treasurer.

The total collections from the 1920 income tax have so far amounted to $34,000,000. With the second distribution, the total share of New York City so far amounts to $11,615,780.22. In accordance with the Income Tax law, distribution to counties is made according to the assessed valuation of the real property of each. For 1920 $9,972,985,104 represents the assessed valuation for Greater New York.

TO SEE MONKEY GLAND TEST

McLeay and Edgar Invite Physicians to Watch Operation Today.

Prominent physicians have been invited to witness an operation involving the transfer of the interstitial glands of a monkey to the body of Irving R. Bacon, a writer, which is to be performed in the Majestic Hotel this morning by Dr. J. A. McLeay and Dr. Thomas G. Edgar.

Dr. McLeay said yesterday that while he had made no promises to the patient, he felt confident that the operation would accomplish the physical rejuvenation of the man, who is past middle age. He said that both Dr. Edgar and himself had been students of the work of Dr. Voronoff, a pioneer in gland therapy, and both had made many experiments in recent months.

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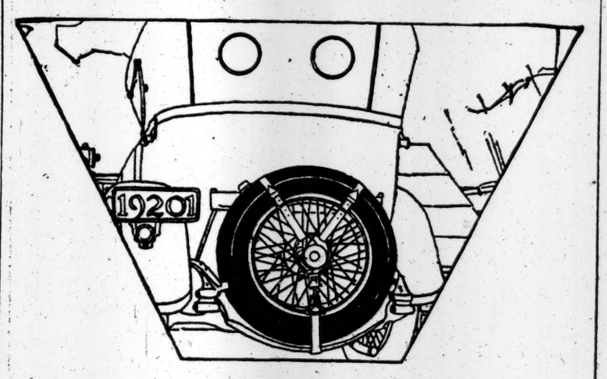

Smart—black—glossy or dull, ugly gray

How do your spare tires look?

WHERE fine cars congregate you will see fewer and fewer "Circles of Ugliness." Careful motorists are coating their spares with Nitrex. Its jet-black ebony lustre transforms the dingy spare into an attractive, harmonious fitting.

And Nitrex *prevents mileage loss*

It protects the rubber from the elements, and keeps all the resiliency and life in the tire.

Be sure to get *genuine* Nitrex
Guaranteed not to injure rubber

Make certain that you actually get Nitrex. Made by the Sterling Varnish Company, since 1894, foremost manufacturers of insulating coatings.

Those attractive brilliant black tires you see are Nitrexed

NITREX

AT YOUR DEALERS

BATTEN

service—
with a small s

IT IS well to keep an eye on the word that takes a new meaning. When a perfectly good word assumes a definition that our grandfathers never associated with it, and goes junketing around the business clubs and conventions, getting its name in the papers and forming unseemly associations with other words, it will bear watching.

The word Service has been doing that very thing, and it is about time Service came to its senses and went back to work at its old job.

All over this country there are people who, when they buy something, don't want any more than they think they are going to get.

Service to those people is not something for nothing that they do not want, but something that they do want, delivered when they want it, at a price that is within reason.

If you buy a vacuum cleaner or a player piano or a cook stove, you don't want somebody calling you up every two or three days and asking if you are satisfied. You don't want to be filling out, stamping, and returning Service Report Cards which contain blank spaces where you may fill in the names of a few friends who may need just such a purchase as yours. All you want is to be let alone until the piano gets out of tune or the belt on the sweeper breaks (which it will), and then you want to telephone somewhere. In less than three hours you want a Ford runabout to show up in front of your house. You want to see a young man get out with a stout black bag, come in and fix the thing, collect his seventy cents and go on his way rejoicing.

That is service with a small but competent s, and it is better than a money-back guarantee, better than requests to "bring it in and let us look at it"—even better than sweet letters from the Service Department. There is a legitimate need for that kind of service. There is not so much need for the kind that the sales department capitalizes and tries to sell and spell with a capital S.

If a thing is worth having, it ought to be worth buying and paying for. Selling cost is a proper and necessary economic expense, but not a selling cost which includes the cost of giving away things to people who don't want them.

If you have something that people ought to buy, you tell them about it.

If the goods are right and the price is right and you tell your story often enough and long enough, you won't have to worry about Service. Your dealers won't pester you for Service, either. You can render most of the service you need to render anybody right out there in your manufacturing and shipping departments. And the cost of this service will go into production cost, where your distributors and your consumers want it, and not in your selling cost, where you had better not let people even suspect it is.

ONCE a month, or more frequently, we issue a publication called Batten's Wedge. Each issue is devoted to a single editorial on some phase of business. If you are a business executive and would like to receive copies, write us.

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Published by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY
Times Square, New York

Price: United States and Canada, cloth, $2.00; paper, 50 cents. Foreign countries, cloth, $2.25; paper, 65 cents.

Obtainable at the following offices of The New York Times:
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